January 28, 1953

Mr. J. L. LeFlore
Box 1091
Mobile 6, Ala.

Dear Mr. LeFlore:

Enclosed are five copies of our most up-to-date printed list of Negro police, plus two copies each of back issues of NEW SOUTH containing articles on Negro police.

The following additions bring the printed list up to Jan. 28, 1953:

Macon, Ga.	4 policewomen (school)
Memphis, Tenn.	3 policewomen (school)
Portsmouth, Va.	1 uniform (making a total of 2)
Kinston, NC	2 uniform
Nanesmond County, Va.	1 plainclothes
Beaufort, SC	2 uniform
Fort Worth, Tex.	4 uniform

Current grand totals: 18 states, 97 cities, 6 counties
475 uniformed police, 60 plainclothes, 50 policewomen

You might also find the enclosed clipping from the Miami Herald of some use. We would appreciate your returning it to us for our files.

If we can be of further help, do contact us.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Anna Holden
Research Assistant

May 25, 1953

Miss Peggy Morley
The Americana Institute
2 West Forty-Fifth St.
New York 19, N. Y.

Dear Miss Morley:

We are very happy to send you the enclosed material on Negro police in the South. Our annual survey is published in September, but I have attached a typewritten supplement to the last listing published, which brings it up to date.

If we can supply any further information on Negro police, or on other developments in the South within our realm of interests we will be glad to do so.

Sincerely,

Anna Holden
Research Assistant

encl.

THE AMERICANA INSTITUTE
A DIVISION OF THE AMERICANA CORPORATION
2 WEST FORTY-FIFTH STREET
NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

CABLE ADDRESS
"BONAQUI"

RECEIVED
MAY 23
Southern Regional Council

May 19, 1958

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave. NE
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

One of our subscribers to The Encyclopedia Americana has requested of us some information which you may be able to supply.

The subscriber would like to have material on Negro Police. We have done research at the New York offfice of The National Urban League, 1133 Broadway, but their information was confined to newspaper clipping files. Their research director informed us that the Southern Regional Council has carried on annual surveys of the employment of Negroes as policemen, and that you might have copies of these reports which you could send to us.

We would appreciate your sending us all material available on this subject. Thank you for your cooperation in this matter. Please address reply to Miss Morley.

Very truly yours,

THE AMERICANA INSTITUTE

Peggy Morley

Peggy Morley/m

THE AMERICANA INSTITUTE
A DIVISION OF THE AMERICANA CORPORATION
2 WEST FORTY-FIFTH STREET
NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

CABLE ADDRESS
"BONAQUI"

RECEIVED
JUN 1
Southern Regional Council

May 28, 1953

Miss Anna Holden
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Miss Holden:

Thank you very much for your assistance to us by sending material on Negro police. The publications you sent were just what the subscriber wished. Thank you especially for carrying the data up to the present time. This afforded a good chronological survey of the topic.

Very truly yours,

THE AMERICANA INSTITUTE

Peggy Morley

Peggy Morley/m

July 24, 1953

Mr. Jim Connor
1315 S. 31st St.
Birmingham, Ala.

Dear Mr. Connor:

The enclosed material on Negro police in the South is sent to you at the request of Mr. John Ivey, Southern Regional Board of Education, Atlanta, Ga.

If we can supply further information on Negro police, please feel free to contact our office.

Sincerely,

Anna Holden
Research Assistant

December 15, 1953

Mr. James A Ball
School of Public Administration
Florida State University
Tallahassee, Fla.

Dear Mr. Ball:

I have sent the material on Negro police you ordered under separate cover, along with some other issues of NEW SOUTH carrying items on Negro police, a mimeographed list of chiefs' and mayor's comments, and a survey of Negro police which the Jefferson County Coordinating Council in Birmingham issued last spring.

You no doubt have run into Gunnar Myrdal's analysis of the Southern police system and the Southern courts of "justice" as they relatex to the Negro. The whole section on "Justice," but particularly the chapter on police, in his AN AMERICAN DILEMMA (New York: Harper, 1944) is good background material for your study. Also, Gunnar Myrdal, "The Negro Problem in America: Trends and Strategies," PHYLON (Sept., 1948) contains commentary on the need for professionalized police training as an aid to race relations in the South.

If you dipping into the matter of police training in human relations, the Southern Police Institute at the University of Louisville, Louisville, Ky. is the best Southern agency to contact. Mr. David A. McCandless, who directs the Institute, might also be able to give you some information on Negro police generally. I am enclosing a bibliography of police training materials re human relations and minority groups that have come to our attention.

We were out of the August, 1947 and the October, 1948 issues you ordered. You owe us $1.75 for the pamphlets sent, plus .23 postage--or $1.98.

If we can be of further help, be sure to write. As an FSU graduate I am particularly pleased to see a thesis on Negro police in the works.there.

Sincerely,

Anna Holden
Research Assistant

The Florida State University
Tallahassee

SCHOOL OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
BUREAU OF
GOVERNMENTAL RESEARCH AND SERVICE

RECEIVED
DEC 10
Southern Regional Council

December 8, 1953

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Ex. Dr.
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I would like to obtain certain copies of the New South and other of your publications dealing with or making reference to Negro policemen. I am currently beginning a master's thesis in Public Administration in which I plan to make a field study in certain selected Florida cities of the forces which led to the hiring of Negro policemen and the various administrative aspects of the problem, including effectiveness.

I have found very little background information except in your publications. However, I have been confering recently with Dr. Lewis Killian of the FSU Department of Sociology. Dr. Killian suggested that I write you for any further references to material other than what we have uncovered. Unfortunately, there is apparently no complete file of the New South in the University, so I have searched through an incomplete personal file of Dr. Killian's. I have found references to Negro policemen in the following issues of New South: ~~Vol. 1 - #12;~~ Vol. 2 - ~~#2,~~ 8, ~~10;~~ Vol. 3 - ~~#9,~~ 10; ~~Vol. 5 - #9-10, 12;~~ ~~Vol. 6 - #1, 8-9, 11;~~ ~~Vol. 7 - #6-7, 9;~~ ~~Vol. 8 - #7;~~ and also in "Safety, ~~Security and the South~~" and "~~Race and Law Enforcement~~."

I would much appreciate your having the above copies of these issues sent me, if available, and copies of any other issues having references to Negro policemen. It would facilitate my work if this material could be sent as soon as possible and I could be billed at that time, rather than waiting to process the bill and payment before the material is sent.

Yours very truly,

James A. Ball

James A. Ball

December 23, '53

Dear Miss Morgan,

Do use the police material in any way that will be helpful. I feel a certain link with the confidence of the various police officials, but feel sure that whatever purpose you put the material to will be respectful of the understandable desire of police officials to be anonymous.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

December fourteen, 1953

Miss Roberta Morgan
Executive Director
Jefferson County Coordinating Council
of Social Forces
Birmingham 3, Alabama

SNM Dec 23 53

Dear Miss Morgan:

We sent over the original files a day or two ago. You are most welcome and I hope that you and your friends can break things loose. Postage 77 cents. Stamps would be an easy way to pay it back. Do send the file material back to us when it has served your purpose.

I am barren of good suggestions on a man for the job. I have a Negro friend who would perform admirably, in my judgement, but would not have the social work imprimatur. Born in Jackson, Mississippi, of parents with no special educational standing; however, got himself through Tuskegee in business administration, worked as an accounting clerk in the Government for six or seven years, enlisted in the Marines as one of the first Negroes in the Corp and rose to Sergeant Major which was as high as the Marines would let a Negro go up to the time he was mustered out. Saw some fighting in the Pacific. Worked as a field agent in assisting in the SRC program for helping Negro veterans, 1946-1947. Supervised a unit in the Department of Justice liquidating Japanese banks in New York in 1947 to about 1950. Has been selling real estate and life insurance in New York on his own since. Wants a salaried job - I know because he lately applied for a Government job and they have checked with me. Married to an attractive young woman who was trained at Tougaloo and has been variously a school teacher and a secretary in some public health unit in New York. Not New York minded. Flexible guy, exceedingly effective in negotiation. Conciliates the white people without surrendering any part of the Negro position. Business-like fellow and gets along admirably with business people. Loyal, patriotic - no taint of anything else. Did an outstanding job for us in his work with Veterans and Veteran servicing agencies. Address:

Harry L Wright
2171 Madison Avenue
Apartment 5-E
New York, N Y

Miss Roberta Morgan
T w o
December 14, 1953

For an example on Harry Wright: About 1947 Mrs M E Tilly of this office and a plantation-owning Mississippi Methodist lady from the Mississippi Delta investigated some devilment in a Mississippi county. They took Harry Wright along in the back seat of the car. The Sheriff suggested that they find the colored school principal and talk with him. The two ladies speared about the backroads for a half hour and their careful accents elicited no information from those whom they stopped to ask questions of. Harry said: "Let me take the next one". When they next stopped in a cloud of dust Harry leaned out of the window and said: "Say, fellow, where does 'fessor live?!" The man told them.

With best wishes in all you do

Sincerely yours

George S Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm-t

12-18-53

Miss Morgan called 12-18-53.
Talked to Harold Fleming,
who gave her permission to
use material as she wishes.

W. I. PITTMAN
PRESIDENT

ROBERTA MORGAN
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Jefferson County Coordinating Council of Social Forces

309 N. 23RD ST. BIRMINGHAM 3, ALABAMA PHONE 3-0277

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LEROY HOLT

December 12, 1953

RECEIVED
DEC 15
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E
ATLANTA 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Thank you very much for sending us your file on the 1953 Negro Police Survey.

Our committee thinks this is impressive material. They asked me to request your permission to have it duplicated for their use. Have you any objection or suggestions?

We shall hold the file until we get your reply.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Roberta Morgan

Roberta Morgan
Executive Director

The Florida State University
Tallahassee

SCHOOL OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
BUREAU OF
GOVERNMENTAL RESEARCH AND SERVICE

RECEIVED
JAN 15
Southern Regional Council

January 13, 1954

Asked for report on survey of Negro towns. 1-18-54 AH

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Attn: Miss Anna Holden
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Miss Holden:

I appreciate very much your letter of December 15th, 1953, and the numerous materials on Negro police officers. I am enclosing my check in the amount of $1.98 which you indicated was due for the materials you shipped. I was taken ill the day the material arrived and was laid-up for about two weeks, so I am delayed in acknowledging your letter.

The materials you sent are proving very helpful in my study and I appreciate your efforts in assembling them. I am considering making some type of post-card survey of all police departments in Florida relating to Negro policemen. It may be that some information may be developed which has not previously been included in your periodic tabluations of Negro policemen. Just in passing I note that your tabulation has never included Belle Glade, Florida, which has had two Negro policemen for the past few years. If you are interested, I will be glad to pass any information of this nature along to you.

Yours very truly,

James A. Ball

James A. Ball

Q 1-18-54

February 13, 1954

Mr. Emory O. Jackson
Managing Editor
Birmingham World
Birmingham, Ala.

Dear Mr. Jackson:

Several recent news stories and editorials in the Birmingham World have given the total number of Southern cities employing Negro police as "eighty-eight."

Our records here in the SRC office show the following totals in Negro police employment in the South:

Towns employing -- 121	Total uniformed policemen - - 554
Counties employing - - 20	Total plainclothesmen -- 89
	Total policewomen - - 102

Acomplete list is enclosed.

Sincerely,

Anna Holden
Research Assistant

encl

Sept. 13, 1954

Mr. G. T. Coleman
200 ½ W. Houston
Marshall, Tex.

Dear Mr. Coleman:

I am sending several bulletins related to the use of Negro police in the South under separate cover. Among them is areport on our 1953 survey of towns and counties employing Negro police. We have just finished this year's survey, but it is not yet in print. This year's survey indicates that there are now 132 towns and 21 counties in the thirteen Southern states employing a total of 610 uniformed policemen, 93 plainclothesmen and 107 policewomen. The following towns and counties can be added to last year's list:

Mobile and Montgomery, Ala.; Belle Glade, Ft. Pierce, Hillsborough County, Lakeland, Pensacola, Fla.; Athens, Dalton, East Point, Marietta, Thomasville, Waycross and Griffin, Ga.; Shreveport, La.; Greenville, Miss.; Shawnee, Okla.; Potter County and Wichita Falls, Tex.; Alexandria and Hampton, Va.

We would be interested in a copy of the report you prepare from the questionnaire you enclosed in your letter.

Additional copies of the bulletins from our office are available.

Sincerely,

Anna Holden
Research Assistant

Charge for materials mailed:

Pamphlets	$.25
Postage	.04
	$.29

Stamps acceptable

OFFICE PHONE 2951

RESIDENCE PHONE 2449

G. T. COLEMAN, M.D.

OFFICE 200 1/2 W. HOUSTON

MARSHALL, TEXAS

9-10-54.

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave .N.E.
Atlanta 3,Ga.

Dear Sirs:

We are making an effort to have Negro es appointed to the Police force and it has been reccommended to us that we write you for copies of your booklet on Service rendered by Negro policemen in the Southwest Area.

Thanking you in advance for a prompt reply I beg to remain

Sincerely

G.T.Coleman

Chairman of Negro division of Local Interracial Committee.

THE NEGRO DIVISION OF THE LOCAL INTER-RACIAL COMMITTEE
Marshall, Texas
September 8, 1954

Copy of letter sent to Representative Negroes in Texas cities employing Negro policemen

Recognizing the many possible benefits to be derived by the presence of Negroes on the city police force, especially in densely populated communities such as we have here in our city and county we thought it a good policy at this time to make representation to the local authorities to appoint at least two Negroes to the city police force.

Noting the success you have achieved in obtaining such appointments in your city we decided to ask you to give us your methods of approach and to whom the approach was made.

In keeping with this request we would appreciate your answering the following questions:

1. Was the matter of appointing Negro policement initiated by Negro citizens?
2. Was a definite organization formed to make the contacts?
3. With what bodies were the contacts made?
4. Were the applicants recommended by your group?
5. Were the appointments made on the basis of competitive examinations or other methods used?
6. Have the appointments made a definite contribution to better law enforcement in the Negro communities?
7. Have they been favorably accepted by the members of the departments in which they work?
8. Are the Negroes as a whole cooperating with the Negro officers in carrying out their duties?
9. Do you feel that as a result of the experience gained by these appointments the heads of your law enforcement departments would be willing to endorse and recommend the appointment of Negroes in other cities where the Negro population is relatively large?
10. Do you have any other suggestions to make that you think would help in making a stronger approach to the authorities?

Thanking you in advance for your careful consideration and prompt reply to the above questions, we beg to remain

Sincerely yours,

_____
Chairman, The Negro Division of the
Local Inter-Racial Committee

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave. NE
Atlanta, Ga.

November 2, 1954

NEGRO POLICE IN THE SOUTH, 1954

The following report of cities and counties in the South employing Negro police is drawn chiefly from a mail survey of police officials conducted by the Southern Regional Council in July and September, 1954. In a few instances employment of police was listed on the basis of newspaper reports.

The summary table preceding the listing of individual cities and counties indicates the momentum which the movement to employ Negro police has gained since the Southern Regional Council's first annual survey in 1945.

Growth of Negro Police in the South, 1945 - 1954

Year	States Employing	Cities Employing	Number Uniformed Policemen	Number Plainclothes Policemen	Number Policewomen
1945	9	29	131*		3
1946	10	42	208*		5
1947	10	41	196	25	7
1948	11	54	248	23	8
1949	12	62	301	33	7
1950	13	77	369	41	17
1951	13	82	381	44	18
1952	13	96 Cities 6 Counties	471	60	50
1953	13	112 Cities 18 Counties	545	87	90
1954	13	143 Cities 22 Counties	618	92	112

* Includes both uniformed and plainclothes policemen

Employment in Cities and Counties, 1954

City or County	Uniformed Policemen	Plainclothesmen	Policewomen
Dothan, Ala.	1		
Mobile, Ala.	2		
Montgomery, Ala.	4		3
Talladega, Ala.	2		
Ft. Smith, Ark.	2		
Hot Springs, Ark.	2		
JEFFERSON COUNTY, Ark.	2(Deputies)		
Little Rock, Ark.	4		
ALACHUA COUNTY, Fla.	2(Deputies)		
Belle Glade, Fla.	2		
BROWARD COUNTY, Fla.		2(Deputies)	
Clearwater, Fla.	3		
Cocoa, Fla.	2		
Coral Gables, Fla.	1		
DADE COUNTY, Fla.		3(2 Deputies, 1 School)	
Dania, Fla.	1		
Daytona Beach, Fla.	7		3(Part-time)
Deland, Fla.	1		
ESCAMBIA COUNTY, Fla.	2(Deputies)		
Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.	2		
Ft. Myers, Fla.	2		
Ft. Pierce, Fla.	2		
Gainesville, Fla.	2		
Haines City, Fla.	2		
Hallandale, Fla.	1		
Hialeah, Fla.	2		
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, Fla.		2(Deputies)	
Hollywood, Fla.	1		
Homesstead, Fla.	2		
Jacksonville, Fla.	14		
Key West, Fla.	3		
Lake Worth, Fla.	1		
Lakeland, Fla.	4		
Melbourne, Fla.	1		
Miami, Fla.	55	3	
Ocala, Fla.	2		
Orlando, Fla.	4		
Ormond Beach, Fla.	1		
Panama City, Fla.	1		
Pensacola, Fla.	2		
St. Petersburg, Fla.	4		
Sanford, Fla.	1		
South Miami, Fla.	2		
Tallahassee, Fla.	3		
Tampa, Fla.	6	4	
Titusville, Fla.	1		
West Palm Beach, Fla.	7	2	
Albany, Ga.			2(School)
Athens, Ga.			4(School)
Atlanta, Ga.	16		10(School)

City or County	Uniformed Policemen	Plainclothesmen	Policewomen
Augusta, Ga.	7		5(School)
Columbus, Ga.	4		
Dalton, Ga.	2		
East Point, Ga.		2(1 School)	
Griffin, Ga.			1(School)
Macon, Ga.	4		4(School)
Marietta, Ga.			1(School)
Savannah, Ga.	12		
Thomasville, Ga.			3(School)
Waycross, Ga.	2		
Hopkinsville, Ky.	3		
JEFFERSON COUNTY, Ky.	6(Deputies)		
Lexington, Ky.	6		1
Louisville, Ky.	24	6	2(Plainclothes)
Owensboro, Ky.	2		
CADDO PARISH, La.	3(Deputies)		
Lafayette, La.	3		
Monroe, La.	2		
New Iberia, La.	1		
New Orleans, La.	6	6	12(School)
Shreveport, La.	2		
Greenville, Miss.	2		2
Gulfport, Miss.	2		
Indianola, Miss.	1		
Ahoskie, N. C.	1		
Asheville, N. C.	3		
Burlington, N. C.	3		
Carrboro, N. C.	2		
Chapel Hill, N. C.	2		
Charlotte, N. C.	8		
Clinton, N. C.	2		
Durham, N. C.	10	2	6(School)
Fayetteville, N. C.	4		2(School)
Gastonia, N. C.	5		
Goldsboro, N. C.	2		
Greensboro, N. C.	9		
Greenville, N. C.	1		
GUILFORD COUNTY, N. C.		1(Deputy)	
High Point, N.C.	6	2	
Kinston, N. C.	3		
Lenoir, N. C.	2		
Morganton, N. C.	2		
Raleigh, N. C.	5		
Reidsville, N. C.	2		
Rocky Mount, N. C.	2		1(School)
Salisbury, N. C.	2		
Wilson, N. C.	2		
Winston-Salem, N. C.	13		6(5 School)
Enid, Okla.	2		
Lawton, Okla.	2		
Muskogee, Okla.	2		

City or County	Uniformed Policemen	Plainclothesmen	Policewomen
Oklahoma City, Okla.	8	6	
Ponca City, Okla.	1		
Shawnee, Okla.	1		
Stillwater, Okla.	1		
Tulsa, Okla.	12	7	1
TULSA COUNTY, Okla.	2(Deputies)		
Beaufort, S. C.	2		
BEAUFORT COUNTY, S. C.	1(Deputy)	1(Deputy)	
Charleston, S. C.	8	1	6(School)
Clover, S. C.	1		
Columbia, S. C.	4		
Conway, S. C.	2		
Darlington, S. C.	1		
Dillon, S. C.	1		
Florence, S. C.	3		
Hartsville, S. C.	1		
HORRY COUNTY, S. C.		2*	
Lake City, S. C.	1		
Marion, S. C.	1		
Mullins, S. C.	1		
Orangeburg, S. C.	2		
Rock Hill, S. C.	2		
Spartanburg, S. C.	1		4(School)
Sumter, S. C.		2	
Timmonsville, S. C.	1		
Chattanooga, Tenn.	8		
DAVIDSON COUNTY, Tenn.		7(Deputies)	
KNOX COUNTY, Tenn.	2	6(Part-time)	
Knoxville, Tenn.	9		
Memphis, Tenn.	16		3(School)
Nashville, Tenn.	16		12(School)
Amarillo, Tex.	2		
Austin, Tex.	6		
BEXAR COUNTY, Tex.		1(Deputy)	
Beaumont, Tex.	2		
Corpus Christi, Tex.	1		
Dallas, Tex.	4		
El Paso, Tex.	4		
Fort Worth, Tex.	4		
Galveston, Tex.	11	4	
GALVESTON COUNTY, Tex.	14	6(Deputies)	
HARRIS COUNTY, Tex.		2(Deputies)	
Houston, Tex.	24	1	1
Lubbock, Tex.	2		
Orange, Tex.	2		
Port Arthur, Tex.	4		2
POTTER COUNTY, Tex.	2(Deputies)		
San Antonio, Tex.	9	2	1
TRAVIS COUNTY, Tex.		1(Deputy)	
Temple, Tex.	2		
Waco, Tex.	1		
Wichita Falls, Tex.	1		

* Employed in summer months only at Atlantic Beach

City or County	Uniformed Policemen	Plainclothesmen	Policewomen
Alexandria, Va.			3(School)
Cape Charles, Va.	1		
Hampton, Va.	4	1	1
NANSEMOND COUNTY, Va.		1	
Newport News, Va.	6		3(School)
Norfolk, Va.	5	3	2
NORFOLK COUNTY, Va.			2
Petersburg, Va.			1
Portsmouth, Va.	2		
PRINCESS ANNE COUNTY, Va.	2		
Richmond, Va.	16	3	2
Roanoke, Va.	3		

T O T A L S

States	Cities	Counties	Uniformed Men	Plainclothesmen	Policewomen
13	143	22	618	92	112

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

November 5, 1954

Dear Sir:

You will recall that during the past summer we queried police officials in the various Southern cities and counties as to the extent of their use of Negro police personnel.

The results have now been summarized, and a copy is sent to you as a matter of interest.

We are deeply grateful for the assistance of the police officials of the South in enabling these figures to be compiled.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

encl

file - materials

copy

THE PERSONNEL BOARD OF JEFFERSON COUNTY, ALABAMA
A public agency administering the civil service law which governs and controls the classified employees of the cities of Bessemer, Birmingham, Fairfield, Homewood, Tarrant City, The Jefferson County Board of Health, and Jefferson County, Alabama

Howard Yeilding, Chairman
Charles A. Long, Associate
Hugh W. Brown, Sr., Associate

ROOM 520 COURTHOUSE
BIRMINGHAM 3, Alabama

Ray Mullins
Director of Personnel

August 12, 1955

Rev. L. J. Rogers
3913 Huntsville Road, North
Birmingham 7, Alabama

Dear Rev. Rogers:

Your letter of August 1, 1955 urging that the Personnel Board qualify Negro applicants for Policemen for the City of Birmingham has been carefully considered by the Personnel Board.

The Board does have final authority with respect to entrance qualifications of prospective employees. But it has no authority to appoint or to force the appointment of such individuals. It has been the policy of the Board over the past twenty years to recruit applicants for public jobs to supply the needs of the services as such needs were determined by the elected officials. In those areas where it has been the policy and the custom to use Negro employees, our recruitment program has been administered accordingly. Examples: Public Health Nurses; Probation Officers; Recreation Workers.

Unless and until there is assurance that Negroes will be considered for appointment, we do not think any good purpose will be served by our recruiting them as applicants for Police Officers.

Yours truly,

Ray Mullins,
Director of Personnel

The Mask Bill Has Failed, But It Will be Back

Atl. Jour 8 Feb 50

SWALLOWING their disappointment at the House's slaughter of the anti-mask bill Tuesday, friends of law and order in Georgia can find comfort in growing strength. Led by Rep. John Greer, of Lanier county, proponents of the anti-Klan measure mustered 114 votes in favor of bringing it to the floor, failing by 23 votes to get the required two-thirds majority. Mr. Greer says progress has been made, and that he will try again next year. We believe his optimism is justified.

Despite the Talmadge administration's passive hostility, and the fact that Imperial Wizard Sam Roper cracked his whip Monday, only 45 members voted against putting the anti-mask bill on the calendar. If this be the measure of the Klan's strength in the House of Representatives, then the once-powerful and malignant organization is slipping woefully. Indeed, the Imperial Wizard's public denunciation of the bill—in which he made the grotesque statement that advocates of the anti-mask measure are enemies of good government — had a wistful quality. It was less

roar of a lion than the murmur of a mourning dove.

"What is strange to me," said the Imperial Wizard, somewhat plaintively, "is that many of our good people, born and raised in the South, are stupidly supporting these bills."

There is nothing strange or stupid about it, Mr. Roper. The anti-mask bill would put the state on record as favoring law over mob rule. It enjoys the enthusiastic backing of the Junior Chamber of Commerce, the American Legion, the overwhelming majority of the newspapers, and other representative church, civic and patriotic groups in Georgia. The strange thing is that there has been so much fuss about passing a measure that practically everybody seems to favor except the Ku Klux Klan.

Faculty Member On Science Board

Atl World 5-1-54

GRAMBLING, La. —(Special)— J. Edward Blackwell, a member of the social science faculty at Grambling College, has been accepted for membership in the Southwest Social Science Association.

The announcement was made by Roy L. McPherson, secretary-treasurer of the association from his office at Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas.

McPherson said Blackwell was one of seven Negroes recently accepted by the organization for the first time.

Blackwell attended the association's spring convention in Dallas during the Easter holidays.

Anderson Independent

Byrnes Lashes Klan, NAACP

3-18-54

CHARLESTON, March 17 (AP) — Gov. James F. Byrnes declared tonight that the Ku Klux Klan and the National Assn. for Advancement of Colored People "constitute an equal menace to the good relations that have existed between the races in South Carolina.

He said in a speech before the 153rd annual St. Patrick's Day dinner of the Hibernian Society of Charleston that the Klan no longer exists in the state and "I wish I could say that about the NAACP."

He said, "The political Negroes of Northern states have charged that I am prejudiced against the Negro" because "I have opposed the mixing of the races in the public schools."

"I am not conscious of such prejudice," he declared. "I have tried to help the Negro . . ."

Byrnes maintained "the majority of the Negroes in South Carolina do not want mixed schools" but "equal facilities in the schools" an equality to which he said "they are entitled."

Because of the progress he said the state is making toward equalizing the Negro school facilities and opportunities, Byrnes added that "it would be a tragedy if the U. S. Supreme Court reverses the law of the land and strikes down the public school system as it exists in this state."

"It would be a great disservice to the Negro as well as the white children," he said. "I am not willing to concede that the court will so decide . . ."

S. C. NAACP Says "Tell It To FBI" Of 'Big Lie' Slur

AR WORLD 5-2-54

CHARLESTON, S. C. — (INS) — A gubernatorial candidate charged at Charleston Saturday that the South Carolina National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is "subversive" and the NAACP immediately demanded he turn such information over to the Justice Department.

Lt. Gov. George Bell Timmerman, Jr., declared, "The NAACP has degenerated into a subversive organization in South Carolina. It lives and breathes the 'big lie.' "

James M. Hinton, state NAACP president, immediately demanded of Timmerman that "any and all information in your possession showing that the NAACP in South Carolina is in any manner subversive should be sent to the U. S. Department of Justice for appropriate action."

At the same time, Hinton said he write the Attorney General asking for a probe of Timmerman's charges.

Hinton said:

"Until you substantiate the charges made in your Charleston speech, it becomes and remains political demagoguery."

Timmerman has charged during his campaign for governor that his opponent, Columbia insurance man, Lester L. Bates, is backed by the NAACP. Timmerman said the NAACP "bloc" voted against him four years ago in the lieutenant governor's race because of his stand for segregation.

Bates declined comment.

FIGHT FOR FREEDOM DRIVE GROWS RICHER

Birmingham World 5-5-54

NEW YORK — Donations totaling more than $2,000 were received by the NAACP this week to aid the organization in its Fight for Freedom campaign. The exact amount was $2,188.08.

The Fight for Freedom campaign aims to step up the NAACP's civil rights work so as to achieve full freedom for all Negro Americans by Jan. 1, 1963 — the centennial of Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation.

The sum of $1,015.23 was presented to the Fight for Freedom campaign by the Association's Omaha branch, at a Freedom banquet in that city. The major portion of the contribution was raised through a benefit dance, supplemented by donations from churches, businesses and individuals in the community.

Mrs. Mildred Brown of the Omaha Star, Mrs. Juanita Parr, president of the Quacks Club and general chairman of the Fight for Freedom campaign for Omaha, and George Curry, president of the Rattlers Club, provided leadership for the Omaha fund-raising campaign.

The Freedom banquet in Omaha was part of a three-day regional conference for NAACP local leaders from five states. Among speakers at the conference were Roy Wilkins, Gloster B. Current and Miss Lucille Black of the National Office.

Another $500.00 was received for the campaign from public meeting in Fort Worth, Tex., at which the principal speaker was the Association's executive secretary, Walter White. The meeting was sponsored by the Fort Worth branch of the NAACP of which Dr. George D. Flemmings is president.

It was reported by Miss Lulu B. White, director of NAACP branches in Texas, that the sum of $2,417.25 was raised at a public meeting in Houston, Texas, last week, at which Mr. White spoke. The meeting was under auspices of the Houston branch of the NAACP.

WALTER WHITE BLASTS TEXANS AND ALL FORMS OF SOUTHERN DISCRIMINATION AND BIGOTRY

Black Dispatch 5-8-54

Says Eisenhower Is An Honest, Decent Person Who Will Not Bend to Bias

LEVELS GUNS ON LYNDON JOHNSON

HOUSTON, Tex. — (ANP) — Sen. Lydon B. Johnson (Dem., Tex.) and Gov. Allen Shivers of Texas were boldly and heatedly attacked this week by Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

White also lambasted most of the other Dixie governors.

He praised President Dwight D. Eisenhower as "an honest, decent and sincere man."

The NAACP secretary spoke to 1,700 Texans attending a Freedom Mass Meeting at the Antioch Baptist church here.

The 60 year old pioneer for equal rights for Negroes opened his address by verbally jumping squarely on the Southern governors.

"They (the governors), led by their quarterback, Jimmy Byrnes, thought they had Eisenhower in the bag on the race issue. I thought so at first, too.

"But they had forgotten the facts. They had forgotten the President is an honest, decent and sincere man. He doesn't know a lot about politics . . . and still doesn't know about some of the nuances of political life, but he is learning.

"The President has assured the NAACP, both publicly and privately, that he will never permit one percent of public money to be spent on projects which permit segregation."

Leveling his guns on Senator Johnson, the secretary said the senior Senator from Texas past record on civil rights "at least has the attribute of consistency—it is consistently against civil rights."

He said Negro voters in Texas should have 400,000 to 500,000 registered voters instead of the presently estimated 200,000.

"Then you will have Shivers paying more attention to you than to the handful of oil millionaires who support Sen. Joe McCarthy."

Saturday, May 8, 1954.

Palmetto Leader

Editorial Of The Week

The following is an editorial published in THE DETROIT FREE PRESS, April 26, 1954.

"Actually A Campaign On Behalf Of America"

"Last week, on the calendar of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, was Fight for Freedom Week. It was devoted to a drive to raise a million dollar national fund, with Detroit's allocated share $20,000.

"The money will be used to wage the NAACP's fight against discrimination; to bring to Negroes the full citizenship rights of which they are deprived in so many parts of America, including its national capital.

"It is the intention of the NAACP to push this battle for 10 years. There is no thought that the victory can be quickly won. Discrimination and prejudice are too deeply entrenched for that. The plan is that a million dollars will be raised each year of the decade-long campaign.

"We know of no more genuine way to enhance the stature of the United States than to lend the NAACP a hand in its effort. Perhaps the most damaging indictment which other nations lodge against this Country is that for many of our people the blessings of democracy are in large part a myth.

"It is a charge against us which comes from friends and enemies acause it's truth cannot honestly cause itis truth cannot honestly be denied. We will be in a far better position to influence those whom we urge to treasure the boon of democracy when we can stand before the world as an unmarred example of it.

"But dollars alone don't suffice to win battles of the sort the NAACP will conduct its annual membership drive. There are in Detroit about 10,000 members. The drive's goal is 15,000. To us this seems a modest aspiration indeed in a place of such size. And it would be a tremendous credit to this City if far more than the number sought were to enroll in the NAACP."

New Debate Near on U.S. School Aid

Senate Subcommittee To Open Hearings In Capital Tuesday

5-9-54

Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

WASHINGTON, May 8 — New rounds in the fight over federal aid for education are coming up in Congress. A Senate subcommittee has scheduled for Tuesday the opening of hearings on aid for school construction, and a Senate bloc has plans to press for general aid, bitterly disputed in the past.

Several proposals are pending in the Senate that would raise the totals of federal aid to schools, either by supplying general aid, which the states could use for teachers' salaries, textbooks, and other expenses, or through school construction funds for areas overburdened as a result of increased federal activity.

School-aid measures also have been introduced in the House. Twice, in 1948 and 1949, general education-aid bills were passed by the Senate but died in the House because of committee deadlocks over whether church schools should be included.

Increasing Urgency

The 1954 debate will be conducted against a background of increasing urgency. A recently released survey by the National Education Association, "Educational Differences Among the States," shows present and prospective needs for an increase in the nation's educational effort. For example, only 82.7 per cent of school-age children were attending school in 1950-51: The range was from 86.1 per cent in California to 75.6 per cent in Kentucky. The average American over 25 has had only 9.3 years of schooling: The range was from 12 years in Utah to 7.6 in Louisiana and South Carolina. Eleven per cent of Americans over 25 have had less than five years of schooling. About 16.5 per cent of persons tested failed the Armed Forces Qualification Test in 1950-51.

The average U.S. classroom teacher was paid $3,605 a year in 1953-54: The range was from $4,800 in California to $1,741 in Mississippi.

Georgia's School Aid

Congress sent $7,910,000 to Georgia in fiscal 1953 (the 12-month period which ended June 30, 1953) for school survey and construction projects. This aid was part of the program under which Congress has tried, since 1950, to help areas straining under the burden of swollen population — and crowded schools — resulting from such expanded activities as defense production. A total of $118,308,000 was distributed among the states, territories, and District of Columbia for school surveys and construction in fiscal 1953.

In fiscal 1952, Georgia received $2,260,000 of the total $44,901,000.

Under the same program, Georgia's share of $65,995,000 in fiscal 1953 aid for school maintenance and operation was $3,186,000. In fiscal 1952, Georgia received $2,568,000 of the national total of $35,941,-

Turn to Page 5F

NEW DEBATE NEAR ON U.S. SCHOOL AID

Continued From Page 1F

000, for maintenance and operational aid.

Another federal school-aid program sends the states cash and commodities for school-lunch programs. Georgia's share in fiscal 1953 was $2,096,000; for fiscal 1954, is $2,283,000.

Under the McClellan bill the federal government would give Georgia $3,403,000 of each $95 million of funds made available. To get this sum, however, it would have to put up $3,063,000 in matching funds.

Hill Cites Shortages

Sen. Lister Hill (D-Ala) said that the shortage of classroom space was equivalent to a one-story building 52 feet wide, reaching from New York to San Francisco. He noted: "It would be bad enough if this were just a temporary situation, but . . . (it) will grow much worse year by year and grade by grade, for at least the next six years for more babies were born last year than ever before —four million. . . . These . . . will be ready for school in 1959 when, if present trends continue, there will be even fewer qualified teachers, by tens of thousands."

Hill and others were unsuccessful in 1953 in efforts to attach to the Tidelands bill an amendment to provide funds for education. Later they did succeed in adding the provision to the outer shelf bill in the Senate, but it did not survive the conference with the House.

Some of this year's education-aid bills bear impressive lists of sponsors. The Education Subcommittee, at the sessions beginning May 11, will consider three bills for construction aid. Its chairman, John Sherman Cooper (R-Ky) sponsors one of them. Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) and 24 others are listed as sponsors of a second construction bill, while Earle S. Clements (D-Ky) is sponsor of the third.

Hill's general education-aid bill is co-sponsored by 33 others. A resolution by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill) has 13 other sponsors. It would reserve revenues from the Outer Continental Shelf for aid to schools.

No More Boy, Girl Scouts For Canal Zone

Balt. Sun 11-5-54

PANAMA CITY, —(ANP)—The Canal Zone administration will discontinue the expenditure of government funds for the maintenance of scouting on the Canal Zone, announced here last week from Balbea Heights.

Both white and Negro councils of the scouting—Boy and Girl Scouts of America, the white organizations; and International Boy and Girl Scouts of America, the white organization; and International Boy and Girl Scout, the Negro organization will be affected by the ruling which becomes effective June 30 next.

The Comptroller General ruled that funds in connection with scouting activities are "not authorized and payments for such programs must be discontinued by June 30. 1954."

The Canal Zone Government has paid the salaries of the local Scout Headquarters personnel for many years; an expenditure of over $20,000 annually. Balboa Heights said. Other Scout expenditures are covered from local scout funds ,privately donated; the local Council activities are funded by the Canal Zone Community Chest.

Austin To Take Stand In Own Behalf In Dismissal Hearing

B'ham World 5-11-54

LINDEN, Ala. — (SNS) — Prof. George R. Austin, fighting for his principalship job at Linden Academy, which he has held for 33 years, was scheduled to take the witness stand in his own behalf today in the dismissal hearing here which is entering its fifth day.

He is being charged by Marengo County School Superintendent S. D. McKnight with incompetence, insubordination and the misappropriation of funds, the latter not a statutory dismissal offense under the Alabama teacher tenure law.

The hearings are being conducted in the main courtroom of the Marengo County Courthouse with Board Chairman N. K. McKee of Faundsdale, presiding. Sitting with him at the hearing are the four other associate board members, T. A. Moseley of Thomaston, L. L. Simmons, Jr. of Jefferson, J. M. Deloach of Dixons Mills and Willard Harris of Putnam.

Approximately 50 witnesses have already been heard, including Richard K. Coats, acting or assistant principal of Linden Academy and Mrs. May O. Charlow, Jeanes supervisor. An unfavorable report made by Mr. Coats, at the time he was also a supervisor and Mrs. Charlow, against Prof. Austin has figured in the hearings.

Building the defense for Mr. Austin are Attys. C. H. Gilmore of Grove Hill and John Drinkard, Linden. They have sought to discredit the testimony of board witness. In their defense, some of the teachers and persons used as board witnesses have been placed on the stands as defense witnesses.

Board Lawyers G. E. Sledge of Greensboro, special counsel and J. C. Camp rested their case after putting on as an expert witness H. A. Gholson, public accountant; Supt. McKnight, Banker H. Scott, and placing in the records several exhibits.

There were persistent but unconfirmed reports that William Fitts who formerly served as assistant principal of Linden Academy, had replaced Prof. Coats as acting assistant principal. Mr. McKnight has said that Mr. Fitts was selected by Mr. Austin as assistant principal at the time Mr. Fitts was called assistant principal. The official position of assistant principal, Mr. McKnight said, was created when Prof. Coats was named to that position.

The fourth's day hearing was interrupted April 29 when Miss Willie Vaughn, a defense witness, suffered a nervous breakdown under the fierce cross-examination by board lawyers. She had served as secretary to Mr. Austin.

Report Southern Teachers Joining NAACP Org.

B'ham World 5-11-54

NEW YORK — Teachers in the South have joined the NAACP "in considerable numbers" during the Association's spring membership campaigns, it was reported this week by Miss Lucille Black, NAACP membership secretary.

Miss Black said that 322 teachers recently joined the Richmond, Va., branch of the Association, and another 250 teachers affiliated with the Winston-Salem, N. C., NAACP unit.

The South Carolina State Conference of NAACP Branches "has been receiving a steady flow of teacher memberships," Miss Black said. "This would seem to indicate that Negro teachers in the South have not bee ntaken in by the scare propaganda that they will lose their jobs if the NAACP wins its fight to ban segregation in education," the membership secretary asserted.

The NAACP is circulating a pamphlet among teachers citing the experience in communities where integration has already been attained and pointing out that the nationwide shortage of teachers precludes any mass firing of Negroes to keep them from teaching white children in integrated schools.

Northern Jim Crow Called Freedom Campaign Target

B'ham World 5-14-54

SCHENECTADY — The all-out Freedom campaign to be "Free in '63" must include the elimination of racial discrimination and segregation in the North as well as the South, it was asserted here by Roy Wilkins, NAACP administrator.

"The Schenectady branch of the NAACP is to be congratulated for not being lulled to sleep in the mistaken belief that the Fight for Freedom should be carried on exclusively Down South," Wilkins said in an address to the branch on May 3. "Right here in Schenectady you are engaged in a running battle for better and unsegregated housing, and for better jobs. To be successful, the Freedom Campaign must wipe out discrimination in the North as well as in the South. And there is plenty of work in the North."

Prior to the monthly meeting of the branch members, Mr. Wilkins spoke to a dinner meeting of 60 persons including judges, lawyers, real estate dealers, ministers, newspapermen, county political officials, and other community leaders who had been especially invited by the Schenectady branch to hear a talk on the objectives, philosophy, and methods of the NAACP.

B'ham World

A Satisfactory Agreement

5-14-54

In the midst of a public hearing, which was running into its fifth day, the Marengo County Board of Education, considering dismissal charges against Professor George P. Austin, principal of the Linden Academy, Linden, Alabama announced last Tuesday that the contending parties had "reached an agreement satisfactory" to both sides. The hearing had halted school at Linden Academy and will require a week of make-up days used by them.

Mr. Austin who has been principal of Linden Academy for 33 years was by the agreement apparently exonerated of the charges of incompetence, insubordination and misappropriation of school funds. On the day the agreement was reached, Mr. Austin was expected to take the witness stand in his own behalf. The full case against him had been presented at open hearings before a courtroom of the towns people.

Significantly, several of the leading white citizens of Linden, Alabama appeared as character witnesses for Mr. Austin. He was defended by two white lawyers, one local and the other of a neighboring city. The case against him was presented by a white local lawyer and one of a neighboring city. Both sides conducted their work in a distinguished way and in the best American traditions of fair hearings. That is the point.

Under the "agreement" it is understood that Mr. Austin will give up the principalship of the high school and become principal of the elementary school. Which means that Linden Academy will now become two schools.

The Austin defense was based upon the Alabama teacher tenure law. From legal points raised with reference to the original tenure act and the amended section, it would appear that the law needs to be clarified and completed. This hearing served the purpose of getting these defects and shortcomings of this law into the open. The amended section of the Teacher Tenure act authorized a commission to hear dismissal appeals without setting it up.

The Austin hearings also placed under the spotlight some of the educational practices in Marengo County, such as the match-dollar plan of raising funds to get the high schools accredited. This does not appear to be in line with good school practice and certainly would seem to pace upon school teachers a burden not propery theirs.

Much credit is due the members of the Marengo County Board of Education, who after hearing the evidence, weighed it carefully, and doubtless reached their bold decision in the interest of all concerned. This decision we think, should be well received by the community. It places upon Prof Austin a heavy responsibility to show by improvements in his services that the board was justified in retaining him.

Teacher Dismissal Hearing Comes To Happy Ending

B'ham World 5-14-54

By EMORY O. JACKSON

LINDEN, Ala.—(SNS)—The Marengo County Board of Education in a dramatic and unexpected action here Tuesday, May 11, brought to a close the dismissal hearing by announcing that "We have reached an agreement satisfactory to the Marengo County Board of Education and to George P.. Austin."

Board Chairman N. W. McKee who presided over the four-day hearing announced the "agreement" about noon of what was to be the fifth day of the hearing with Prof. Austin, principal of Linden Academy for 33 years expected to testify in his own behalf. Mr. McKee did not immediately elaborate on what the nature of the "greement" was.

But Defense Lawyer John Drinkard of Linden hailed the agreement as "a great victory." He said the important feature of the agreement wa sthat Mr. Austin was to be retained in the Marengo County Public School System but would head up the elementary schools to be created by separating the high school and elementary school of Linden Academy. Atty. C. H. Gilmore of Greensboro was the other defense counsel.

While not commenting for publication, Board Lawyers J. C. Camp and G. E. Sledge appeared in a friendly mood at the disposition of the case which they had handled skilfully and with documented evidence.

Marengo Schools Superintendent S. D. McKnight had lodged charges against Mr. Austin which included incompetence, insubordination and misappropriation of funds, the last not covered by the Alabama teacher tenure law.

Other members of the board sitting with Mr. McKee on the hearing were T. A. Moseley of Thomaston, L. L. Simmons, Jr., of Jefferson, J. M. Deloach of Dixons Mills

(Continued on Page Two)

Mrs. Porter Asks Money Return For Education

Atl World 5-14-54

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) —Mrs. Dorothy Porter, supervisor of the special art collection at Howard University urged the Senate Appropriations Committee to put back into the State Department appropriation bill the $6,000,000 the House cut from the budget of the international educational exchange program.

Speaking for the National Council of Negro Women, Mrs. Porter said the exchange program has made it possible for scores of women from Germany, Korea, Japan and other countries to meet with colored women here and discuss "problems of democracy and the position of American women in the political, social, economic and cultural life of our country."

Under the Fulbright program providing for the exchange of students with foreign countries, Mrs. Porter said, members of the National Council have been sent to foreign countries and have proven to be "excellent emissaries" of the United States.

The Budget Bureau requested an appropriation of $15,000,000 for the exchange program, but the House approved only $9,000,000, which is $5,965,000 less than was appropriated for this program for the current fiscal year.

The $15,000,000 request was to finance 4,515 exchanges with seventy foreign countries. The exchanty countries. Tht exchangees included foreign leaders, specialists, foreign lecturers, teachers and students. They receive their travel expenses and a per diem.

Of the 4,515 exchanges, 1,465 Americans would be sent abroad. They get compensation and living allowances which varies from $500 to $700 a month for an average period of four months. Their per diem varies from $6 in the less expensive countries to $18.

Only a few colored persons are included in the exchange program. The Union School at Port au Prince, Haiti, is one of twenty-one American schools in Latin America which were proposed for grants under the exchange program. The sum of $2,000 was earmarked for the Union School.

MARENGO SCHOOL HEARINGS END IN COMPROMISE; AUSTIN HEADS LINDEN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

Ala. Cit. 5-15-54

By FRANK P. THOMAS

LINDEN, Ala.—George P. Austin, colorful principal of historic Linden Academy here was made head of the elementary department of the school in a compromise settlement made in a 5-day hearing before the Marengo Co. School Board which ended Tues- May 11.

According to the terms of the Academy Richard P. Coats, acting principal, according to the compromise will be appointed to this position.

Mr. Austin who has headed the school for 33 years was charged with incompetence, insurbordination and misappropriation of funds. These charges were preferred by S. D. McKnight, county school superintendent.

The principal, invoking the terms of the State Teacher Tenure Law elected to have his hearing in public and to be represented by two attorneys. John Drinkard of Linden and C. H. Gilmore of Grove Hill staged a very brilliant defense.

In the five proceeding attended by a large group of spectators C. E. Sledge of Greensboro and J. C. Camp of Linden in attempting to prove their case placed a large number of witnesses on the stand whose testimony they hoped would support their charges. Under grueling cross-examination by defense lawyers many of these charges were refuted.

Some of the interesting sidelights of the case was the masterful manner in which the defense attorneys attacked the adverse reports made on Mr. Austin by Supervisors Mrs. Ola M. Charlow and Richard Coats who later became principal of the school. The charge of incompetency was largely based upon these reports.

L'house + Inf. 5-15-54

Interracial YW Conference Held At Talladega

A statewide interracial conference of YWCA groups brought representatives from seven Alabama colleges to Talladega Colege April 24.

Delegates from the University of Alabama, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama State College, Florence State Teachers College, Selma Unversity, Alabama College at Montevallo, and Miles College convened with Talladega delegates and advisers in the Art Room of Savery Library for a days' discussion.

Opening Worship was conducted by The Right Reverend George Murray, Suffragan Bishop Protestant Episcopal, Diocese of by Misses Rosalie Oakees and Doris Wilson, secretaries from Alabama. Workshops were led the sponsoring office of the Southern Region, Atlanta.

The day's activity included exchange of ideah for operation of college YWs and plans for enlarging future statewide conferences, a social hour in the parlor of Foster Hall, and a luncheon in Fanning Refectory. Talladega representatives on the Planning Committee for next year are Misses Dorothy Harper, Birmingham, and Margaret Scott of the Advisory Board.

Voting delegates of Talladega College attending the conference were Dorothy Harper ,Helen Goff, Charleston, S. C., Beatrice Pickens, Mobile, Yvonne Jackson, Atlanta. Advisory Board members attending were Mrs. Arthur D. Gray, Miss Margaret Scott, Mrs. George Owens, Mrs. Gladys Harris, and Mrs. Leonye Cunningham.

Ala. Cit. 5-15-54

Committee To Draft Statement Of Negro Needs

SELMA — "Committee of 67" to draft a "Statement of Needs and Wants" of the Negro group in Alabama is being organized.

This idea came out of the "Political Check Up Workshop" held at the Elks' Club here Sunday morning, according to W. C. Patton, Chairman of the Alabama Co-ordinating Committee for Registration and Voting.

The committee will be composed of one person from each of the 67 Alabama counties. Then smaller committee of nine persons one from each Congressional District will be selected to circuit present the "What We Want" statement to the proper authorities.

Reports were given at the work shop on the eletion returns from several political action leaders in various counties.

Black Belt leaders said generally that the requirement of white persons as supporting witness, and the general practices of requiring vouchers to appear in person, cumulative racial, and other barriers kept the Negro vote rolls far down.

For instances, it was estimated that over 1000 Negro applicants in Dallas County have been rejected.

Wilcox and Lowdnes counties have no Negro voters.

NAACP Urges Defeat Of Virgin Island Bill As "Backward Step"

N.Y. World 5-15-54

NEW YORK — The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People recently publicly stated its opposition to a bill now before the Senate which the NAACP says would deprive citizens of the Virgin Islands of "privileges they have exercised for the past 18 years."

Walter White, NAACP executive secretary, asserted that the proposed legislation would constitute a "backward step" for the people of the Virgin Islands and if passed "would do irreparable harm to America's reputation and prestige."

Mr. White's views were contained in telegrams sent by him to Douglas McKay, Secretary of the Interior, and to three senators: Herbert H. Lehman and Irving M. Ives of New York, and Hugh Butler of Nebraska. The telegrams were dispatched on May 5.

The NAACP messages noted that the proposed bill, to amend the Organic Act for Virgin Islands, would reduce the "partial autonomy" granted Virgin Islanders in 1936 by "transferring certain powers previously given an elected legislature to an appointed governor and the U. S. Secretary of the Interior."

The progress of Virgin Islanders since 1936 in "mastering the democratic process" shows their readiness for the election of a resident commissioner and a governor, rather than "being deprived of privileges they have exercised for the past 18 years," the telegrams declared.

DICKERSON SAYS GUILD WILL DISPROVE SUBVERSIVE CHARGE

Black Dispatch 5-15-54

Appeals Court Orders Abeyance Until Inquiry Is Made According to Rules of Evidence

SAYS "BLACK LIST" IS UNCONSTITUTIONAL

NEW YORK — (ANP) — The National Lawyers Guild last week won the first round of its fight to prevent the organization from being listed as subversive, and Atty. Earl B. Dickerson predicted that it would win the final round.

The United States Court of Appeals, by a 2-1 vote, issued an order preventing Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell from listing the guild as subversive. The court said "interest of justice would be served best" by holding in abeyance a hearing ordered by Brownell until the legal issues could be threshed out in U. S. District court.

Brownell, in a speech before the American Bar Association last August, said the guild was the legal mouthpiece of the Communist party. He said at that time that he planned to list the organization as subversive.

The decision last week overruled one rendered by Judge Richmond B. Keech, of U. S. District court. Judge Keech rejected an application for an injunction.

The guild and its president, Dickerson, have consistently denied that the organization is a front for communism. Instead, they contend, it is a liberal group whose membership includes some of the better-known lawyers in the country.

Atty. Dickerson said last week that the guild should win on its grounds that the executive order permitting Brownell to make up his black list was un-Constitutional "because it is an arbitrary abuse of executive authority."

The noted Chicago attorney made his statement at a dinner sponsored by the guild at the Commodore hotel. He told the 1,000 guests that:

"The bulwarks built by the founding fathers against tyranny by government are being battered by self-appointed inquisitors while, throughout our land, fear spreads and works to silence protests.

"We believe that Brownell's campaign against the guild is part of the current efforts to nullify the principal achievements of the New Deal and to distract and confuse the people while the New Deal is being supplanted by the Big Deal for the privileged few."

SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1954

NAACP Dragged Into Political Pot

L'house + Inf.

J. M. Hinton, state NAACP president, in denouncing last weekend the claim by state gubernatorial candidate George Bell Timmerman, Jr., that "the NAACP has degenerated into a subversive organization in South Carolina and live and breathes the big lie," also called upon Timmerman to make "any and all information in your possession showing that the South Carolina state conference of NAACP branches is in any manner subversive" available to the U. S. Department of Justice.

Timmerman's reaction to Hinton'h request that he prove his charge of subversion on the part of the State NAACP conference was in the form of an attack upon Mrs. Andrew W. Simkins, state NAACP secretary who at present is acting editor and publihher of the Lighthouse and Informer, in prove the state secretary subwhich Timmerman attempted to versive because she had signed petitions circulated by certain organizations now listed as subversiev by the U. S. Department of Justice,, and therehby also attempting to prove the state conference subversive.

Mrs. Simkins countered, "I do not allow anyone to do my thinking for me. I will work with anyone, even a Ku Klux Klansman, if he is going my way. Timmerman's feeble attempt to smear me because of my unequivocal stand for the constitutional rights of all men no more makes me subversive than my calling Timmerman a Klansman would make him one, if he is not one already.

"It is a reflection on our Nation and a compliment to the Communists the state secretary said, "when any person who truly advocates peace, constitutional liberty, and human dignity for all men is at once called subversive.

"A casual check of government listed organizations in this secretary said, "will show that period of hysteria," the NAACP almost without fail, any organization that dared to advocate and fight for Negro rights, the rights of labor, and the fuller life for all were immediately listed as subversive. In the minds of rational men, such action is a reflection upon and a condemnaation of the administration and not a reflection upon such organizations."

In an earlier answer to Timmerman, Hinton had denied the statement that the NAACP is supporting the candidate's opponent.

Timmerman also has made the claim that the Lighthouse and Informer is the mouthpiece of the NAACP, which the newspaper officials denied, while also expressing appreciation for the greatly increased circulation gained through the wide publicity following the candidates attack upon the publication.

NAACP Efforts Changed Negro Life, Delaney Says

Jour. & Guide 5-15-54

NORFOLK — "Your new schools, the equal pay for school teachers and the end of segregated seating on trains didn't come from social consciousness but from the militant efforts of the NAACP," said Judge Hubert T. Delany of New York's Domestic Court, speaking at the opening of the Freedom Fund Drive at St. John's AME Church on Bute street Sunday, May 2.

In a fiery speech, Judge Delany pulled no punches in his arguments against segregation and weak leadership by both whites and Negroes. He called for concerted, cooperative efforts of all Negroes, expressing the belief that only when they worked together under the guidance of the NAACP would the desired true freedom be achieved.

* * *

READING from the Declaration of Independence, he stated that we of today would be suspect if we were to follow the lines of reasoning of our country's founding fathers. But, he stated, the time has come to stand up for your rights regardless of odds or situations.

Segregation exists in one form or another in all parts of the country, he said, and until the South is free the rest of the country cannot be free either.

* * *

ON McCARTHYISM, Judge Delany deplored the fact that so much time was wasted in "chasing phantoms" when we should be busy working together.

"Communism cannot feed on a healthy society," he said. "Strength from within makes us invulnerable from without."

In reply to those "gradualistic" leaders who maintain that "things are getting better and "the time is not ripe for the Negro to assume a more active role in society," Judge Delany reserved special caustic comments.

* * *

"THE TIME for change is always ripe," he stated. "If things are better, you can thank the work of the NAACP. There can't be any more of the old belief of 'my country, right or wrong.' If she's wrong, let's make it right."

Donations of $401 were raised at the Fund Drive kick-off that will continue until 1963 when, by that time, it is hoped that discrimination and segregation will have ended.

Judge Delany was introduced by Thomas W. Young. Atty J. Hugo Madison was master of ceremonies. Robert T. Robertson, president of the Norfolk chapter of the NAACP, was praised for his work in building the membership up to its present high.

Dr. W. L. Hamilton is chairman of the Freedom Fund Drive and Dr. S. F. Coppage is membership chairman. Musical selections on the program were offered by the Ruffner Junior High School chorus.

DROP IN ONE-ROOM SCHOOLS IN LA.

Atl. World 5-15-54

BATON ROUGE, La. —(INS)— The public affairs research council reported in Baton Rouge that the number of one-room Negro schools in Louisiana was cut in half during the period from 1948 to 1952.

According to PARC, which cited figures of the Louisiana department of Education, one--room Negro school dropped from 729 in the school year 1947-48 to 327 in the school 1952—53 or a drop of 55 percent.

Atl. Const. 5-17-54

Elementary School Talks Set for C. of C.

Businessmen from the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce will get an indoctrination and briefing on operations of Atlanta elementary schools Tuesday.

Miss Ira Jarrell, school superintendent, said nine experts from city schools will discuss elementary schools with the educational committee of the chamber at 2:30 p.m. Tuesday at the Atlanta Library. The study is the latest development in bringing chamber members up to date on the operation of local schools.

The educators will outline procedures and facilities utilized by educators in starting youthful Atlantans on the road to learning.

Three principals—Mrs. Ruth Satterfield of Inman School, Hub Dowis of Inman Park Boys', and Mrs. Julia Clifton of Georgia Avenue School, are among those who will participate.

Others scheduled to appear before the chamber group, which is headed by Boyce Graham, are W. W. Edwards of Clark Howell School; Miss Carolyn Manley, a foreign language teacher; Mrs. Louise Osborn of Slaton; Miss Louise Jeanes, Inman; Mrs. Juliette Maxwell, Spring; and Miss Nora Belle Emerson, Aidmore.

Church Women Fight Talmadge School Plan

Atl Const 5-16-54

A resolution against Gov. Talmadge's private school constitutional amendment has been adopted by the state directors of United Church Women.

The church women's group, at an annual retreat in Athens, also reaffirmed its stand against use of racial or religious prejudice in the coming political campaigns.

A spokesman said members would personally talk with candidates for state offices about these and other objectives of the organization. Mrs. L. L. Austin of Atlanta is president.

* * *

AT THE RETREAT session, the group's board of directors also recommended study of a plan to establish a Georgia Youth Commission, a plan put forward by Charles Gowen, candidate for governor.

It commended the adult education program of the University of Georgia Extension Department, and called for a campaign against immoral or untasteful comic books.

In the anti-private school resolution, the church women said, "to scrap our public school system, built up painfully over many years, would seriously jeopardize the welfare of our children."

N. Y. Times

FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 19

RANGER VISIONS NEGRO'S NEW ERA

irector Tells Urban League chool Decision Opens Way to Progress Over Nation

A brighter outlook is in prospect for Negroes in industry, politics and education as a result of the recent Supreme Court decision against public school segregation.

This forecast was made yesterday at the annual meeting here of the National Urban League by its executive director, Lester B. Granger. The decision, he said, would result in a narrowing of the income gap between Negroes and whites in both North and South, a stronger community relationship and a chance of bettering welfare services to Negro children.

But, in an annual report presented at a meeting in the McAlpin Hotel, Mr. Granger foresaw that strong efforts would be made to establish more rigid housing barriers against Negroes "as a compensation" for breaking down school segregation.

He singled out Senator Burnett R. Maybank, Democrat of South Carolina, as spokesman for "these hostile efforts."

New Community Ties Due

"In spite of the almost hysterical reaction of the more irresponsible and demogogic spokesmen of segregation's status quo," Mr. Granger observed, "it is obvious that in the years immediately ahead, a stronger feeling of neighborliness and community kinship will be built among the people in both the North and South of this great nation."

He predicted that the elimination of segregated schools would gradually result in Negro and white parents meeting together in sessions of Parent-Teacher Associations and similar gatherings. The way is now open, he added, for serious consideration to be given "for equalizing welfare as well as educational services" to Negro children.

Efforts to erect housing barriers will fail, he said, if they are approached "firmly and with patience on a long-time basis."

Mr. Granger reported that the league was on the verge of "cracking the housing ban" on Negroes in Levittown and Fairless Village, both in Bucks County, Pennsylvania. He said the league had met with "enough gains to be encouraged, enough rebuffs to be grimly vigilant and determined."

Wider Opportunities Opening

The court's ruling has made it clear, he said, that "we can certainly expect an increased use of Negroes in a growing variety of undertakings, North and South, in employment, community planning and in political or educational activities."

"We can foresee a narrowing of the terrific income gap," he added, "that still exists between Negroes and whites, with the median Negro family income in 1950 still only 52 per cent of the median white family income."

The league's commerce and industry council, he reported, has obtained from representatives of fifteen Northern concerns having fifty branches in Southern states commitments that the branches will increase the number of Negro industrial workers.

He reported also that Urban League branches had helped locate employment for 10,625 Negroes. Of these, he said, 274 were hired by employers who had previously excluded Negroes.

Robert W. Dowling, president

Urban League Accused Of "Backing-Up"

Am. World 6-30-54

NEW YORK — (SNS) — A board official of the National Urban League has accused the organization of "backing-up" before the pressure of wealthy white board members who oppose a policy designed to advance the overall good of Negro workers, according to a story in the New York Amsterdam News for June 12.

The official is Theodore Brown, national board secretary, who charged that he was being "purged" from the board on the grounds that "my fight to develop a policy and an organization to aid Negroes" met with disapproval.

An official of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, Brown said he had discovered during his two-year tenure as a member of the board that top officials are following a policy designed to help big business, while attempting to use Negroes as functionaries.

He cited the League's handling of the Bucks County, Pa., housing and employment problem against United States Steel Company, and the influence exerted on this problem and others by Robert Dowling, president of the League board, and James Felt, board member.

"In the atmosphere of the 1954 Supreme Court decisions and the NAACP's fight, the Urban League has no program to keep up with the trend toward complete integration," Brown declared. "The effort to raise the budget of the organization are so great that there is a strong tendency of many staff members to get the check, rather than follow a program."

He also accused a few Negro members of the board with remaining quiet and "using the board for social prestige rather than working for the good of the race."

The board is composed of 52 members, 34 of whom are white.

Daily Blasts Group Formed To Aid NAACP

7-8-54

JACKSON, Miss. —(ANP) — A local publication last week denounced a committee organized to support the NAACP in legal defense.

In an editorial, the Jackson Daily News blasted members of the "Committee of 100," pledged to raise $100,000.

The committee, through Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, minister, had asked the newspaper if it could count on its support. The publication answered by saying:

"You can't, Dr. Fosdick. Not now or at any other time."

The newspaper then preceeded to denounce members of the committee, among them A. Philip Randolph.

"We don't like Randolph the radical who led the march on Washington," the editorial said.

(Randolph actually never led a march on Washington. He threatened to, but after President Roosevelt gave in and issued his Executive Order 8802, stating that industries with war contracts had to employ Negroes, Randolph called the march off).

Others the editorial blasted included Miss Lillian Smith, author of "Strange Fruit."

Religious Freedom Group Is Organized In N. Y.

Brooklyn World 7-9-54

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Announcement was made this week of the formation of a new Religious Freedom Committee to defend and maintain the free exercise of religion as guaranteed by the Constitution. The initial membership is national and widely representative in terms of all major Protestant denominations and the Jewish Rabbinate.

The Committee will be composed of both clergy and laity, invitations having been sent to a number of men and women active in religious circles.

Three national co-chairmen will head the new Committee. They are the Rev. Paul Caton, pastor of the Halsted Street Institutional Church (Methodist), Chicago, Ill.; Rabbi Oscar Fleishaker, Tri City Jewish Center, Rock Island, Ill.; and the Rev. U. J. Robinson, Alabama Baptist State Convention, Mobile.

The treasurer is the Rev. Mr. Lee H. Bell, Methodist minister of Irvington-on-Hudson, New York, and the secretary is Miss Janice M. Roberts, St. James Church, Lynbrook, N. Y.

The office of the new organization is at 113 East 28th Street.

The purpose of the Committee as stated in the original call is "to maintain unimpaired our heritage of the free exercise of religion for all persons and faiths. It activities will be:

1. To provide the clergy, the laity and the public with factual information concerning the attack on religious freedom;

Negro Vets To Attend Legion Convention

Atl. Wor'd 7-11-54

JACKSON, Miss. — (ANP)— Negro American Legion units in Mississippi will be allowed to send delegates to the national convention of the veteran organizaion, it was decided here last week.

The state American legion, at its convention, approved a resolustion calling for colored delegates and alternate delegates in proportion to membership.

The resolution was submitted from the 18th district, which includes Negro posts. It surmounted a fight to have it tabled.

The other action, the American legion went on record saying "it is not, has not and will not go on record at any time favoring abolishing segregation."

Hous. Inf. 7-17-54

Miss. NAACP Maps Fight Against Negro Elements And White Segregationists

JACKSON, Miss. —The forthcoming battle to end segregated schools in Mississippi took a new turn this week when a Negro newspaper publisher and the dean of the law school at University of Mississippi saw eye-to-eye in the planned effort to by pass the NAACP's plan to fight the issue.

As branch officers of NAACP girded to fight through legal means for entrance of Negroes into white schools, state officials were mapping plans for segregationist Negro leaders to meet the threat head on. The Informer - Freeman Weekly learned here this week.

Plans to by-pass the United States Supreme Court's ruling banning public school segregation are running into local complications.

Percy Greene, Negro publisher of Jackson, who is opposed to "legal" segregation, attended the governor's meting. An outspoken exponent of the end of all segregation. Editor Greene has indicated he will support a plan of "American schools" without reference to racial aspects with "white teachers teaching only white children and Negro teachers teaching only Negro children."

Editor Greene feels that location of schools in the residential areas of citizens living within their sectors will more or less take care of the "segregated" situation at least until residence intermingling results.

Probably the hardest blow to those studying ways of retaining segregation was from one of their group. It came from Dean Robert J. Farley of the University of Mississippi Law School who, as new president of the State Bar Assn., succeeded to membership on a 25-member Legal Education Advisory Committee created at the1954 legislative session to work out a plan to at least stall integration as long as possible.

Dean Farley replaced Jerome Hafter of Greenville when the latter's term as head of the lawyer's group ended.

The advisory group met Monday to agree on constitutonal amendments to permit the legislature to retain segregation in some way or else authorize the counties and cities to abandon the public education field.

In an address before the Mississippi Municipal Officers Assn. Dean Farley said he favored segregation, but added that "Mississippi can't afford to pass laws to outsmart the Supreme Conrt Of the United States." He has received all sorts of reactions to those remarks.

Incidentally Dean Farley is a member of a subcommittee of the advisory group assigned the task of recommending law or constitutional amendments to "get around" the court's ruling. Chief Justice Harvey McGeHee of the State Supreme Court, is chairman of that group.

The other warning came from Dr. E. J. Stringer, Columbus, denist and president of the Mississippi branch of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People. His group is against segregation at all levels and plans to contest efforts to prevent its enforcement.

Dr. Stringer announced that his chapters are "ready" to file the necessary actions to seek admission of Negro children in the white schools this fall.

The NAACP official said definite plans to seek integration will be formulated here July 25 at a state wide meeting of his association. He has already been assured by Thurgood Marshall of New York, general counsel of NAACP, that he will "personally" handle litigation in Mississippi.

Plans for the NAACP run head on into two of the bypass maneuvers. One is a new state law permitting school authorities to "assign" students to schools on a basis of health, community interest and the general welfare. The other is statements of state leaders that 95 per cent of the Negroses in Mississippi will "go along" with the segregated system provided opportunities for Negroes are equalized without delay with those long provided for the whites.

If the NAACP follows through, its action will probably lay the test for ultimate ruling by the United States Supreme Court on the new "assignment" law enacted at a special legislative session in December, 1953.

Anticipating the NAACP efforts, Gov. Hugh White met recently with several Negro leaders preparatory to a larger meeting of members of that race for an agreement on a "voluntary" segregation plan. The larger meeting is scheduled an August but in view of the July 25, meeting of the state NAACP branches, the date may be advanced by thegovernor. That is somewhat the position of Dean FFARLEY, WHO TOLD TH5 MUNIficals that "segregation" in law and segregation in fact are two different things."

"Mississippi has made more progress during the past 20 years than in any other period in its history," Dean Farley said. "Let's not sacrifice our own children to prevent an occasional Negro from getting into a school.'

Dean Farley is definitely against any plan that would lead to abolition of public education. It is counter to that of Walter Sillers of Rosedale, speaker of the State House of Representatives, who favors abolition as a last restort" in keeping segregation.

Black Dispatch
5-1-54

1954 N1

Eisenhower Breaks Barriers For Negro 4-H Club Members

WASHINGTON. — (ANP) — In the future Negro 4-H club boys and girls will be able to come to Washington for their annual encampment and round-up just like the white 4-H clubbers throughout the country do.

The first such encampment is expected to take place in August next year. It will replace the regional camp to which colored youth have been confined and which has met at various places in the South, usually at one of the Negro Land Grant colleges. It took the White House to bring the change about.

Negro boys and girls will not be able to attend the national round-up which is held in Washington each year and participated in by white 4-H club boys and girls from every state, Alaska and Hawaii. The colored round-up will be separate but the boys and girls will have the opportunity of visiting the many historical places in Washington. They will be taken to the great experimental farms at Beltxille, Md. They will go through much of the same citizenship training experience which white boys and girls have enjoyed for years.

Last year Negro newspapers printing an ANP story, revealed that ever since the round-ups in Washington began, southern state extension directors had refused to agree to colored girls and boys attending or even gathering in Washington at any time under state and federal auspices.

A startled reader saw the story and wrote Congressman Frances P. Bolton of Ohio, inquiring if it could possibly be true that in a free country such as the U. S. there were differences made between youthful citizens on the basis of race.

Rep. Bolton did not know but made inquiries at the U. S. Extension Service. The national office is rather weak in the area of race relations. They always take refuge in the fact that they are a "cooperative agency and that their relationship is of such a nature that they cannot dictate to the states."

Rep. Bolton went straight to the White House with her inquiry and wheels began to move. There are reasons to believe President Eisenhower interested himself in the matter.

When southern state directors had their annual meeting to discuss southern problems at the University of Georgia, state extension headquarters some months ago, the decision was reached to open the bars a trifle. For the first time southern directors agreed that colored boys and girls might hold their regional outside the South.

National leader John W. Mitchell, who had been summoned to be present at the time of the meeting, was called in and advised of the decision. The new procedure will not take effect until 1955 when the colored boys and girls will hold their round-up in Washington.

This is a long way from parity but observers in the department of agriculture have commented that it is at least a first step in the right direction.

ATL SUN.-CONST 5-16-34

Associated Press Wirephoto

MRS. THOMAS MILLARD
Without a Disguise

Red-Hunting Ladies Pledge To Keep Trying

DES MOINES, May 15 (AP)—Mrs. Thomas Millard, president of a group of housewives whose mission is to "hunt out communism and immorality in high places," said Saturday that "nothing will ever stop us."

"We use all kinds of wild disguises when we do our investigating," she said, "and sometimes we get into places which make us wonder if we're ever going to get back. But we aren't a-going to quit till we find out who is who and what."

Existence of the local group came to light this week. Mrs. Millard, operator of a cabin camp, said "publicity is the very last thing we want."

* * *

SHE SAID the organization has 157 "very high type members from all parts of the city." it was founded as the Christian Investigation Assn.," but she explained the name was changed to "Christian Assn. of Public Affairs" because "we didn't want everyone to know that we were investigating."

"We are anonymous," she said, "because we couldn't get anything done if everyone knew who we are."

On one occasion, Mrs. Millard said, the housewives "followed one party constantly for eight days."

* * *

"WE'D USE as many as three different cars in a day," she said. "And we used disguises until you wouldn't know we were human beings. We'd put freckles on our faces and wear runover shoes and men's shirts. Some of the girls even changed the color of their hair. We usually traveled in fours for our own protection."

Mrs. Millard said the attempted coup failed, however, "because there was a leak somewhere along the line."

"We'd go to night clubs where it cost $20 a ticket to get in," she said, "and then again we'd go down into the very depths to places we never dreamed existed.

* * *

"BUT WE ALWAYS came out of it safely. Sometimes we had to 'play drunk' to get in and they'd advise black coffee to to straighten us out. We're really a pretty good bunch of actors because actually all we had was a colored bottle filled with water. We'd use it when we pretended we were 'spiking' a drink."

Mrs. Millard said the group is convinced there are "Communist-type trends" in state and local government. "So far," she added, "we haven't been able to put our finger directly on it but we're going to keep trying."

Atl. Const. 7-13-54

GA. NEWS

NAACP Subversive Tag Is Hit

An Atlanta Negro political scientist Monday defended the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People against charges of being "subversive" and said the Negro rights group seeks "only first class citizenship for Negroes by democratic means."

Speaking to the Columbus NAACP chapter at a local Negro church, Dr. William M. Boyd said his group uses the "ballot and the courts to achieve our ends."

"We have never worn bedsheets or advocated violence," he said.

The state president of the NAACP also scored "politicians" who seek to "defy" the U.S. Supreme Court's decision outlawing segregation in the schools.

He said the NAACP will match, plan for plan, any methods devised by the Georgia Education Commission for avoiding desegregation, and will bring lawsuits wherever necessary after September, 1955.

"We will not wait and we will not compromise. Only implementation of the Supreme Court decision will be satisfactory," he told the group.

He said neither "Mr. Fred Hand's 40 or 50 plans or Mr. Talmadge's private school plan has a legal leg to stand on."

However, he continued, if politicians wish to abolish the schools "we can all grow up equal—equally ignorant."

Answering the subversive charge, the young Negro professor challenged any politician to indict "leaders of the NAACP as the Communists they claim them to be."

"I will weigh my patriotism or any NAACP leader's against that of any gubernatorial candidate," he said.

C.T.
11/25/54
K

SUBVERSIVE LIST YET NAMES KLAN

Revised Designations Made by Attorney General of Un-American Groups

The various organizations of the Ku-Klux Klan which have flourished, mainly in the South, at various times, are still regarded by the attorney general of the United States as among the 256 organizations in this country considered to be subversive, according to a new listing, corrected through Nov. 8.

It was stated that the attorney general's office, before listing the various organizations, offered to give them a right of appeal and hearing.

"It is to be noted that the United States Treasury Department has ruled that contributions to organizations on the attorney general's list are not deductible for income tax purposes," an announcement listing the 256 organizations the department of justice has placed on its subversive list stated.

Several Names

The klan is under several listings. It first appears under the listing of Associated Klans of America, which included a number of the "klaverns" which operated outside the state of Georgia. The Georgia group is listed on the attorney general's list as "Association of Georgia Klans." Later under the "K" classification appears the listing "Ku-Klux Klan" which includes all phases of the mask-wearing, hooded order.

On the list also are some other Southern organizations: Southern Negro Youth Congress, Alabama People's Education Assn., Committee to Aid the Fighting South, Commonwealth College, Mena, Ark.; Alabama People's Education Assn., Florida Press and Education League and Virginia League for People's Education.

METHOD IMMATERIAL

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

1954 Negro Police Survey

Letter and questionnatire attached were sent to the following sources on July 6, 1954:

1. All police chiefs and sheriffs on the SRC 1953 Negro police list.

2. All cities of 50,000 or more population in 13 Southern states not already on the police list.

3. All towns of 20,000 or more in population in these states: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia. (all but Miss)

4. Thirty-one county sheriffs picked from the list of cities cited above. (53 in all)

Working copy of the list is attached.

Total number of questionnaires sent: 247

Response:

243/297

WORKING LIST OF 1954 NEGRO POLICE SURVEY

This list includes the cities listed on the 1953 Negro Police List as well as the additions that were made:

13 Anniston, Ala.
Bessemer, Ala.
Birmingham, Ala.
Dothan, Ala.
Florence, Ala.
Gadsden, Ala.
Mobile, Ala.
Mobile County, Ala.
Montgomery, Ala.
Phenix City, Ala.
Selma, Ala.
Talladega, Ala.
Tuscaloosa, Ala.

7 El Dorado, Ark.
Fort Smith, Ark.
Hot Springs, Ark.
Jefferson County, Ark.
Little Rock, Ark.
North Little Rock, Ark.
Pine Bluff, Ark.

32 Alachua County, Fla.
Belle Glade, Fla.
Clearwater, Fla.
Dade County, Fla.
Dania, Fla.
Daytona Beach, Fla.
Deland, Fla.
Duval County, Fla.
Escambia, County, Fla.
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.
Fort Myers, Fla.
Fort Pierce, Fla.
Gainesville, Fla.
Hillsborough County, Fla.
Jacksonville, Fla.
Key West, Fla.
Lakeland, Fla.
Lee County, Fla.
Melbourne, Fla.
Miami, Fla.
Ocala, Fla.
Orange County, Fla.
Orlando, Fla.
Panama City, Fla.
Pensacola, Fla.
Pinellas County, Fla.
Saint Petersburg, Fla.
Sanford, Fla.
Sarasota County, Fla.

Tallahassee, Fla.
Tampa, Fla.
West Palm Beach, Fla.

23 Albany, Ga.
Athens, Ga.
Atlanta, Ga.
Augusta, Ga.
Bibb County, Ga.
Chatham County, Ga.
Columbus, Ga.
Dalton, Ga.
Decatur, Ga.
East Point, Ga.
Fulton County, Ga.
Gainesville, Ga.
Griffin, Ga.
Macon, Ga.
Marietta, Ga.
Richmond County, Ga.
Rockmart, Ga.
Rome, Ga.
Savannah, Ga.
Thomasville, Ga.
Valdosta, Ga.
Waycross, Ga.
West Point, Ga

11 Ashlan d, Ky.
Covington, Ky.
Fayette County, Ky.
Hopkinsville, Ky.
Jefferson County, Ky.
Lexington, Ky.
Louisville, Ky.
Muscogee County, Ky.
Newport, Ky.
Owensboro, Ky.
Paducah, Ky.

11 Alaexandria, La.
Baton Rouge, La.
Caddo Parish, La.
Lafayette, La.
Lake Charles, La.
Monroe, La.
New Iberia, La.
New Orleans, La.
Orleans Parish
Saint Landry Parish, La. Evangeline, La.
Shreveport, La.

10 Biloxi, Miss
Greeenville, Miss.
Gulfport, Miss.

Hattiesburg, Miss.
Indianola, Miss.
Jackson, Miss.
Laurel, Miss.
Meridian, Miss.
Natchez, Miss.
Vicksburg, Miss.

33 Ahoskie, N.C.
Alamance County, N.C.
Asheville, N.C.
Buncombe County, N.C.
Burlington, N.C.
Carrboro, N.C.
Chapel Hill, N.C.
Charlotte, N.C.
Clinton, N.C.
Durham, N.C.
Durham County, N.C.
Edgecombe County, N.C.
Fayetteville, N.C.
Forsyth County, N.C.
Gastonia, N.C.
Goldsboro, N.C.
Greensboro, N.C.
Greenville, N.C.
Guilford County, N.C.
High Point, N.C.
Kannapolis, N.C.
Kinston, N.C.
Lenoir, N.C.
Mecklenburg County, N.C.
Morganton, N.C.
Raleigh, N.C.
Reidsville, N.C.
Rocky Mount, N.C.
Salisbury, N.C.
Wake County, N.C.
Wilmington, N.C.
Wilson, N.C.
Winston- Salem, N.C.

12 Enid, Okla.
Lawton, Okla,
Muscogee, Okla.
Muscogee County, Okla.
Norman, Okla.
Oklahoma City, Okla.
Oklahoma County, Okla.
Ponca City, Okla.
Shawnee, Okla.
Stillwater, Okla.
Tulsa,Okla.
Tulsa County, Okla.

21 Beaufort, S.C.
Beaufort County, S.C.
Charleston, S.C.
Clover, S.C.
Columbia, S.C.
Conway, S.C.
Darlington, S.C.
Dillon, S.C.
Florence, S.C.
Greenville, S.C.
Hartsville, S.C.
Horry County, S.C.
Lake City, S.C.
Manning, S.C.
Marion, S.C.
Mullins, S.C.
Orangeburg, S.C.
Rock Hill, S.C.
Spartanburg, S.C.
Sumter, S.C.
Timmonsville, S.C.

10 Chattanooga, Tenn.
Davidson County, Tenn.
Hamilton County, Tenn.
Knox County, Tenn.
Knoxville, Tenn.
Jackson, Tenn.
Johnson City, Tenn.
Memphis, Tenn.
Nashville, Tenn.
Shelby City, Tenn.

47 Abilene, Tex.
Amarillo, Tex.
Austin, Tex.
Baytown, Tex.
Beaumont, Tex.
Bexar County, Tex.
Brownsville, Tex.
Brownwood, Tex.
Corpus Christi, Tex.
Coryell County, Tex.
Dallas, Tex.
Dallas County, Tex.
Denton, Tex.
El Paso, Tex.
El Paso County, Tex.
Fort Worth, Tex.
Galveston, Tex.
Galveston County, Tex.
Harlingen, Tex.
Harris County, Tex.
Houston, Tex.

Jefferson County, Tex.
Laredo, Tex.
Longview, Tex.
Lubbock, Tex.
Lubbock County, Tex.
Mc Allen, Tex.
Marshall, Tex.
Midland, Tex.
Nueces County, Tex.
Odessa, Tex.
Orange, Tex.
Paris, Tex.
Pasadena, Tex.
Port Arthur, Tex.
Potter County, Tex.
San Angelo, Tex.
San Antonio, Tex.
Sherman, Tex.
Tarrant County, Tex.
Temple, Tex.
Texarkana, Tex.
Travis County, Tex.
Tyler, Tex.
University Park, Tex.
Waco, Texas
Wichita Falls, Tex.

16 Alexandria, Va.
Cape Charles, Va.
Charlottesville, Va.
Danville, Va.
Franklin County, Va.
Henrico County, Va.
Lynchburg,, Va.
Nansemond County, Va.
Newport News, Va.
Norfolk, Va.
Norfolk County, Va.
Petersburg, Va.
Portsmouth, Va.
Princess Anne County, Va.
Richmond, Va.
Roanoke, Va.
Hampton, Va.

Negro Police in the South
1945 – 1954

Year	States Employing	Cities and Counties Employing	Number Uniform	Number Plainclothes	Number Policewomen
1945	9	25 Cities	131*		3
1946	10	42 Cities	208*		5
1947	10	43 Cities	186	23	6
1948	11	54 Cities	248	23	8
1949	12	62 Cities	302	33	7
1950	13	77 Cities	369	41	17
1951	13	82 Cities 1 County	381	44	18
1952	13	94 Cities 5 Counties	466	59	43
1953	13	112 Cities 18 Counties	545	87	90
1954	13	Cities Counties			

* Includes both uniform and plainclothes

Sent 9
10-19-54

Employment of Negro police in Florida

4	Boynton Beach	1	1952
20	Hallandale	1	Before 1945
24	Homestead	2	1952
2	Arcadia	1	Before 1945
39	South Miami	2	1949
30	Opa-Locka	3	1943
35	Pompano Beach	2	1953
	Belle Glade	2	1950
27b	Lake Worth	1	1950
	Ft. Myers	3	1946
	Ft. Pierce	2	1951
23	Hollywood	1	1951
21	Hialeah	1	1953
8	Coral Gables	1	1952
42	Titusville	1	1952
13	Dunedin	2	1946
32	Ormond Beach	1	1952
9	Cocoa	2	1948
41	Tarpon Springs	1	1953
38	Sebring	1	1947
19	Haines City	2	1952
44	Winter Park	1	1954
	Lakeland	4	1954
	~~Quincy~~	2 (not regular employees; on special occasions)	1953

Source: James A. Ball, "A Study of Negro Policemen in Selected Florida Municipalities," Unpublished MA thesis, Florida State University (May, 1954)

19 besides what are already here

Counties polled, 1954

Mobile County, Ala. — Mobile

Jefferson County, Ark. — Pine Bluff

Alachua County, Fla. — Gainesville
Dade County, Fla. — Miami
Duval County, Fla. — Jax
Escambia County, Fla. — Pensacola
Hillsborough County, Fla. — Tampa
Lee County, Fla. — Ft. Myers
Orange County, Fla. — Orlando
Pinellas County, Fla. — St. Pete
Sarasota County, Fla. — Sarasota

Chatham County, Ga. — Savannah
Fulton County, Ga. — Atlanta
Richmond County, Ga. — Augusta

Fayette County, Ky — Lexington
Jefferson County, Ky. — Louisville
Muscogee County, Ky. —

Caddo Parish, La. — Shreveport
Orleans Parish, La. — New Orleans
St. Landry Parish, La. — Evangeline

Alamance County, NC — Burlington
Buncombe County, NC — Asheville
Durham County, NC — Durham
Edgecombe County, NC — Rocky Mt
Forsyth County, NC — W-S, NC

Guilford County, NC - Greensboro
Mecklenburg County, NC - Charlotte
Wake County, NC - Raleigh

Muscogee County, Okla - Muskogee
Oklahoma County, Okla - OC
Tulsa County, Okla - Tulsa

Beaufort County, SC - Beaufort
Horry County, SC - Conway

Davidson County Tenn - Nashville
Hamilton County, Tenn - Chattanooga
Knox County, Tenn - Knoxville

Bexar County, Tex - San Antonio
Coryell County, Tex - ? Jonesboro
Dallas County, Tex - Dallas
El Paso County, Tex - El Paso
Galveston County, Tex - Galveston
Harris County, Tex - Houston
Jefferson County, Tex - Beaumont, Port Arthur
Lubbock County, Tex - Lubbock
Nueces County, Tex - Corpus Christi
Start here
Potter County, Tex - Amarillo
Tarrant County, Tex - - Fort Worth
Travis County, Tex - Austin

Franklin County, Va. ?

Henrico County, Va. - Richmond

Nansemond County, Va. - Suffolk

Norfolk County, Va. - Norfolk

Princess Anne County, Va. ?

Send Q to 9-10-54 Return — R

(30)

R ✓ Fredericksburg, Va.
✓ Sebastian County, Ark (Ft Smith)
✓ Leon County, Fla - (Tallahassee)
✓ Pulaski Cty, Ark (Little Rock)
✓ Shelby Cty, Tenn (Memphis
✓ Richland County, SC (Columbia)
✓ Palm Beach County, Fla (W Palm Beach)

30
14
16
(+)
30

Dinwiddie
R ✓ Dinwiddie County, Va. (~~Petersburg~~ Va.) Eastville
✓ Northampton County, Va. (~~Hampton~~)

R ✓ Broward County, Fla (Ft Lauderdale)
✓ St. Lucie County, Fla (Ft Pierce)
✓ Bay County, Fla (Panama City)
Marion Cty (Ocala, Fla)
R Dougherty Co (Albany, Ga)
Muscogee Co, Ga (Columbus)
Lafayette Parish, La (Lafayette)
Ouachita " , La (Monroe)
Harrison County (Gulfport, Miss)
Gaston County, NC (Gastonia)

✓ Fayetteville, NC (Cumberland Co) ✓

~~Sal~~ Rowan Co (Salisbury, NC)

✓ Lenoir Co (Kinston, NC)

✓ Wayne Co, NC (Goldsboro)

✓ Comanche Co (Lawton, Okla)

✓ Charleston Co, SC (Charleston)

~~Richland County, SC (Columbia)~~

R ✓ Darlington Co, SC (~~Hartsville~~ Darlington)

✓ York County, SC (~~Rock Hill~~ York)

✓ Spartanburg Co, SC (Spartanburg)

~~Shelby Co (Memphis)~~

R ✓ Roanoke County, VC (~~Roanoke~~ Salem)

RECEIVED
JUL 9 1954
Southern Regional Council

CITY OF BIRMINGHAM ALABAMA

INDUSTRIAL CENTER OF THE SOUTH

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

ROBERT E. LINDBERGH
COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC SAFETY

COL. PAUL L. SINGER
DIRECTOR OF POLICE

JULY 8, 1954.

MISS ANNA HOLDEN, RESEARCH ASSISTANT
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
ROOM 432
63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA.

DEAR MISS HOLDEN:

IN REPLY TO YOUR INQUIRY OF JULY 6, 1954 REGARDING NEGRO POLICE, THIS IS TO INFORM YOU THAT THE CITY OF BIRMINGHAM DOES NOT EMPLOY ANY NEGRO POLICE AT THIS TIME.

TRUSTING THIS IS THE DESIRED INFORMATION,

VERY TRULY YOURS,

PAUL L. SINGER
COLONEL, U. S. ARMY (RET.)
DIRECTOR OF POLICE.

PLS/BTS.

MARION A. WRIGHT, LINVILLE FALLS
PRESIDENT
CARTER WESLEY, HOUSTON
VICE-PRESIDENT
GORDON B. HANCOCK, RICHMOND
VICE-PRESIDENT
ALFRED MYNDERS, CHATTANOOGA
VICE-PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, NEW ORLEANS
VICE-PRESIDENT
GEORGE S. MITCHELL
EXECUTIVE-DIRECTOR
KATHERINE STONEY
SECRETARY-TREASURER
HAROLD C. FLEMING
DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION
MRS. M. E. TILLY
IN CHARGE OF WOMEN'S WORK

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

July 6, 1954

Chief of Police
Bessemer, Alabama

Dear Sir:

For several years now, the Southern Regional Council has kept as accurate a record as possible of the employment of Negro police in the South. This information has been much in demand. It has proved particularly helpful to chiefs of police and sheriffs considering the addition of Negro police as an aid to law enforcement in their communities.

If your city or county is among the many Southern law enforcement agencies using Negro police, please fill out the enclosed questionnaire and return it to our office. A self-addressed envelope is enclosed for your convenience.

We greatly appreciate your cooperation in keeping our records accurate and up-to-date.

Sincerely,

Anna Holden

Anna Holden
Research Assistant

ah
encl

No Negro Police has ever worked for this City
Jas Griffin
Adm't. Officer

RECEIVED
7-12-
Southern Regional Council

File copy

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Ave. NE
Atlanta, Ga.

November 2, 1954

NEGRO POLICE IN THE SOUTH, 1954

The following report of cities and counties in the South employing Negro police is drawn chiefly from a mail survey of police officials conducted by the Southern Regional Council in July and September, 1954. In a few instances employment of police was listed on the basis of newspaper reports.

The summary table preceding the listing of individual cities and counties indicates the momentum which the movement to employ Negro police has gained since the Southern Regional Council's first annual survey in 1945.

Growth of Negro Police in the South, 1945 - 1954

Year	States Employing	Cities Employing	Number Uniformed	Number Plainclothes	Number Policewomen
1945	9	29	131*		3
1946	10	42	208*		5
1947	10	41	196	25	7
1948	11	54	248	23	8
1949	12	62	301	33	7
1950	13	77	369	41	17
1951	13	82	381	44	18
1952	13	96 Cities +6 Counties	471	60	50
1953	13	112 Cities +18 Counties	545	87	90
1954	13	143 Cities +22 Counties	618	92	112

*Includes both Uniformed and plainclothes

NEGRO POLICE IN THE SOUTH, 1954

City or County	Uniformed Policemen	Plainclothesmen	Policewomen
Dothan, Ala.	1		
Mobile, Ala.	2		
Montgomery, Ala.	4		3
Talladega, Ala.	2		
Ft. Smith, Ark.	2		
Hot Springs, Ark.	2		
JEFFERSON COUNTY, Ark.	2(Deputies)		
Little Rock, Ark.	4		
ALACHUA COUNTY, Fla.	2(Deputies)		
Belle Glade, Fla.	2		
BROWARD COUNTY, Fla.		2(Deputies)	
Clearwater, Fla.	3		
Cocoa, Fla.	2		
Coral Gables, Fla.	1		
DADE COUNTY, Fla.		3(2 Deputies, 1 School)	
Dania, Fla.	1		
Daytona Beach, Fla.	7		3(Part-time)
Deland, Fla.	1		
ESCAMBIA COUNTY, Fla.	2(Deputies)		
Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.	2		
Ft. Myers, Fla.	2		
Ft. Pierce, Fla.	2		
Gainesville, Fla.	2		
Haines City, Fla.	2		
Hallandale, Fla.	1		

City or County	Uniformed Policemen	Plainclothesmen	Policewomen
Hialeah, Fla.	2		
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, Fla.		2(Deputies)	
Hollywood, Fla.	1		
Homestead, Fla.	2		
Jacksonville, Fla.	14		
Key West, Fla.	3		
Lake Worth, Fla.	1		
Lakeland, Fla.	4		
Melbourne, Fla.	1		
Miami, Fla.	55	3	
Ocala, Fla.	2		
Orlando, Fla.	4		
Ormond Beach, Fla.	1		
Panama City, Fla.	1		
Pensacola, Fla.	2		
St. Petersburg, Fla.	4		
Sanford, Fla.	1		
South Miami, Fla.	2		
Tallahassee, Fla.	3		
Tampa, Fla.	6	4	
Titusville, Fla.	1		
West Palm Beach, Fla.	7	2	
Albany, Ga.			2(School)
Athens, Ga.			4(School)
Atlanta, Ga.	16		10(School)
Augusta, Ga.	7		5(School)
Columbus, Ga.	4		
Dalton, Ga.	2		
East Point, Ga.		2(1 School)	

City or County	Uniformed Policemen	Plainclothesmen	Policewomen
Griffin, Ga.			1(School)
Macon, Ga.	4		4(School)
Marietta, Ga.			1(School)
Savannah, Ga.	12		
Thomasville, Ga.			3(School)
Waycross, Ga.	2		
Hopkinsville, Ky.	3		
JEFFERSON COUNTY, Ky.	6(Deputies)		
Lexington, Ky.	6		1
Louisville, Ky.	24	6	2(Plainclothes)
Owensboro, Ky.	2		
CADDO PARISH, La.	3(Deputies)		
Lafayette, La.	3		
Monroe, La.	2		
New Iberia, La.	1		
New Orleans, La.	6	6	12(School)
Shreveport, La.	2		
Greenville, Miss.	2		2
Gulfport, Miss.	2		
Indianola, Miss.	1		
Ahoskie, N. C.	1		
Asheville, N. C.	3		
Burlington, N. C.	3		
Carrboro, N. C.	2		
Chapel Hill, N. C.	2		
Charlotte, N. C.	8		

City or County	Uniformed Policemen	Plainclothesmen	Policewomen
Clinton, N. C.	2		
Durham, N. C.	10	2	6(School)
Fayetteville, N. C.	4		2(School)
Gastonia, N. C.	5		
Goldsboro, N. C.	2		
Greensboro, N. C.	9		
Greenville, N. C.	1		
GUILFORD COUNTY, N. C.		1(Deputy)	
High Point, N. C.	6	2	
Kinston, N. C.	3		
Lenoir, N. C.	2		
Morganton, N. C.	2		
Raleigh, N. C.	5		
Reidsville, N. C.	2		
Rocky Mount, N. C.	2		1(School)
Salisbury, N. C.	2		
Wilson, N. C.	2		
Winston-Salem, N. C.	13		6(5 School)
Enid, Okla.	2		
Lawton, Okla.	2		
Muskogee, Okla.	2		
Oklahoma City, Okla.	8	6	
Ponca City, Okla.	1		
Shawnee, Okla.	1		
Stillwater, Okla.	1		
Tulsa, OKla.	12	7	1
TULSA COUNTY, Okla.	2(Deputies)		

City or County	Uniformed Policemen	Plainclothesmen	Policewomen
Beaufort, S. C.	2		
BEAUFORT COUNTY, S. C.	1(Deputy)	1(Deputy)	
Charleston, S. C.	8	1	6(School)
Clover, S. C.	1		
Columbia, S. C.	4		
Conway, S. C.	2		
Darlington, S. C.	1		
Dillon, S.C.	1		
Florence,S.C.	3		
Hartsville, S. C.	1		
HORRY COUNTY, S. C.		2*	
Lake City, S. C.	1		
Marion, S. C.	1		
Mullins, S. C.	1		
Orangeburg, S. C.	2		
Rock Hill, S. C.	2		
Spartanburg, S.C.	1		4(School)
Sumter, S. C.		2	
Timmonsville, S. C.	1		
Chattanooga, Tenn.	8		
DAVIDSON COUNTY, Tenn.		7(Deputies)	
KNOX COUNTY, Tenn.	2	6(Part-time)	
Knoxville, Tenn.	9		
Memphis, Tenn.	16		3(School)
Nashville, Tenn.	16		12(School)
Amarillo, Tex.	2		
Austin, Tex.	6		

*Employed in summer months only at Atlantic Beach

City or County	Uniformed Policemen	Plainclothesmen	Policewomen
BEXAR COUNTY, Tex.		1(Deputy)	
Beaumont, Tex.	2		
Corpus Christi, Tex.	1		
Dallas, Tex.	4		
El Paso, Tex.	4		
Fort Worth, Tex.	4		
Galveston, Tex.	11	4	
GALVESTON COUNTY, Tex.	14	6(Deputies)	
HARRIS COUNTY, Tex.		2(Deputies)	
Houston, Tex.	24	1	1
Lubbock, Tex.	2		
Orange, Tex.	2		
Port Arthur, Tex.	4		2
POTTER COUNTY, Tex.	2(Deputies)		
San Antonio, Tex.	9	2	1
TRAVIS COUNTY, Tex.		1(Deputy)	
Temple, Tex.	2		
Waco, Tex.	1		
Wichita Falls, Tex.	1		
Alexandria, Va.			3(School)
Cape Charles, Va.	1		
Hampton, Va.	4	1	1
NANSEMOND COUNTY, Va.		1	
Newport News, Va.	6		3(School)
Norfolk, Va.	5	3	2
NORFOLK COUNTY, Va.			2
Petersburg, Va.			1
Portsmouth, Va.	2		
PRINCESS ANNE COUNTY, Va.	2		
Richmond, Va.	16	3	2
Roanoke, Va.	3		

9/5/56

EMPLOYMENT OF NEGRO POLICE SINCE MAY 1954

Alabama

MOBILE: First Negro deputy sheriff appointed, June 1955.

TUSCALOOSA: Several Negro policewoman employed, Spring 1955.

Florida

MIAMI: Four Negro patrolmen are promoted to the rank of sergeant by the police department, June 1955.

JACKSONVILLE: The Duval County Sheriff adds several Negro deputies on a permanent basis after May 1954.

Georgia

ATLANTA: Two Negro policemen are promoted to the rank of detective, Fall 1955.

Two Negro deputies are employed to assist in handling Negro prisoners in Fulton County, June 1955.

MAryland

BALTIMORE: Two Negro police--one a woman--are promoted to sergeant, 1956.

North Carolina

ROCKINGHAM: The First Negro policeman is hired to patrol the Negro section, August 1955.

CHARLOTTE: A Negro patrolman is promoted to sergeant, with authority to arrest anyone in his jurisdiction, regardless of race, May 1956.

Virginia

VIENNA: The first Negro policeman in northern Virginia is hired by the Vienna Town Council, bringing the town force to three, September 1955.

RICHMOND: Thirty-two Negro police officers from seven cities in the state are graduated from the Central Police Training School in Richmond, the first Negroes to attend the school.

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

RECEIVED 11/14/54 Southern Regional Council

November 5, 1954

Dear Sir:

You will recall that during the past summer we queried police officials in the various Southern cities and counties as to the extent of their use of Negro police personnel.

The results have now been summarized, and a copy is sent to you as a matter of interest.

We are deeply grateful for the assistance of the police officials of the South in enabling these figures to be compiled.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

encl

Laredo, Texas
Webb County.
11-11-54

Wisg to advise that we have no Negro Police in this County.

Sincerely yours,

Laredo Police Dept.
Laredo, Texas

CITY OF
CHARLOTTESVILLE
VIRGINIA

OFFICE OF
CHIEF OF POLICE

RECEIVED
11/15/54
Southern Regional Council

November 11, 1954

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

This is in reply to your letter of November 5, 1954, asking if we have Colored Police Officrrs on our force.

We do not have Colored Police Officers in our Dept. at this time.

Yours very truly,
J. E. Adams
J. E. Adams

CITY / COUNTY Dothan, Alabama

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen	one	
Number of Negro policewomen		

This city / county has used Negro policemen since . . . . 1946 (Year)

or

This city / county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . (Date)

Comments Satisfactory

Date July 8, 1954 Signed J. R. Lewis

Position Det.

RECEIVED
JUL 9 1954
Southern Regional Council

From Police Dept.
Dothan, Ala.

DOTHAN JUL 8 11 30 AM 1954 ALA.

UNITED STATES POSTAGE 3 CENTS 3

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

CITY
COUNTY Florence Ala.

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen		
Number of Negro policewomen		

This city / county has used Negro policemen since . . . . _____ (Year)

or

This city / county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . _____ (Date)

Comments We don't have any Negro Policemen

Date 2-2-54 Signed Noah H. Dawley

Position Chief of Police
Florence Ala.

RECEIVED
8 1954
Southern Regional Council

CITY
COUNTY Gadsden, Ala

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen	0	0
Number of Negro policewomen	0	0
This city county has used Negro policemen since	0 (Year)	0

or

This city county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . _____ (Date)

Comments _____

Date 7-7-54 Signed Fay Bonner

Position Chief of Police

RECEIVED
JUL 8 1954
Southern Regional Council

CITY / COUNTY CITY OF MOBILE, Ala

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen	2	
Number of Negro policewomen	0	

This city / county has used Negro policemen since . . . . February 1, 1954 (Year)

or

This city / county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . _____ (Date)

Comments _____

Date 7-7-54 Signed D. McFadyen (ers)

Position Chief of Police

MOBILE POLICE DEPARTMENT
MOBILE ALABAMA

RECEIVED
JUL 9 1954
Southern Regional Council

CITY / COUNTY CITY OF MOBILE, ALABAMA

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen	2	0
Number of Negro policewomen	0	0

This city ~~county~~ has used Negro policemen since . . . . Feb. 1, 1954 (Year)

or

This city / county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . _____ (Date)

Comments First negro police hired above date

Date 2-9-54

Signed D. E. McFadyen (ors)
D. E. McFadyen
Position Chief of Police

CITY
COUNTY El Dorado Ark

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen	none	none
Number of Negro policewomen	none	none

This city / county has used Negro policemen since . . . . _____ (Year)

or

This city / county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . _____ (Date)

Comments _____

Date 7-7-54

Signed W. E. Lickman

Position Chief of Police

RECEIVED
JUL 12 1954
Southern Regional Council

CITY ~~COUNTY~~ Ft Smith, Ark.

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen	2	
Number of Negro policewomen	0	

This city ~~county~~ has used Negro policemen since . . . . 1947 (Year)

or

This city county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . (Date)

Comments

Date July 15, 1954 Signed Wesley Grice

Position Sch. Officer

Rec: 7-20-54

CITY Hot Springs, Ark.
~~COUNTY~~

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen	2	
Number of Negro policewomen		

This city ~~county~~ has used Negro policemen since . . . . Sept. 1947 (Year)

or

This city county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . (Date)

Comments

Date 7/8/54

Signed A. C. Stephens

Position Ident. officer

RECEIVED
7-12-54
Southern Regional Council

CITY / COUNTY Little Rock, Ark.

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen	4	
Number of Negro policewomen	0	

This city / ~~county~~ has used Negro policemen since . . . . 1942 (Year)

or

This city / county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . (Date)

Comments Used in colored district = foot patrol only

Date 7-9-54

Signed M. H. Potts

Position Chief of Police

RECEIVED
Southern Regional Council

CITY Gainesville, Florida
COUNTY Alachua County

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro ~~policemen~~ deputies	2	
Number of Negro policewomen	0	

This ~~city~~ county has used Negro ~~policemen~~ deputies since . . . . 1949 (Year)

or

This city county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . (Date)

Comments

Date July 9, 1954

Signed FRANK M. SEXTON, Sheriff
By [signature]

Position Identification Officer

RECEIVED
JUL 12 1954
Southern Regional Council

CITY
COUNTY Palm Beach County
City of Belle Glade Fla.

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen	2	
Number of Negro policewomen	0	

This city / county has used Negro policemen since . . . . Oct. 1951 (Year)

or

This city / county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . (Date)

Comments Two Negro Policemen were hired in October 1951. Since that date we have had two Negro Police They have worked very satisfactory. In fact we plan to hire another in the near future.

Date 7-19-54 Signed Charles A. Gordlett

Position Chief of Police

RECEIVED
JUL 21 1954
Southern Regional Council

JAN 29
COUNCIL

CITY / COUNTY City Of Belle Glade Fla.

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen	2	
Number of Negro policewomen	0	

This city / county has used Negro policemen since . . . . Oct. 1950 (Year)

or

This city / county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . (Date)

Comments These Negro Officers have worked very satisfactorly. But most important of all they have helped to improve the relations between the Negro race and the Police Dept.

Date 1-24-54

Signed Charles D. Goodlett

Position Chief Of Police

CITY
COUNTY Broward County Sheriffs Office

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro ~~policemen~~ Deputy sheriffs		2
Number of Negro policewomen . . . . . None . . .		

This city / county has used Negro policemen since . . . . 1952 (Year)

or

This city / county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . ? (Date)

Comments This office has 16 criminal Deputy Sheriffs of which two are negros.- They are very satisfactory and more will be added as this dept. expands.

Date 9-15-54

Signed [signature]

Position Sheriff Broward County Fla.

CITY ~~COUNTY~~ Clearwater Fla.

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen	3	
Number of Negro policewomen	0	

This city ~~county~~ has used Negro policemen since . . . . 1949 (Year)

or

This city ~~county~~ will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . When Deemed necessary. (Date)

Comments

Date 7-7-54

Signed Geo. T. McClamma

Position Chief of Police.

RECEIVED
JUL 9 1954
Southern Regional Council

CITY
COUNTY Coral Gables, Fla.

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen	1	
Number of Negro policewomen		

This city ~~county~~ has used Negro policemen since . . . . 8/18/50 (Year)

or

This city county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . (Date)

Comments

Date 22 Oct 54

Signed J. P. Robinson

J. P. Robinson,

Position Record Clerk.

CITY Of Dania Florida
COUNTY Broward

	Uniform	Plain Clothes	
Number of Negro policemen	1	0	0
Number of Negro policewomen	0	0	

This city / county has used Negro policemen since . . . . 5 Yrs. (Year)

or

This city / county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . (Date)

Comments

Date 7-9-54

Signed Douglas T. Doyle.

Position Police Officer,

RECEIVED

RECEIVED
JUL 12 1954
Southern Regional Council

William N. Horgan
Chief of Police
Dania, Florida

RECEIVED
JUL 9 1954
Southern Regional Council

DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA
RECEIVED
JUL 8 1954
POLICE DEPARTMENT

CITY Daytona Beach, Florida
COUNTY Volusia

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen	7	0
Number of Negro policewomen	3(Part-time)	0

This city ~~county~~ has used Negro policemen since . . . . 1926 (Year)

or

This city county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . (Date)

Comments Our negro Policemen and Policewomen are doing an excellent job and are a credit to the Department. They have shown good judgment and commonsense in their dealings with the public and we are very much satisfied with their work as a whole.

Date July 8, 1954

Signed A B Moore
ALBERT B. MOORE
Position CHIEF OF POLICE

CITY / COUNTY Deland, Florida

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen	1	
Number of Negro policewomen		

This city / county has used Negro policemen since . . . . _____ (Year)

or

This city / county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . _____ (Date)

Comments _____

Date July 16, 1954 Signed [illegible]

Position Chief of Police

Rec.: 1-20-54

~~CITY~~ COUNTY Jo Davies

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro ~~policemen~~ Deputies	yes	
Number of Negro policewomen		

This ~~city~~ county has used Negro ~~policemen~~ Deputies since .... 1957 (Year)

or

This city county will hire Negro policemen on ..... (Date)

Comments Have two Negro Deputies and they are doing a fine piece of work with their race.

Date July 6-54 Signed R. L. Kendrick

Position Sheriff

RECEIVED
JUL 12 1954
Southern Regional Council

CITY Ft. Lauderdale, Florida
COUNTY Broward

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen	2	
Number of Negro policewomen	none	

This city / county has used Negro policemen since . . . . 9-8-52 (Year)

or

This city / county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . (Date)

Comments

Date 7-9-54 Signed Roland R. Kelly

Position Chief of Police

RECEIVED
7-12-54
Southern Regional Council

CITY ~~COUNTY~~ Ft. Myers

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen	2	
Number of Negro policewomen		

This city / county has used Negro policemen since . . . . 1946 (Year)

or

This city / county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . (Date)

Comments

Date July 8, 1954 Signed [illegible]

Position Chief

RECEIVED
7-12-54
Southern Regional Council

CITY ~~COUNTY~~ GAINESVILLE, FLA.

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen	2	
Number of Negro policewomen		

This city ~~county~~ has used Negro policemen since . . . . 1946 (Year)

or

This city county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . (Date)

Comments

Date July 7, 1954 Signed William D. Joiner

Position Chief of Police

RECEIVED
JUL 12 1954
Southern Regional Council

CITY
COUNTY of Haines City, Florida

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen	2	
Number of Negro policewomen	0	

This city ~~county~~ has used Negro policemen since . . . . 1952 - October
(Year)

or

This city ~~county~~ will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . none at present
(Date)

Comments Since hiring the above we have found that their work is very satisfactory and helpful.

Date 10/23/54 Signed Lorraine H Bradbury

Position City Clerk

CITY ~~COUNTY~~ Hallandale, Florida

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen	one	0
Number of Negro policewomen	0	0

This city ~~county~~ has used Negro policemen since . . . . 1949 (Year)

or

This city county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . _____ (Date)

Comments _____

Date 10-22-54 Signed H. H. Bush

Position Chief Police

CITY ~~COUNTY~~ Hialeah Florida
Dade County

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen	1	
Number of Negro policewomen	0	0

This city / county has used Negro policemen since . . . . 1953 (Year)

or

This city / county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . No more at present (Date)

Comments We have one Negro police officer with full Civil Service security. This officer has done an excellent job in our small colored part of the City. I cannot praise him enough. He is also a member of our Police Ben. Assn.

Date Oct 21, 1954 Signed H. U. Warner

Position Chief of Police

CITY Tampa Florida
COUNTY Hillsborough County

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro ~~policemen~~ Deputies		2
Number of Negro policewomen		

This ~~city~~ county has used Negro policemen since . . . . General years (Year)

or

This city county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . (Date)

Comments Generally speaking - these men have been representative and have done a good job.

Date 7-7-54 Signed E. Rackley Jr

Position Sheriff

RECEIVED
JUL 9 1954
Southern Regional Council

CITY / COUNTY *Hollywood, Fla*

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen	*O)ne*	
Number of Negro policewomen	*None*	

This city / county has used Negro policemen since . . . . *1951* (Year)

or

This city / county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . (Date)

Comments *The Negro Officer has proved satisfactory.*

Date *Oct 21, 1954*

Signed *P. A. Thompson*

Position *Chief of Police.*

CITY
COUNTY Homestead, Dade

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen	2	
Number of Negro policewomen		

This city / county has used Negro policemen since . . . . 1952 (Year)

or

This city / county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . (Date)

Comments Doing a good job, need two more

Date Oct. 21-54

Signed Charles L. Martin

Position Chief of Police

RECEIVED
JUL 8 1954
Southern Regional Council

CITY / COUNTY Jacksonville, Florida.

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen	14	
Number of Negro policewomen	0	

This city ~~county~~ has used Negro policemen since . . . . July 1, 1950 (Year)

or

This city / county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . Not known (Date)

Comments

Date July 7, 1954 Signed Sherman Cannon

Position Chief of Police

CITY
COUNTY Key West, Florida.

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen	3	
Number of Negro policewomen		

This city / county has used Negro policemen since . . . . 1943 (Year)

or

This city / county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . When Needed. (Date)

Comments They are doing a fine job.

Date 7/9/54

Signed B G Perry

Position Chief of Police.

RECEIVED
JUL 12
Southern Regional Council

CITY
COUNTY Lake Worth Fla

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen . . . 1	✓	
Number of Negro policewomen . . . none		

This city / county has used Negro policemen since . . . . 12-6-51 (Year)

or

This city / county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . (Date)

Comments I have found Negro Policeman in Negro Section. Work out very good, some of the negro resent being told what to do by a negro officer but the majority works with him. I would recommend negro officers in Negro Section

Date 10-21-54 Signed [illegible]

Position Chief Police

CITY Lakeland, Fla.
COUNTY Polk

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen	4	None
Number of Negro policewomen	None	None

This city ~~county~~ has used Negro policemen since . . . . 1-4-54 (Year)

or

This city ~~county~~ will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . Quoto filled. (Date)

Comments

Date July 9, 1954

Signed Leo H. Brooker

Position Leo H. Brooker, Chief of Police

RECEIVED
7-12-54
Southern Regional Council

CITY / COUNTY MIAMI, FLORIDA

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen	55	3
Number of Negro policewomen	0	0

This city / county has used Negro policemen since . . . . 1945 (Year)

or

This city / county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . _____ (Date)

Comments Our negro police unit has performed a commendable service for the past nine years. The crime rate has decreased in the negro sections. However, we are in need of additional men to further reduce this crime rate. The negro patrolmen have been given the opportunity to take promotional examinations. Prior to taking these exams they are given in-training sessions at the Miami Police Academy.

Date July 17, 1954

Signed Walter E. Headley

Position Chief of Police by

Capt. D. T. Dellapa
Miami Police Academy

RECEIVED
JUL 21 1954
Southern Regional Council

CITY Ocala, Fla.
COUNTY _____

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen	2	
Number of Negro policewomen		

This city / county has used Negro policemen since . . . . 5 years (Year)

or

This city / county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . ~~Xxxxxx~~ (Date)

Comments These negros work in Col. section only.

Date July, 7, 1954 Signed [illegible]

Position Chief of Police

RECEIVED
JUL 9 1954
Southern Regional Council

CITY
COUNTY Orlando, Orange Co, Fla.

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen	4	none
Number of Negro policewomen	none	none

This city / county has used Negro policemen since . . . . Jan 3 - 1951 (Year)

or

This city / county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . _____ (Date)

Comments These negroes are doing a very good job among their own race.

Date July 8 - 1953 Signed Frank C. Welch

Position Chief of Police

RECEIVED
JUL 9 1954
Southern Regional Council

CITY ORMOND BEACH, FLA.
COUNTY VOLUSIA

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen	1	
Number of Negro policewomen		

This city / county has used Negro policemen since . . . . 1951 (Year)

or

This city / county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . (Date)

Comments The size of this city does not warrant more than one Negro Officer. He has been a tremendous help to me and I am more than pleased with his services.

Date 10/21/54.

Signed Richard R. Rader

Position Chief of Police

RECEIVED
JUL 8 1954
Southern Regional Council

CITY / COUNTY PENSACOLA, FLORIDA

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen	2	
Number of Negro policewomen		

This city ~~county~~ has used Negro policemen since . . . . _____ (Year)

or

This city / county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . _____ (Date)

Comments The above colored policemen were employed as of June 25th 1954 and are the first Negroes to have been hired since the reconstruction days.

Date July 7th 1954

Signed Crosby Hall
CROSBY HALL

Position CHIEF OF POLICE

CITY Sanford, Fla.
~~COUNTY~~ ~~Seminole~~

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen	1	0
Number of Negro policewomen	0	0

This city ~~county~~ has used Negro policemen since . . . . 1944 - Regular
(Year)

or

This city county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . _____
(Date)

Comments Worked in negro section only.

Date July 8, 1954

Signed Roy G. Williams

Position Chief of Police
Sanford, Fla.

RECEIVED
7-12
Southern Regional Council

CITY ~~COUNTY~~ South Miami Fla.

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen	2	None
Number of Negro policewomen	None	None

This city / county has used Negro policemen since . . . . May 10 ,1949 (Year)

or

This city / county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . ********** (Date)

Comments Negro Police men have worked out very succesfully in the City Of South Miami.

Date oct 21. 1954 Signed E. J. Saturn

Position Chief of police

CITY of Tampa, Hillsborough County
COUNTY

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen	6	4
Number of Negro policewomen		

This city ~~county~~ has used Negro policemen since . . . . 1945 (Year)

or

This city ~~county~~ will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . (Date)

Comments

Date July 8, 1954

Signed R. J. Roberts

Position Chief of Police

RECEIVED
JUL 9 1954
Southern Regional Council

CITY / COUNTY City of Titusville

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen	1	
Number of Negro policewomen	NONE	

This city / county has used Negro policemen since . . . . 1950 (Year)

or

This city / county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . (Date)

Comments our Negro Policeman has worked out fine we would not be without him

Date 10-21-54 Signed W S Brown

Position Chief of Police

RECEIVED
JUL. 8 1954
Southern Regional Council

CITY
COUNTY Albany, Ga.

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen	None	
Number of Negro policewomen	None	

This city / county has used Negro policemen since . . . . _____ (Year)

or

This city / county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . None (Date)

Comments [Study of "Georgia Municipal Police" by Univ. of Ga. Bureau of Public Administration, Dec. 1953 lists 2 Negro police used at school crossings]

Date _____ Signed Morton Burnett

Position Chief of Police

CITY / COUNTY Athens Ga. City

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen	No	No
Number of Negro policewomen	4	School Crossing only

This city / county has used Negro policemen since . . . . _____ (Year)

or

This city / county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . _____ (Date)

Comments Have asked for 2 Colored Policemen. but have not had enough applicants asked for 3 school crossing.

Date 7-7-54

Signed C. A. Smith

Position Chief Police

RECEIVED
JUL 8 1954
Southern Regional Council

CITY
COUNTY ~~Athens, Clarke County Georgia~~

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen . . . . . None	~~NONE~~	
Number of Negro policewomen		

This city ~~county~~ has used Negro policemen since . . . . _____ (Year)

or

This city county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . _____ (Date)

Comments We use 4 Colored Policewomen for Colored School crossings only.

Date Feb. 9, 1954

Signed [signature]

Position Chief Walker
Chief of Police

CITY
COUNTY Atlanta (Fulton Co.) Georgia

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen	16	
Number of Negro policewomen . . . partime .	10	

This city / county has used Negro policemen since . . . . Feb. 1948 (Year)

or

This city / county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . _____ (Date)

Comments _____

Date 7-7-54 Signed H. J. Jenkins

Position Chief of Police

RECEIVED
JUL 7 1954
Southern Regional Council

CITY Augusta, Ga.
COUNTY Richmond

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen	7	
Number of Negro policewomen	0 *	

This city ~~county~~ has used Negro policemen since . . . . 1950 (Year)

or

This city county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . (Date)

Comments * We have five (5) Negro women School Guards who work only during the school term

Date July 7, 1954 Signed F. B. Green

Position Chief of Police

RECEIVED
1954
Southern Regional Council

RECEIVED
JUL 9 1954
Southern Regional Council

CITY / COUNTY Columbus, GA.

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen	4	0
Number of Negro policewomen	0	0

This city / county has used Negro policemen since . . . . JANUARY 1, 1952 (Year)

or

This city / county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . _____ (Date)

Comments _____

Date July 8, 1954 Signed R. H. Matthews

Position SGT. ASS'T IDENT. OFFICER COLUMBUS, GA. P. D.

CITY ~~COUNTY~~ Dalton Ga

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen	2	
Number of Negro policewomen		

This city / county has used Negro policemen since . . . . 1953 (Year)

or

This city / county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . (Date)

Comments Officers doing good work & meet approval of big majority of our citizens

Date 7/7/54

Signed L. L. Vining

Position Police Chief

RECEIVED
JUL 8 1954
Southern Regional Council

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Southern Regional Council

Ga

CITY / COUNTY Albany Dougherty County

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen . NONE		
Number of Negro policewomen . . NONE		

This city / county has used Negro policemen since . . . . no (Year)

or

This city / county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . no (Date)

Comments None

Date 9-13-54 Signed D. C. Campbell Sr.

Position Sheriff

CITY / COUNTY East Point, Ga.

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen		2
Number of Negro policewomen		

This city / county has used Negro policemen since . . . . _____ (Year)

or

This city / county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . _____ (Date)

Comments

City of East Point has a colored school crossing watchman & a colored guard for the Colored swimming pool.

Date July 8, 1954 Signed W.H. Zyler

Position Chief of Police, East Point, Ga.

Rec. 7-13-54

CITY / COUNTY Griffin, Ga.

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen		
Number of Negro policewomen	1 (School)	

This city / county has used Negro policemen since . . . . _____ (Year)

or

This city / county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . _____ (Date)

Comments _____

Date _____ Signed _____

Position _____

Source: Georgia Municipal Review, Dec. 1953, published by Bureau of Public Administration, Univ. of Ga., Athens, Ga. (Based on survey made by Bureau)

CITY
COUNTY Macon, Georgia

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen	4	
Number of Negro policewomen	4	

This city ~~county~~ has used Negro policemen since . . . . 1951 (Year)

or

This city county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . (Date)

Comments We are well pleased with the manner in which these officers are performing their duties —

Date July 10 - 1954 Signed Ben Watkins

Position Chief of Police

RECEIVED
JUL 12 1954
Southern Regional Council

CITY / COUNTY Marietta, Cobb Co. Ga

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen		
Number of Negro policewomen	1	

This city / county has used Negro policemen since . . . . 3 yrs (Year)

or

This city / county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . (Date)

Comments The one policewoman only directs traffic at a school crossing. I have had many comments as to the good job she is doing and these comments are from both Colored & White people

Date 7-7-54 Signed E. R. Lawler

Position Chief of Police

RECEIVED
JUL 8 1954
Southern Regional Council

CITY ~~COUNTY~~ Rome, Ga

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen		None
Number of Negro policewomen		None
This city / county has used Negro policemen since		None (Year)
or		
This city / county will hire Negro policemen on		✓ (Date)

Comments

Date July 7, 1954 Signed B. F. Perry

Position Lt.

RECEIVED
JUL 15 1954
Southern Regional Council

CITY Savannah
COUNTY Chatham

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen	12	
Number of Negro policewomen	None	

This city ~~county~~ has used Negro policemen since . . . . 1947- (Year)

or

This city ~~county~~ will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . to fill Vacancies (Date)

Comments These Officers Patrol Colored Section of City and are also assigned in Pairs to assist Federal Officers

Date July 7th 1954. Signed Sidney E. Baughn

Position Chief of Police

RECEIVED
JUL 9 1954
Southern Regional Council

CITY
COUNTY Waycross, Ga.

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen	2	
Number of Negro policewomen		

This city / county has used Negro policemen since . . . . 4-1-1954 (Year)

or

This city / county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . (Date)

Comments

Date 7-7-1954

Signed A L Ball

Position Chief of Police

RECEIVED
JUL 8 1954
Southern Regional Council

CITY
COUNTY Waycross Georgia

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen	2	—
Number of Negro policewomen	—	—

This city ~~county~~ has used Negro policemen since . . . . 4-1-1954 (Year)

or

This city / county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . (Date)

Comments These boys are doing a good job for me

Date 4-17-1954 Signed A L Ball

Position Chief of Police

P.O. Box 193

RECEIVED
APR 19 1954
Southern Regional Council

CITY Ashland, Kentucky.
COUNTY Boyd, County.

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen	0	0
Number of Negro policewomen	0	0

This city / county has used Negro policemen since . . . . None (Year)

or

This city / county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . ? (Date)

Comments _____

Date July.13th.1954 Signed Charles H. Howard

Position Chief of Police

RECEIVED
JUL 15 1954
Southern Regional Council

CITY ~~COUNTY~~ Covington, Ky.

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen	NONE	
Number of Negro policewomen	NONE	

This city / county has used Negro policemen since . . . . _____ (Year)

or

This city / county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . _____ (Date)

Comments

Negro population in this city is too small to warrant Negro Law enforcement officers.

Date 7-7-54

Signed

Position John J. Bornhorn, Chief of Police, Covington, Ky.

RECEIVED
JUL 9 1954
Southern Regional Council

CITY OF LEXINGTON
STATE OF KENTUCKY

CITY OF LEXINGTON

KENTUCKY

E. C. HALE
Chief of Police

WHEN ANSWERING PLEASE REFER

TO FILE NO._____

July 22, 1954

Mrs. Anna Holden
Research Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Madam:

In accordance with your request, we have completed and there is enclosed questionnaire concerning the employment of Negro police by this department.

Yours very truly,

E. C. Hale
Chief of Police.

RECEIVED
Jul 26 '54
Southern Regional Council

ECH:C

CITY ~~COUNTY~~ Lexington, Kentucky

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen	6	0
Number of Negro policewomen		1

This city ~~county~~ has used Negro policemen since . . . . about 20 years (Year)

or

This city ~~county~~ will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . competitive civil service examination--no discrimination as to race (Date)

Comments Our Negro police are doing excellent work; they have had access to our Police Training School and their work has been very satisfactory

Date July 22, 1954 Signed E. C. Hale

Position Chief of Police, Lexington, Ky.

CITY Louisville Ky.
COUNTY Jefferson County

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen	24	6
Number of Negro policewomen		2

This city / county has used Negro policemen since . . . . 1918 (Year)

or

This city / county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . as needed. (Date)

Comments

Date July 7, 1954

Signed Major Tom G. Kiefer

Position Assistant Chief of Police

RECEIVED
JUL 9 1954
Southern Regional Council

CITY / COUNTY NEWPORT, CAMPBELL COUNTY, KENTUCKY

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen	0	0
Number of Negro policewomen	0	0

This city / county has used Negro policemen since . . . . never (Year)

or

This city / county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . none (Date)

Comments none

Date 7-8-1954 Signed George Gugel

Position Chief of Police

RECEIVED 7-12-54 Southern Regional Council

CITY OWENSBORO KY
COUNTY DAVIESS.

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen	2	
Number of Negro policewomen		

This city / county has used Negro policemen since . . . . 1938. (Year)

or

This city / county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . (Date)

Comments

Date July 8 54 Signed [illegible]

Position Chief.

RECEIVED
JUL 9 1954
Southern Regional Council

CITY Baton Rouge, Louisiana
COUNTY East Baton Rouge Parish

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen	0	0
Number of Negro policewomen	0	0

This city / county has used Negro policemen since . . . . at no time (Year)

or

This city / county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . unknown (Date)

Comments _____

Date 7-14-54

Signed Shirley S. Arrighi, Chief of Police

~~Position~~ BY: J. A. Altain
Dept. Records Clerk

RECEIVED
JUL 16 1954
Southern Regional Council

CITY
COUNTY Caddo Parish, La.

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen	3	4
Number of Negro policewomen		

This city / county has used Negro policemen since . . . . _____ (Year)

or

This city / county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . _____ (Date)

Comments The Sheriffs Department of Caddo Parish, Louisiana has three negro deputy sheriffs. Of course this is outside of Municipalities. I am forwarding your letter to the Commissioner of Public Safety, A. B. Morris.

Date _____ Signed D. Z. Thaxerson

Position Sheriff

RECEIVED
7-12
Southern Regional Council

CITY / COUNTY NEW IBERIA - LA

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen . . 1	1	
Number of Negro policewomen		

This city / county has used Negro policemen since . . . . 1952 (Year)

or

This city / county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . (Date)

Comments

Date 7/8/54 Signed Andrew Vidas

Position Chief of Police

RECEIVED
Southern Regional Council

CITY
COUNTY Shreveport, La.

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen	2	
Number of Negro policewomen	0	

This city / county has used Negro policemen since . . . . July 1st 1948 (Year)

or

This city / county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . Unknown (Date)

Comments Two uniform Negro officers employed July 1st 1954.

Date 7-9-54

Signed L. D. Miller

Position Chief Police

RECEIVED
JUL 12 1954
Southern Regional Council

CITY
COUNTY Biloxi, Miss.

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen	None	0
Number of Negro policewomen	0	0

This city / county has used Negro policemen since . . . . 0 (Year)

or

This city / county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . 0 (Date)

Comments

Date July 7, 1954 Signed Herbert McDonnell

Position Chief of Police

RECEIVED
9 1954
Southern Regional Council

RECEIVED
JUL 20 1954
Southern Regional Council

CITY of Greenville, Mississippi
COUNTY

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen	2	0
Number of Negro policewomen	2	0

This city / county xx Women has used Negro policemen since . . . . 1950 ~~1949~~ (Year)

or

This city / county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . Unknown at this time (Date)

Comments Our Negro officers and policewomen have made a fine record for themselves, with the public of our city. They placed one of our problem areas under control and have held it so to now.

Date July 16- 1954 Signed C. A. Hollingsworth, Chief
~~Position~~ by Wm C. Beasley Jr. Capt.

Rec.: 7-20-54

CITY / COUNTY Gulfport, Harrison County

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen	2	0
Number of Negro policewomen	0	0

This city ~~county~~ has used Negro policemen since . . . . 1950, approximately (Year)

or

This city / county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . _____ (Date)

Comments the work of the negro policemen has been entirely satisfactory in this City.

Date 9/13/54

Signed B. B. Meadows Jr.

Position Mayor

CITY
COUNTY Gulfport, Miss.

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen	2	
Number of Negro policewomen		

This city / county has used Negro policemen since . . . . 1948 (Year)

or

This city / county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . (Date)

Comments We have two Negro policemen employed as uniform men. The New City Administration has been in office since July 1953 and we find that the work of the Negro policemen is very satisfactory among their people.

Date July 7, 1954 Signed E. F. Kline

Position Chief of Police

RECEIVED
JUL 9 1954
Southern Regional Council

CITY
~~COUNTY~~ Indianola, Miss

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen 1	Yes	
Number of Negro policewomen		

This city / county has used Negro policemen since . . . . 1949 (Year)

or

This city / county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . (Date)

Comments Very Satisfactory

Date 7-8-54

Signed W. Lowe

Position Chief

RECEIVED
JUL 12 1954
Southern Regional Council

CITY
COUNTY Ahoskie, N.C.

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen	1	
Number of Negro policewomen		

This city / county has used Negro policemen since . . . . 1946 (Year)

or

This city / county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . (Date)

Comments

Date 7-12-54 Signed J a Bunch

Position Chief of Police

Rec: 7-14-54

CITY Asheville, North Carolina
COUNTY Buncombe

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen	3	0
Number of Negro policewomen	0	

This city / county has used Negro policemen since . . . . 1946 (Year)

or

This city / county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . _____ (Date)

Comments Negro policemen have proven satisfactory

Date July 8, 1954 Signed A. R. Shuler

Position Assistant Chief of Police

RECEIVED
JUL 9 1954
Southern Regional Council

CITY BURLINGTON
COUNTY ALAMANCE Co., N.C.

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen	3	
Number of Negro policewomen	0	

This city / county has used Negro policemen since . . . . 9/1/49 (Year)

or

This city / county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . (Date)

Comments We have 4 Negro Policemen authorized, but have 1 vacancy at the present time. One of our Negro policemen is a qualified Driver Training Instructor and teaches Driver Training in the Negro High School during the regular school semester

Date 7-7-54 Signed A. M. Butler

Position Chief of Police

RECEIVED
JUL 9 1954
Southern Regional Council

RECEIVED
JUL 8 1954
Southern Regional Council

CITY Charlotte, N. C.
COUNTY ~~Mecklenburg~~

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen	8	none
Number of Negro policewomen	none	none

This city ~~county~~ has used Negro policemen since . . . . July 10, 1941 (Year)

or

This city ~~county~~ will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . _____ (Date)

Comments They have worked out very satisfactorily in our colored sections

Date July 7th, 1954

Signed John S. Hord

Position Asst. Chief of Police

CITY CLINTON N. C.
COUNTY SAMPSON

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen	2	0
Number of Negro policewomen		

This city / county has used Negro policemen since . . . . July 1, 1954 (Year)

or

This city / county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . (Date)

Comments It is the opinum of the Chief Of Police that this was a deffent advance step for this city. because it has all ready proved that they will be able to handle the Col. People better than we were able to do. They acqu ire infromation from the Col. People lot eazer than we Could.

Date July 8, 1954.

Signed E. L. Crummie
E. L. CRUMMIE.
Position Chief Of Police.

RECEIVED
JUL 9 1954
Southern Regional Council

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JUL 9 1954
Southern Regional Council

CITY / COUNTY Durham, North Carolina

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen	10	2
Number of Negro School Crossing Guards ~~Number of Negro policewomen~~	6	

This city / ~~county~~ has used Negro policemen since . . . . July 1, 1944 (Year)

or

This city / county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . _____ (Date)

Comments Work has been satisfactory.

We have six women (Negroes) serving as School Crossing Guards during the school year. They work approximately three hours per day.

Date July 8, 1954

Signed W. W. Pleasants

Position W. W. Pleasants, Assistant Chief of Police

RECEIVED
JUL 8 1954
Southern Regional Council

CITY ~~COUNTY~~ Favetteville, North Carolina

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen	4	0
Number of Negro policewomen	2	0

This city / county has used Negro policemen since . . . . October 1, 1949 (Year)

or

This city / county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . _____ (Date)

Comments I have found that the Negro Policemen perform their duties well and their work is entirely satisfactory. The two Negro Policewomen work only school patrol and this plan has worked out very well also. There has never been any complaint between the white and colored officers working together.

Date July 7, 1954

Signed B. F. Wessell

Position Chief of Police

RECEIVED
JUL 8 1954
Southern Regional Council

CITY Gastonia N.C.
COUNTY Gaston

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen	5	0
Number of Negro policewomen	0	0

This city / county has used Negro policemen since . . . . 1948 (Year)

or

This city / county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . none needed at this time (Date)

Comments

Date July 7th, 1954 Signed E E Rankin

Position Asst. Chief of Police
Gastonia N.C.

CITY ~~COUNTY~~ Goldsboro, North Carolina

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen	2	
Number of Negro policewomen	0	

This city ~~county~~ has used Negro policemen since . . . . 1949 (Year)

or

This city county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . (Date)

Comments These colored officers worked in the colored district and are doing a very good job.

Date 7-7-54

Signed J B Pate
J.B.Pate
Position Ass't Chief of Police

RECEIVED
JUL 8 1954
Southern Regional Council

CITY ~~COUNTY~~ Greenville, North Carolina

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen	1	
Number of Negro policewomen		

This city / county has used Negro policemen since . . . . 1951 (Year)

or

This city / county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . (Date)

Comments Services have been satisfactory

Date 7-8-54 Signed S H Gibbs

Position Chief of Police

RECEIVED
JUL 9 1954
Southern Regional Council

RECEIVED
JUL 8 1954
Southern Regional Council

CITY ~~Greensboro~~ N C
COUNTY Guilford

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen		
Number of Negro policewomen		

This city / county has used Negro policemen since . . . . _____ (Year)

or

This city / county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . _____ (Date)

Comments This county has one full time Deputy Sheriff

Date 7-7-54 Signed John E Watts

Position Sheriff

CITY ~~COUNTY~~ Kinston N.C.

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen	3	
Number of Negro policewomen	None	

This city ~~county~~ has used Negro policemen since . . . . 1953. (Year)

or

This city county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . (Date)

Comments

Date 7-15-54 Signed Marion Hankin (NT)

Position Chief of Police

Rec.: 7-20-54

RECEIVED
JUL 8 1954
Southern Regional Council

CITY / COUNTY Marganton N.C.
Burke Co

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen . . . 2	✓	
Number of Negro policewomen . . 0		

This city / county has used Negro policemen since . . . . 51 (Year)

or

This city / county will hire Negro policemen on . . 0 . . . (Date)

Comments

Date 7-7-54 Signed [illegible]

Position [illegible]

CITY
COUNTY Raleigh, N. C.

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen	5	
Number of Negro policewomen		

This city / county has used Negro policemen since . . . . _____ (Year)

or

This city / county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . _____ (Date)

Comments _____

Date 7-8-54 Signed Tom Davis

Position Chief of Police

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JUL 9 1954
Southern Regional Council

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JUL 8 1954
Southern Regional Council

CITY REIDSVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA
COUNTY ROCKINGHAM

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen	2	0
Number of Negro policewomen	0	0

This city ~~county~~ has used Negro policemen since . . . . 1950 (Year)

or

This city ~~county~~ will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . 0 (Date)

Comments

Date July 7, 1954

Signed M. I. Loftis

Position Chief of Police

CITY ~~COUNTY~~ Rocky Mount, N.C.

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen	2	
Number of Negro policewomen	1	

This city county has used Negro policemen since . . . . 1950 (Year)

or

This city ~~county~~ will hire Negro ~~policemen~~ policewoman on . . . . . Sept. 1, 1954 (Date)

Comments One uniform Officer instructs students at our Negro High School in driving motor vehicles. The Woman works as Safety Patrol Officer at one of our Primary schools.

Date 7-8-54

Signed J. L. Nichols

Position Chief of Police

RECEIVED
JUL 12 1954
Southern Regional Council

(Salisbury)

CITY
COUNTY Rowan, NC

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen	0	0
Number of Negro policewomen	0	0

This city / county has used Negro policemen since . . . . None (Year)

or

This city / county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . None (Date)

Comments There are no Negros employed in the Rowan County Sheriff Department, but the Salisbury City Police has several employed by their department.

Date September 11, 1954

Signed Harry G. Wisenhaunt

Position DEPUTY SHERIFF

CITY
COUNTY Salisbury, N.C.

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen	2	
Number of Negro policewomen	0	

This city ~~county~~ has used Negro policemen since . . . . 1949 (Year)

or

This city county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . (Date)

Comments The service of these two officers have been very satisfactory.

Date 7/6/54 Signed U. L. Shuler

Position Chief of Police

RECEIVED
1954
Southern Regional Council

CITY / COUNTY City of Wilson, N.C.

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen	2	
Number of Negro policewomen		

This city [redacted] has used Negro policemen since . . . . 7-24-1950 (Year)

or

This city / county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . (Date)

Comments

Anticipate hiring additional Officer (Colored) this year.

Date July 8, 1954 Signed A. A. Truette

Position Chief of Police

RECEIVED
9-12
Southern Regional Council

CITY ~~COUNTY~~ Enid, Oklahoma

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen	Two	
Number of Negro policewomen		

This city ~~county~~ has used Negro policemen since . . . . 1930 (Year)

or

This city county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . (Date)

Comments

There are no Colored Policemen in the County

Two Policemen, Members of the Enid Police Department

Date July 9, 1954

Signed Ralph Knarr
RALPH KNARR,

Position Chief of Police

RECEIVED
JUL 12 1954
Southern Regional Council

CITY Lawton, Okla.
COUNTY Comanche

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen	Two	Nil
Number of Negro policewomen	Nil	Nil

This city / county has used Negro policemen since . . . . 1935 (Year)

or

This city / county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . _____ (Date)

Comments These two boys are assinged to a patrol car in the colored district

Date 7/8/1954

Signed Ralph A. Hennessee

Position Chief of police

Rec.
7/12/54

CITY Muskogee, Okla.
COUNTY Muskogee

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen	2	
Number of Negro policewomen	None	

This city / county has used Negro policemen since . . . . 1942 (Year)

or

This city / county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . (Date)

Comments

Date 7-8-54 Signed R. M. Pierson

Position Chief

RECEIVED
JUL 12 1954
Southern Regional Council

MARION A. WRIGHT, LINVILLE FALLS
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IN CHARGE OF WOMEN'S WORK

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

July 2, 1954

Chief of Police
Norman, Oklahoma

Dear Sir:

For several years now, the Southern Regional Council has kept as accurate a record as possible of the employment of Negro police in the South. This information has been much in demand. It has proved particularly helpful to chiefs of police and sheriffs considering the addition of Negro police as an aid to law enforcement in their communities.

If your city or county is among the many Southern law enforcement agencies using Negro police, please fill out the enclosed questionnaire and return it to our office. A self-addressed envelope is enclosed for your convenience.

We greatly appreciate your cooperation in keeping our records accurate and up-to-date.

Sincerely,

Anna Holden

Anna Holden
Research Assistant

ah
encl

None

RECEIVED
JUL 12 1954
Southern Regional Council

W. L. Hogan
Sgt. N.P.D.

CITY Ponca City, Okla
COUNTY Kay Co

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen	1	
Number of Negro policewomen	0	

This city / county has used Negro policemen since . . . . 1920 (Year)

or

This city / county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . (Date)

Comments 1 negro Police officer Patrol area 1000 negro's

Date 7-9-54 Signed Don Thurber

Position Ass't Chief

RECEIVED
JUL 12 1954
Southern Regional Council

CITY OF SHAWNEE, OKLAHOMA

POLICE DEPARTMENT

J. W. "BILL" HOLT
CHIEF OF POLICE

C. F. WHEATEN
POLICE CAPTAIN

O. K. SMITH
CAPTAIN OF TRAFFIC

Nov. - 23-53

Dear Sir ,

Recived the Information on All Negro Officers of all States and Towns we appreciate the information . We have one Negro Policeman working for the Shawnee Police Dept. -- Tom Kennedy - Uniform Policeman .

Sincerely
B. A. Dunn
B. A. Dunn
Sergeant

CITY
COUNTY Stillwater, Okla.

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen	1	
Number of Negro policewomen		

This city ~~county~~ has used Negro policemen since . . . . 1946 Regular (Year)

or Special before 1946

This city county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . (Date)

Comments Officer James Manuel is the Negro Policeman, a very fine officer. This is an ex service man has a family.

Date 7-9-54 Signed Jay Tile

Position Sgt. of Traffic

RECEIVED
JUL 12 1954
Southern Regional Council

CITY / COUNTY Tulsa, Oklahoma

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen	~~9~~ 12	7
Number of Negro policewomen		1

This city ~~county~~ has used Negro policemen since . . . . 1921 (Year)

or

This city / county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . (Date)

Comments We find our Negro officers are much better in handling police problems and enforcement among people of their own race - than white officers. They are employed and trained exactly as other officers of our department.

Date July 8-1954 Signed Joe McGuire

Position Chief of Police

8 - Uniform Patrol officers
2 - Detective Sergeants
2 - Detectives -
2 - Vice - Enforcement officers
1 - police woman
1 - asst building Supt
* 4 - School guards (not regular officers)

RECEIVED JUL 12 1954 Southern Regional Council

CITY
COUNTY TULSA COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro Deputies	2	
Number of Negro policewomen		

This ~~city~~ county has used Negro policemen since . . . . 1930 (Year)

or

This ~~city~~ county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . 6 Jan 1955 (Date)

Comments

Date 8 June 1954 Signed

Position SHERIFF TULSA COUNTY

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JUL 12 1954
Southern Regional Council

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AUG 16 1954
National Council

CITY
COUNTY Beaufort, S. C.

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen	2	—
Number of Negro policewomen	—	—

This city / county has used Negro policemen since . . . . 1951 (Year)

or

This city / county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . — (Date)

Comments I find that Negro policemen make good police officers and very helpful in enforcement of the law.

Date 8-13-54 Signed [illegible]

Position Chief of Police

RECEIVED
JUL 8 1954
Southern Regional Council

CITY / COUNTY Blanford, Blanford County, S.C.

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen	1	1
Number of Negro policewomen	—	—

This city / county has used Negro policemen since . . . . 1900 (Year)

or

This city / county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . (Date)

Comments Jesse Lawrence has been a deputy sheriff for over 40 years

James Harrell is a colored deputy sheriff of this county.

Date 7/7/54 Signed J. R. McKee

Position Sheriff of Blanford Co. S.C.

RECEIVED
JUL 9 1954
Southern Regional Council

CITY Columbia, South Carolina
COUNTY Richland Co.

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen	4	none
Number of Negro policewomen	none	none

This city ~~county~~ has used Negro policemen since . . . . 1949 (Year)

or

This city ~~county~~ will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . will not hire. (Date)

Comments Our Colored Policemen are assigned to patroll the negro sections of town, alone, but do very little arresting and various types of enoforcement. Their main purpose is to keep the peace in the negro sections of the City.

Date July 8, 1954

Signed L. J. Campbell

Position L. J. Campbell, Chief of Police

CITY Conway, S. C.
COUNTY ~~of Horry~~

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen	2	
Number of Negro policewomen	None	

This city / county has used Negro policemen since . . . . 1946 (Year)

or

This city / county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . (Date)

Comments Negro policemen have proven to be very satisfactory in the Negro sections of this city.

Date July 8, 1954 Signed H. T. Barker

Position Chief of Police

H T Barker

RECEIVED
JUL 12 1954
Southern Regional Council

~~CITY~~ COUNTY Darlington, S.

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen	none	
Number of Negro policewomen	none	

This city / county has used Negro policemen since . . . . never (Year)

or

This city / county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . - (Date)

Comments not in plan at this time to hire any

Date 9-20-54 Signed G Stokes

Position Sheriff

CITY
~~COUNTY~~ Dillon S. C.

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen . . . 1	✓	
Number of Negro policewomen		

This city / county has used Negro policemen since . . . . _____ (Year)

or

This city / county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . _____ (Date)

Comments _____

Date 7/8/54

Signed J C Medlin

Position Chief of Police

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JUL 9 1954
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JUL 8 1954
Southern Regional Council

CITY / COUNTY of Greenville, S.C.

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen		
Number of Negro policewomen		

This city / county has used Negro policemen since . . . . _____ (Year)

or

This city / county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . _____ (Date)

Comments No negro policemen employed by this department

Date July 7, 1954

Signed J. H. Jennings

Position Chief of Police

CITY ~~COUNTY~~ Hartsville, S.C.

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen	1	
Number of Negro policewomen		

This city ~~county~~ has used Negro policemen since . . . . 1951 (Feb.) (Year)

or

This city county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . (Date)

Comments We have had 3 different Negro Policemen - One of which was Killed while on duty.

Date July 9, 1954 Signed Mrs. Peggy Freeman

Position Sect. - Police Dept.

RECEIVED
JUL 12 1954
Southern Regional Council

~~CITY~~ COUNTY Horry, S.C.

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen	~~2~~	2
Number of Negro policewomen	0	0

This ~~city~~ county has used Negro policemen since . . . . 1943 (Year)

or

This city county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . (Date)

Comments These two are only used during summer months on Atlantic Beach - colored Beach.

Date 7-7-54 Signed John T. Henry

Position Sheriff

RECEIVED
JUL 9 1954
Southern Regional Council

CITY / COUNTY City of Lake City

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen	1	None
Number of Negro policewomen	None	

This city / county has used Negro policemen since . . . . _____ (Year)

or

This city / county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . _____ (Date)

Comments We are planning on hiring a Negro Col. Police Officer. He working out here in Lake City S.C.

Date July 7-1954 Signed M. A. Hinds

Position Chief Police

RECEIVED
JUL 9 1954
Southern Regional Council

RECEIVED
JUL 8
Southern Regional Council

CITY Manning, S.C.
COUNTY Clarendon County

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen	;	None
Number of Negro policewomen	None	

This city / county has used Negro policemen since . . . . 1953 (Year)

or

This city / county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . (Date)

Comments A Negro Policeman was employed about one year ago - He was discharged July 6 1954, after being arrested by the State officer for having in his possession Stolen Goods - He is now under a $500.00 Bond.

Date 7-7-54 Signed Sam O Lemmle

Position Mayor

CITY
COUNTY Manning S. C.

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen	1	
Number of Negro policewomen		

This city / county has used Negro policemen since . . . . Oct. 1953 (Year)

or

This city / county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . (Date)

Comments

Date 1-14-54 Signed Celeste Jones Clerk

Position Town of Manning

CITY
COUNTY Orangeburg, S.C.

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen	2	
Number of Negro policewomen	0	

This city / county has used Negro policemen since . . . . 1952 (Year)

or

This city / county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . ✓ (Date)

Comments Assist in training and supervision 2 special police employed by South Carolina A&M College.

Date 7/7/54 Signed [illegible]

Position Chief of Police

RECEIVED
7-12
Southern Regional Council

~~CITY~~ COUNTY Richland, S. C.

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen		
Number of Negro policewomen		

This city / county has used Negro policemen since . . . . _____ (Year)

or

This city / county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . _____ (Date)

Comments We do not have any negro policemen on our force.

Date Aug. 1, 1954

Signed _____

Position Sheriff Richland County
Columbia, S. C.

4 Policewomen Now On Duty At Spartanburg

L HOUSE + CU FM
12-12-03

SPARTANBURG — Spartanburg's Four Police-Women were adorned in new white uniform coats and caps with black oxfords as they appeared last week at their respective posts of duty. They will also be given uniform suits as soon as the suits arrive. These ladies were assigned to duty a month ago to assist the children across the streets at School Crossings. The appointed officers, Spartanburg's first Police-Women, are: Mrs. Ruby Epps, Mrs. Inez Jones, Mrs. Mattie Nichols and Mrs. Cora Taylor. One Officer is stationed at Alexander Elementary School on North Dean Street, one at Mary H. Wright School on South Liberty, and two at Highland School on West Henry Street.

RECEIVED
JUL 8 1954
Southern Regional Council

CITY / COUNTY Timmonsville S.C.

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen	1	
Number of Negro policewomen		

This city / county has used Negro policemen since . . . . 9/51 (Year)

or

This city / county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . (Date)

Comments

Date 7-7-54 Signed Grady Dozier

Position Chief of Police

CITY
COUNTY Chattanooga, Tennessee

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen	8	0
Number of Negro policewomen	0	0

This city ~~county~~ has used Negro policemen since . . . . 1948 (Year)

or

This city county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . - (Date)

Comments They are very satisfactory and are doing a good job.

Date July 7, 1954 Signed [illegible]

Position Chief of Police

RECEIVED
JUL 8 1954
Southern Regional Council

~~CITY~~ COUNTY Knox County, Tenn.

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen	2	
Number of Negro policewomen		

This ~~city~~ county has used Negro policemen since . . . . 1950 (Year)

or

This city county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . (Date)

Comments We have 6 special and part time negro policemen

Date July 12, 1954 Signed Lonnie Taylor

Position Chief Deputy

Rec. 7-13-54

CITY
COUNTY NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen	16	0
Number of Negro policewomen	0	

This city ~~county~~ has used Negro policemen since . . . . 1948 (Year)

or

This city county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . (Date)

Comments

Date July 7, 1954

Signed G. L. Scott

Position Ass't Chief of Police

RECEIVED
JUL 9 1954
Southern Regional Council

CITY
~~COUNTY~~ Amarillo, Texas

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen	2	0
Number of Negro policewomen	0	0

This city ~~county~~ has used Negro policemen since . . . . 1948 (Year)

or

This city county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . (Date)

Comments

Date 7-9-54

Signed John J. Amend

Position Police Inspector

RECEIVED
7-12 1954
Southern Regional Council

RECEIVED
JUL 14 1954
Southern Regional Council

CITY ~~COUNTY~~ Austin, Texas

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen	6	
Number of Negro policewomen		

This city / county has used Negro policemen since . . . . _____ (Year)

or

This city / county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . 1906 ? (Date)

Comments We are not sure of the exact date that the first colored Policeman was hired but we do know that one man was working for the department in 1906. We have continued this use ever since and feel that they have been of invaluable aid.

Date July 12, 1954

Signed R. D. Thorp, Chief of Police

Position By:

Lieutenant

Bexar County

CITY
COUNTY Sheriffs San Antonio, Tex.

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen		
Number of Negro policewomen		

This city / county has used Negro policemen since . . . . _____ (Year)

or

This city / county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . _____ (Date)

Comments

1 Negro Deputy

Want 2 more unable to get funds to add any deputies

Date _____ Signed Owen W. Fuchs

Position Sheriff

RECEIVED
JUL 12 1954
Southern Regional Council

GEO. W. HUNTRESS, JR.
CHIEF DEPUTY

OWEN W. KILDAY
SHERIFF
BEXAR COUNTY
SAN ANTONIO 5, TEXAS

November 25, 1958

Mr. George S. Mitchell,
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 53 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

For your information and In regard to your letter of November 20th., I beg to state that there is one negro employed as a Deputy Sheriff in this county. I am including in my budget to be presented the first of January, an additional deputy of the negro race.

You no doubt know that San Antonio probably has a smaller negro population than any other major southern city and for your information, per capita, these people are the more law abiding than any race in the city.

Respectfully,

Owen W. Kilday

OWEN W. KILDAY, SHERIFF
BEXAR COUNTY, TEXAS

OWK/bh

CITY ~~COUNTY~~ Dallas, Texas

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen	4	
Number of Negro policewomen		

This city / county has used Negro policemen since . . . . 1947 (Year)

or

This city / county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . (Date)

Comments

Date 7-9-54 Signed C. H. Swanson

Position Chief of Police

RECEIVED 7-12 1954 Southern Regional Council

CITY
COUNTY Denton

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen	None	
Number of Negro policewomen	None	

This city / county has used Negro policemen since . . . . _____ (Year)

or

This city / county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . _____ (Date)

Comments This city has never used any Negro for policemen

Date 7/8/54

Signed Jack Harrison

Position Chief of Police

RECEIVED
JUL 12 1954
Southern Regional Council

CITY / COUNTY El Paso, Texas

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen	4	0
Number of Negro policewomen	0	0

This city / county has used Negro policemen since . . . . 1944 (Year)

or

This city / county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . _____ (Date)

Comments _____

Date 7-9-64

Signed J. C. Risinger

Position Chief of Police

RECEIVED
JUL 1 4 1
Southern Regional Council

CITY FORT WORTH, TEXAS
COUNTY TARRANT COUNTY

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen	4	0
Number of Negro policewomen	0	0

This city ~~county~~ has used Negro policemen since . . . . January 1st, 1953. (Year)

or

This city county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . _____ (Date)

Comments _____

Date July 8, 1954

Signed Cato S. Hightower

Position Chief of Police

Fort Worth Police Department

RECEIVED
Southern Regional Council

CITY ~~COUNTY~~ Of Galveston.

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen	11	4
Number of Negro policewomen	None	None

This city ~~county~~ has used Negro policemen since . . . . [redacted] 1898 (Year)

or

This city county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . (Date)

Comments Work of Negro Policemen and Detectives is very satisfactory

Date July 8th, 1954. Signed W. J. Burns

Position Chief Of Police.

RECEIVED
JUL 1954
Southern Regional Council

Galveston County, Tex.

CITY
COUNTY Eignteen

Six Special Deputies

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen	14	6
Number of Negro policewomen	None	None

This city ~~county~~ has used Negro policemen since . . . . 1900 (Year)

or

This city county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . (Date)

Comments

Date July 8th. 1954

Signed F. L. Biaggne

Position F. L. Biaggne, Sheriff Galveston County, Texas.

RECEIVED 7-12 Southern Regional Council

CITY Harlingen
COUNTY Cameron

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen	0	0
Number of Negro policewomen	0	0
This city / county has used Negro policemen since	0 (Year)	0
or		
This city / county will hire Negro policemen on	(Date)	

Comments

Date July 8, 1954

Signed John L. Guseman

Position Chief of Police
~~Harlingen Police Dept.~~
Harlingen, Texas

RECEIVED
JUL 12 1954
Southern Regional Council

CITY
COUNTY Houston, Texas

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen	24	1
Number of Negro policewomen		1

This city / county has used Negro policemen since . . . . Since 1894 (Year)

or

This city / county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . 7-19-54 (Date)

Comments The Houston Police Department has in it's present Training School three negro Police Trainees, who on July 19, 1954 will become Patrolmen, Probationary.

Date 7-12-54 Signed L. D. Morrison

Position L. D. Morrison, Chief of Police.

Rec. 7-14-54

CITY / COUNTY Laredo, Texas

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen	None.	None
Number of Negro policewomen	"	"
This city / county has used Negro policemen since . . . . (Year)		
or		
This city / county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . (Date)		

Comments

Date July 9, 1954

Signed Laredo Police Dept.

Position per A. V. Navarro
Police Clerk

RECEIVED
Southern Regional Council

CITY ~~COUNTY~~ Lubbock, Texas

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen	2	
Number of Negro policewomen	0	

This city ~~county~~ has used Negro policemen since . . . . 1951 (Year)

or

This city county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . _____ (Date)

Comments _____

Date _____ Signed H. M. Darrow

Position Chief of Police

RECEIVED
7-12
Southern Regional Council

CITY ~~COUNTY~~ PASADENA, TEXAS

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen		
Number of Negro policewomen		

This city / county has used Negro policemen since . . . . _____ (Year)

or

This city / county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . _____ (Date)

Comments This CITY ONLY HAS (8) eight NEGRO FAMILIES-

Date 7/8/54

Signed [illegible]

Position Chief of Police

RECEIVED
JUL 12 1954
Southern Regional Council

CITY Port Arthur, Texas
COUNTY Jefferson

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen	4	
Number of Negro policewomen	2	

This city ~~county~~ has used Negro policemen since . . . . 1946 (Year)

or

This city county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . (Date)

Comments These people have proved very satisfactory in working with their race. They work only in the colored areas and have been doing an excellent job. They are very cooperative with the rest of the officers.

Date 7-8-54 Signed A. B. Douglas BS

Position Chief of Police

RECEIVED
9-12
Southern Regional Council

CITY Amarillo, Texas
COUNTY Potter County

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro ~~policemen~~ Deputy Sheriffs	2	
Number of Negro policewomen		

This ~~city~~ county has used Negro ~~policemen~~ Deputies since 1949 . 1949 (Year)

or

This city county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . (Date)

Comments I was the first Sheriff to hire negro deputies and they have proved their worth a million times over. It was a ticklish problem here, and I was warned that I was commiting political suicide, but they soon proved their ability, and the political big-wigs conceded that it was the smartest move ever made in this county.

Date July 8, 1954

Signed Paul Gaither

Position Sheriff, Potter County

Paul Gaither, Sheriff

RECEIVED
JUL 12 1954
Southern Regional Council

CITY / COUNTY Temple, Texas (County of Bell)

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen	Two	NONE
Number of Negro policewomen	NONE	NONE

This city ~~county~~ has used Negro policemen since . . . . 1942 (Year)

or

This city / county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . _____ (Date)

Comments We find that they are very good amoung their own race and use them as a foot patrolman, in the negro district

Date July 9 1954

Signed A. C. Berry
A.C.Berry

Position ~~Capt. of Police~~ Temple Tex
Capt. of Police

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JUL 12 195
Southern Regional Council

RECEIVED
JUL 14 1954
Southern Regional Council

CITY Texarkana, Texas
COUNTY Bowie

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen	none	
Number of Negro policewomen		

This city / county has used Negro policemen since . . . . _____ (Year)

or

This city / county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . _____ (Date)

Comments _____

Date _____ Signed Sam Arnold

Position Chief

RECEIVED
JUL 14 1954
Southern Regional Council

CITY
COUNTY Travis CountySheriff's Office

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro ~~policemen~~ Deputy Sheriff		1
Number of Negro policewomen		

This city / county has used Negro policemen since . . . . _____ (Year)

or

This city / county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . _____ (Date)

Comments _____

Date July 12, 1954

Signed J. O. Lang

Position Sheriff, Travis County, Texas

CITY ~~COUNTY~~ Tyler, Texas

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen		
Number of Negro policewomen		

This city / county has used Negro policemen since . . . . _____ (Year)

or

This city / ~~county~~ will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . Oct 1, 1954 (Date)

Comments _____

Date July 8, 1954 Signed D. C. Butler

Position Chief of Police

RECEIVED
JUL 12 1954
Southern Regional Council

CITY Wichita Falls, Texas
COUNTY Wichita

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen	1	
Number of Negro policewomen	0	

This city / county has used Negro policemen since . . . . 1952 (Year)

or

This city / county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . See Comments (Date)

Comments Plan to employ one in near future

Date July 10, 1954 Signed C. C. [illegible]

Position Chief of Police

Rec. 7-14-54

CITY
COUNTY Alexandria, Virginia

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen		
Number of Negro policewomen	3	

This city / county has used Negro policemen since . . . . _____ (Year)

or

This city / county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . _____ (Date)

Comments The City of Alexandria, Virginia Police Department has employed (3) three negro school crossings guards. These women were hired January 1st. 1951

Date 7-15-54

Signed Russell A. Hawes

Position Superintendent of Police

RECEIVED
JUL 16 1954
Southern Regional Council

CITY / COUNTY Alexandria, Virginia

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen		
Number of Negro policewomen		

This city / county has used Negro policemen since . . . . _____ (Year)

or

This city / county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . _____ (Date)

Comments This department employees a number of Negro women for School Crossing duties, but do not at this time employ Negro policemen.

Date July 8, 1954

Signed Russell A Hawes

Position Superintendent of Police

RECEIVED
JUL 12 1954
Southern Regional Council

CITY
x~~COUNTY~~x Cape Charles Va.

b

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen . . . I	X	
Number of Negro policewomen	0	

This city / county has used Negro policemen since . . . . I948 (Year)

or

This city / county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . Sept. I954 (Date)

Comments Excellent. In Colard Section.

Date 7/8/54.

Signed J. Richard Brown.

Position Chief Of Police.

Cape Charles.

Virginia.

J. Richard Brown.

By C. R. Shriews Sr.

RECEIVED
1-12-54
Southern Regional Council

RECEIVED
JUL 9 1954
Southern Regional Council

CITY ~~COUNTY~~ DANVILLE VIRGINIA

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen	None	
Number of Negro policewomen	None	
This city ~~county~~ has used Negro policemen since	None (Year)	

or

This city ~~county~~ will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . ? (Date)

Comments None

Date July 7, 1954 Signed J. E. Garrett

Position Chief of Police

CITY
COUNTY Dinwiddie Co. VA

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen	None	
Number of Negro policewomen	"	
This city / county has used Negro policemen since	" (Year)	
or		
This city / county will hire Negro policemen on	? (Date)	

Comments None

Date Sept. 13, 1954 Signed W B Butterworth

Position Sheriff.

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Southern Regional Council

FROM W. B. Butterworth
Dinwiddie VA.

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VA.

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Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

CITY ~~COUNTY~~ FREDERICKSBURG, VIRGINIA

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen . .NONE.		
Number of Negro policewomen .NONE.		

This city county has used Negro policemen since . . . . _____ (Year)

or

This city ~~county~~ will hire Negro policemen on .SEE COMENTS _____ (Date)

Comments THE CITY COUNCIL APPROVED THE HIRING OF A NEGRO POLICEMAN TWO YEARS AGO. DUE TO THE SALARY PAID POLICE OFFICERS THOSE WHO COULD QUALITFY HAD BETTER PAYING POSITIONS. ONLY APPLICATIONS RECEIVED WERE OF THOSE WHO HAD NO EDUCATION OR WHOSE REPUTATION DISQUALIFIED THEM FOR POLICE SERVICE. WE ARE STILL LOOKING FOR A NEGRO POLICEMEN. APPLICATIONS ON FILE HAVE BEEN REFUSED UPON THE ADVISE OF LEADING NEGRO CITIZENS OF THIS CITY.

Date 9-13-54 Signed R. G. Kendall

Position SUPERINTENDENT

~~CITY~~
COUNTY Henrico County, Va.

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen	none	none
Number of Negro policewomen	none	none

This city / county has used Negro policemen since . . . . _____ (Year)

or

This city / county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . _____ (Date)

Comments _____

Date July 8, 1954

Signed W. J. Eaches by Stephens, Dep. Sheriff

Position Sheriff

RECEIVED
JUL 12 1954
Southern Regional Council

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JUL 20 1954
Southern Regional Council

CITY ~~COUNTY~~ Hampton, Virginia

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen	4	1
Number of Negro policewomen	1	

This city / county has used Negro policemen since . . . . 1948 (Year)

or

This city / county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . _____ (Date)

Comments Our colored officers work along with our white officers on the beats and in the patrol cars and some of our most efficient uniform officers are colored.

Date July 19, 1954

Signed L. A. Dickerson

Position Chief of Police.

CITY / COUNTY Newport News, Virginia

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen	6	0
Number of Negro policewomen	3	0

This ~~city~~ county has used Negro policemen since . . . . May 17, 1946 (Year)

or

This city county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . _____ (Date)

Comments _____

Date July 8, 1954

Signed W. F. Peach

Position Chief of Police

RECEIVED
7-12
Southern Regional Council

CITY / COUNTY Norfolk, Va.

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen	5	3
Number of Negro policewomen		2

This city / county has used Negro policemen since . . . . 11/7/45 (Year)

or

This city / county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . -- (Date)

Comments

Date July 12, 1954

Signed E. L. Cason
E. L. Cason
Position Police Chief

Rec. 7-14-54

CITY
COUNTY Petersburg Virginia

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen		
Number of Negro policewomen		1

This city ~~county~~ has used Negro policemen WOMEN since . . . . 1938 (Year)

or

This city county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . (Date)

Comments

We have been using a colored policewoman for several years but do not have at the present a white policewoman.

Her work has always been efficient and she has been honest, courteous and an asset to the Dept.

Date 7-8-54 Signed Willard E. Taylor Sr

Position Chief of Police

RECEIVED
Southern Regional Council

CITY / COUNTY Richmond, Va.

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen	16	3
Number of Negro policewomen	2	

This city / county has used Negro policemen since . . . . May 1, 1946 (Year)

or

This city / county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . _____ (Date)

Comments These negro policemen work in our colored sections of the City and are dloing a good job.

Date July 8, 1954 Signed J M Wright

Position Acting Chief of Police

RECEIVED
JUL 12 1954
Southern Regional Council

F. H. WEBB
SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE

City of Roanoke, Virginia.

July 8, 1954

RECEIVED
JUL 9 1954
Southern Regional Council

Miss Anna Holden, Research Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Miss Holden:

We have filled out your questionnaire pertaining to negro policemen and are returning it herewith for your information.

Yours very truly,

F. H. Webb

F. H. Webb
Superintendent of Police

RSH:jrs
Enc. 1

CITY
~~COUNTY~~ Roanoke, Virginia

	Uniform	Plain Clothes
Number of Negro policemen	3	0
Number of Negro policewomen	0	0

This city ~~county~~ has used Negro policemen since . . . . June 16, 1946 (Year)

or

This city county will hire Negro policemen on . . . . . (Date)

Comments

Date July 8, 1954 Signed F H Webb

Position Superintendent of Police

Southern Cities and Counties Having Negro Police Showing Gains and Losses By States and Years — 1945–1954

	Ala.			Ark			Fla.			Ga.			Ky.			La.			Miss.			N.C.			Okla.			S.C.			Tenn.			Texas			Va.			South		
	Loss	Gain	Total	Loss	Gain	Total	Loss	Gain	Total	Loss	Gain	Total	Loss	Gain	Total	Loss	Gain	Total	Loss	Gain	Total	Loss	Gain	Total	Loss	Gain	Total	Loss	Gain	Total	Loss	Gain	Total	Loss	Gain	Total	Loss	Gain	Total	Loss	Gain	Total
1945			0			1			4						3			0			0			6			3			1			2			5			0			25
1946	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	6	10	0	1	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	0	0	3	0	2	3	0	0	2	0	2	7	0	4	4	0	17	42
1947	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	10	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	3	1	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	7	0	0	4	1	0	41
1948	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	1	11	0	2	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	0	0	3	0	1	3	0	1	3	0	2	9	0	3	7	0	13	54
1949	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	3	14	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	12	0	0	3	0	1	4	0	0	3	0	0	9	0	0	7	0	8	62
1950	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	15	0	1	4	0	0	3	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	4	16	0	0	3	0	4	8	0	1	4	0	2	11	0	0	7	0	15	77
1951	0	1	2	0	0	2	0	1	16	0	1	5	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	3	19	0	0	3	0	0	8	0	0	4	0	0	11	0	0	7	0	6	83
1952	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	16	0	0	5	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	3	22	0	1	4	0	9	17	0	1	5	0	2	13	0	0	7	0	16	99
1953	0	0	2	0	2	4	0	6	22	0	1	5	0	2	5	0	4	5	0	0	2	0	1	23	0	4	8	0	2	19	0	1	6	0	5	18	0	3	10	0	31	130
1954																																										
	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	17	0	0	11	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	16	0	0	7	0	0	8	0	0	3	0	0	13	0	0	7			

Working List for 1954 Negro Police Survey
This list includes the cities and counties of the 1953 SRb Survey List as well as additions

		Uniformed Policemen	Plainclothes	Policewomen
Alabama	Anniston			
	Bessemer	0	0	0
	Birmingham	0	0	0
	Dothan	1		
	Florence	0	0	0
	Gadsden	0	0	0
	Mobile	2 (2 more to be added 8-1-54 Source: Ala. Cit. 7-31-54)		
	Mobile County			
listed to	Montgomery			
	Phenix City			
	Selma			
	Talladega			
	Tuscaloosa			
Arkansas	El Dorado	0	0	0
	Fort Smith	2		
	Hot Springs	2		
	Jefferson County			
	Little Rock	4		
	North Little Rock			
	Pine Bluff			
Florida	Alachua County		2	
	Belle Glade	2		
	Clearwater	3		
	Dade County			
	Dania	1		
	Daytona Beach	7		3 (Part-time)
	Deland	1		

	Duval County			
✓	Escambia County	2 (Dep.)		
✓	Fort Lauderdale	2		
	Fort Myers	2		
	Fort Pierce	2	1	
✓	Gainesville	2		
	Hillsborough County		2	
✓	Jacksonville	14		
	Key West	3		
	Lakeland	4		
	Lee County			
✓	Melbourne			
✓	Miami	55	3	
✓	Ocala	2		
	Orange County			
✓	Orlando	4		
✓	Panama City			
	Pensacola	2		
	Pinellas County			
✓	Saint Petersburg			
	Sanford	1		
	Sarasota County			
	Tallahassee			
✓	Tampa	6	4	
✓	West Palm Beach			
Georgia ✓	Albany	0	0	0 1 (school)?
✓	Athens			4 (School)
✓	Atlanta	16		10 (School)
✓	Augusta	7		5 (School)
	Bibb County			
	Chatham County			
✓	Columbus	4		

	Dalton	2		
	Decatur			
	East Point		2	
	Fulton County			
	Gainesville			
	Griffin			
	Macon	4		4 (School)
	Marietta			1 (School)
	Richmond County			
	Rockmart			
	Rome	0	0	0
	Savannah	12		
	Thomasville			3 (School)
	Valdosta			
	Waycross	2		
	West Point			
Kentucky	Ashland	0	0	0
	Covington	0	0	0
	Fayette County			
	Hopkinsville			
	Jefferson County			
	Lexington	6		1
	Louisville	24	6	2 (Plainclothes)
	Muscogee County			
	Newport	0	0	0
	Owensboro	2		
	Paducah			
Louisiana	Alexandria			
	Baton Rouge	0	0	0
	Caddo Parish	3 (Dep)		
	Lafayette			

	Lake Charles			
	Monroe			
	New Iberia	1		
	New Orleans			
	Orleans Parish			
	Saint Landry Parish			
	Shreveport,	2		
Mississippi	Biloxi	0	0	0
	Greenville	2		2
	Gulfport	2		
	Hattiesburg			
	Indianola	1		
	Jackson			
	Laurel			
	Meridian			
	Natchez			
	Vicksburg			
North Carolina	Alleghany	1		
	Alamance County			
	Asheville	3		
	Buncombe County			
	Burlington	3		
	Carthage			
	Chapel Hill			
	Charlotte	8		
	Clinton	2		
	Durham	10	2	6 (School)
	Durham County			
	Edgecombe County			
	Fayetteville	4		2 (School)
	Forsyth County			

	✓ Gastonia	5		
	✓ Goldsboro	2		
	✓ Greensboro			
	✓ Greenville	1		
	✓ Guilford County		1(Dep)	
	✓ High Point			
	Kannapolis			
	✓ Kinston	3		
	✓ Lenoir			
	Mecklenburg County			
	✓ Morganton	2		
	✓ Raleigh	5		
	✓ Reidsville	2		
	✓ Rocky Mount	2		1(School)
	Salisbury	2		
	Wake County			
	Wilmington			
	✓ Wilson	2		
	✓ Winston-Salem			
Oklahoma	✓ Enid	2		
	✓ Lawton	2		
	Muscogee	2		
	Muscogee County			
	Norman	0	0	0
	✓ Oklahoma City			
	Oklahoma County			
	✓ Ponca City	1		
	Shawnee			
	✓ Stillwater	1		
	✓ Tulsa	12	7	1
	✓ Tulsa County	2(Dep)		

South Carolina	Beaufort	2		
	Beaufort County	1	1	
	Charleston			
	Clarner			
	Columbia	4		
	Conway	2		
	Darlington	2		
	Dillon	1		
	Florence			
	Greenville	0	0	0
	Hartsville	1		
	Horry County		2	
	Lake City	1		
	Manning	0	0	0
	Marion			
	Mullins			
	Orangeburg	2		
	Rock Hill			
	Spartanburg			
	Sumter			
	Simmonsville	1		
Tennessee	Chattanooga	8		
	Davidson County			
	Hamilton County			
	Knox County	2	6	
	Knoxville			
	Jackson			
	Johnson City			
	Memphis			
	Nashville	16		12 (School)?
	Shelby City			

Texas	Abilene			
	Amarillo	2		
	Austin	6		
	Bayfaure			
	Beaumont			
	Bexar County		1 (Dep)	
	Brownsville			
	Brownwood			
	Corpus Christi			
	Cooyell County			
	Dallas	4		
	Dallas County			
	Denton	0	0	0
	El Paso	4		
	El Paso County			
	Fort Worth	4		
	Galveston	11	4	
	Galveston County	14	6	
	Harlingen	0	0	0
	Harris County			
	Houston	27	1	1
	Jefferson County			
	Laredo	0	0	0
	Longview			
	Lubbock	2		
	Lubbock County			
	McAllen			
	Marshall			
	Midland			
	Nueces County			
	Odessa			
	Orange			
	Paris			

	Pasadena	0	0	0
	Port Arthur	4		2
	Potter County	2(Dep.)		
	San Angelo			
	San Antonio			
	Sherman			
	Tarrant County			
	Temple	2		
	Texarkana	0	0	0
	Travis County		1	
	Tyler	0	0	0
	University Park			
	Waco			
	Wichita Falls	1		
Virginia	Alexandria	0	0	3
	Cape Charles	1		
	Charlottesville			
	Danville	0	0	0
	Franklin County			
	Henrico County	0	0	0
	Lynchburg			
	Nansemond County			
	Newport News	6		3(School)
	Norfolk	5	3	2
	Norfolk County			
	Petersburg			1
	Portsmouth			
	Princess Anne County			
	Richmond	16	3	2
	Roanoke	3		
7/15/54	Hampton	4	1	1

Daily Tabulations of Returns:

7/7	I	1
7/8	~~IIII~~ ~~IIII~~ ~~IIII~~ ~~IIII~~ II	22
7/9	~~IIII~~ ~~IIII~~ ~~IIII~~ ~~IIII~~ ~~IIII~~ ~~IIII~~ I	31
7/12	~~IIII~~ ~~IIII~~ ~~IIII~~ ~~IIII~~ ~~IIII~~ ~~IIII~~ ~~IIII~~ ~~IIII~~ ~~IIII~~ ~~IIII~~ III	53
7/13	II	2
7/14	~~IIII~~II	7
7/15	I	1
7/16	II	2
7/20	~~IIII~~	5
7/21	II	2
7/26	I	1
		127

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      .51
247 | 127.000
      1235
       350
       247
         3
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Preliminary Draft

CORNELL SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH CENTER
August 12, 1953

RESEARCH MEMORANDUM ON NEGRO-WHITE INTERACTION AND THE PROBLEM OF DESEGREGATION

(Statement prepared by John P. Dean, Robert B. Johnson, and Robin M. Williams, Jr.)

Part I: Some Implications of the Data

The accumulating evidence of the Cornell Studies of Intergroup Relations in 20 American communities reveals that the typical outcome of desegregation is the acceptance by white persons of the participation of Negroes in certain areas of community life and in specific activities where acceptance is sanctioned by the legitimate existing authorities. While the yeast of transition from exclusion to acceptance may vary according to the nature of the particular community, the particular circumstances, the level of local tension, and other such factors, the clear social fact in the United States of 1953 is the increasing acceptance by the American public of legitimized changes in race relations. Even in those communities where there have been overt resistance and hostility to these changes, only a small proportion of the white public was involved in the opposition. These individuals are not able to provide seriously disruptive and sustained opposition if they are met with firm enforcement of the new policy by responsible authorities.

The findings summarized in this memorandum, though they are the product of extensive research, are stated with minimal qualifications or interpretations. Analysis of the full body of complex data is in progress, and the present formulation is necessarily tentative. However, there is no evidence in our studies to suggest that the main implications outlined below will be altered by further analysis.

It is widely believed that prejudice is the basic cause of segregation and discrimination. Many people feel that little can be done about intergroup relations until we find ways of reaching the basic prejudices of individuals through some kind of educational or learning experiences that will convince the individual that minorities are not inferior and should be treated with equality and respect "just like anyone else." Current research shows, on the other hand, that most segregation appears to represent the unreflective acceptance of the current status of intergroup relations in the community, along with the operating practices and ways of handling situations that have been instituted by earlier customs or policy decisions and passed along as "The way we do things here." An individual participating in different aspects of community life -- work, neighborhood, social circle, various organizations -- often will accept segregation in one area of his participation and be a stalwart proponent of equal rights in another, and in each area the appropriate rationalizing attitudes and beliefs develop. Thus much segregation and discrimination are not closely related to the intensity of prejudice in the individual. Where it is made quite clear by the prevailing practices that minority group persons

have the right to, say, ride side-by-side with other people on the bus, shop side-by-side with them in the stores, work side-by-side with them in the factory or office, and attend schools together, then interaction in those situations usually soon becomes taken for granted as appropriate.

The converging evidence of the Cornell Studies strongly suggests that within wide limits prejudiced persons will accept and participate in a thoroughly mixed and integrated setting if integrated patterns are established and accepted as appropriate by other participants in that situation. It is sometimes felt that the reason that whites and Negroes sit in separate parts of the buses in the South is that "Southerners are prejudiced." But this is a half-truth. On various social distance scales designed to measure prejudice, Southerners do indeed express more prejudice. But this is not the sufficient cause for segregated seating on the buses. If a Southerner journeys to New York, as many do, he will sit on non-segregated buses, ride on non-segregated subways, be seated in non-segregated theatres and baseball parks, and perhaps even eat in restaurants where Negroes are being served. He may not like these experiences, but he tends to accept them because (1) they are established practices, and (2) they are accepted as appropriate by other participants. The individual prejudices of the present participants have little to do with the establishing of the practices. When in Rome, visitors generally do do as the Romans do.

The same holds true when Northerners visit the South: they sit segregated on the buses, in the theatres, and at the baseball parks. Their individual prejudices, or lack of them, have little to do with the established practices. Furthermore, in certain border cities many Northerners and Southerners live in the same towns. They range all the way from highly bigoted persons to dedicated liberals. But both bigoted and liberal sit in theatres and are mixed in the Northern side of the Mason-Dixon line. Both bigoted and liberal sit in theatres that are segregated on the Southern side.

And this is not just a matter of how close or intimate the contact is. In the South, Negroes may try on the same dresses as whites in department stores. And, of course, many Southerners have close contact with servants who prepare their food, make their beds, even wet nurse their babies.

This willingness to accept established practices whether integrated or segregated is nicely illustrated by the theatre patterns in two Southwestern cities not many miles apart. In city A. the custom is segregated seating in the movies, with the Negroes sitting in the balconies, although whites and Negroes are mixed in the balconies. But in the movie houses in this city that have no balconies then the Negroes are seated with the whites in the orchestra. One theatre owner runs two movie houses, one with a balcony and one without. So he has segregated seating in one, integrated seating in the other. Many moviegoers, with a wide range of prejudices undoubtedly attend both theatres.

In city B, about a hundred miles away, the movie houses also have segregated seating; and if there is no balcony the Negroes are not admitted at all. But is just happens that one theatre is situated on city-owned land, and a city ordinance banning segregation in certain municipal institutions comes into play. So that one movie house has completely integrated seating. All the theatres have integrated seating for the Saturday morning children's shows. One fairly exclusive movie house in this city has no balcony. When a recent first-run movie of high calibre came to town, some of the Negroes wanted to see it. So they called the manager and spoke to him. He then said that for the duration of the showing of that particular film, Negroes would be admitted and could sit in the orchestra with the white patrons. The period of integrated seating took place without mishap. At the end of the showing of that film, the movie house reverted to segregated seating. These instances seem to clearly confirm the principle that in a wide range of situations most individuals will go along with whatever operating practices have been established and prevail in any particular setting as "the way we do things here."

Examination of an extensive store of research reports suggests that leaders who control the operating practices of an institution or social environment can establish the policies and practices for that environment within a wide range of community customs. These new policies then become the established practices and customs that participants

conform to. What we have least understood in the past but are finding in one specific case or another is the rather great latitude the leaders have in departing from what have been considered relatively "fixed" community mores. In a large, deep South city, one firm has a thoroughly integrated work force in which whites and Negroes work side-by-side at the same jobs for the same pay. Another firm, a fashionable restaurant, has a mixed staff in which Negroes and whites work together in the kitchen and behind the counters - but the official statuses and roles ("counter girl," "chef's assistant," "cook," etc.) are never quite the same for whites and Negro. Thus the semblance of segregation is maintained although in fact the staff is as mixed as the staffs of restaurants in cities with FEPC laws. One Southwestern city has segregated schools, both on the grade and high school level, except for the technical high school which is thoroughly integrated. Yet in this same city, the junior college, which is a part of the high school system, not only is integrated, but had a Negro boy as president of its senior class. In this same city with segregated schools, the YWCA and the USO have integrated canteens with interracial dancing. The major determinants in these situations often are not the rank-and-file participants, but the strategic "gatekeepers" - persons situated in positions to open or close the gate to minority participants: the Superintendent of Schools who can hire Negro teachers or refuse them; the personnel man who can take on and upgrade Negroes who qualify for skilled jobs; the mortgage lender or real estate agent who can pave the way for a Negro family to

get a place to live or make it impossible for them to get quarters they desire.

It is also widely believed that the vast accumulation of values and attitudes a person acquires from his culture, his family, and his peer groups determine in large measure how he will act in new situations. In part this is true. But at the same time research is providing increasing evidence that the newcomer to a social environment learns from regular participants the appropriate forms of interaction and sentiment for that environment and these often will be more important than his past experiences and current sentiments in regulating his behavior in that particular environment.

Most individuals develop a recurring cycle of activities that becomes standardized as a sort of "beaten path" that they tread from home to work, then back to home, then to lodge meeting, back to home; on Sundays to church and back, and then perhaps a visit to close relatives. Then the pattern repeats. Once developed, most people stay on their "beaten paths" and only once in a while get off into the forest where the rest of the hustle and bustle of urban life takes place. For most persons the beaten path is a narrow walk of life that exposes them to a few limited social environments.

Each of these different environments bear down on the individual with their own social pressures, their own group processes, their special standards of attitudes and behavior. A man who accepts quite naturally the participation of Jews in his service club or as neighbors, may object

strongly to having Jews belong to his golf club. Workers who accept and vote for Negroes as officers in their union may strongly oppose having a Negro family move into their neighborhood. But we have observed cases in which a white family moves into a neighborhood and finds that a "nice, respectable" Negro family is living down the block from them and that the other white neighbors accept the family and are even seen to be neighborly with them, and the typical outcome is that the new residents come to take for granted the fact that they have a Negro neighbor who is to be accepted.

Research findings show increasingly that major changes in individual prejudices occur most quickly and thoroughly from exposure to social interaction in a new social environment rather than from information and exhortation alone. A newcomer to a social environment or institution where he wants to be accepted is likely to be unusually sensitive to other participants' perceptions of his behavior and to their approval and disapproval. Because of this sensitivity to how the self appears to others, the significant persons of an integrated situation or environment tends to become an important group for setting standards of behavior for the new participant. But for the most part, they will function as such a group primarily for the norms that guide behavior in that particular environment.

A newcomer to an integrated social environment with customs different from the environments he has previously participated in is likely to make faux pas, slips, and minor transgressions that call forth

anxiety and discomfort on the part of the newcomer, and disapproval and criticism from the regular participants. If the negative feelings generated in these interpersonal frictions is "worked through" (i.e., resolved by interpretation, insight, and understanding) then mutual positive affect tends to be generated and a relationship established. During this process of establishing relationships, misconceptions and stereotypes can be cleared up and the American Creed values that underlie the integrated practices can be articulated. Through this process prejudices are un-learned and the American Creed established as a conscious part of the individual's personal value system.

What does this mean for public policy and practice in intergroup relations? We now have evidence that integrated patterns can be successfully established in community settings where the general level of prejudice or the prevailing community customs may at first seem prohibitive. Only if organized opposition threatens to develop are special methods needed. Otherwise, the basic process is: establish integrated practices and prepare to handle the problems that arise. Out of the interactions that an integrated setting provides, come many personal satisfactions, but also numerous minor frictions and tensions. The clearing up of these frictions and misunderstandings is a major process for modifying prejudices, creating intergroup friendships, and developing commitment to personal values that embody the American Creed.

Part II: Selected Research Data of Relevance to Desegregation

Background

Since 1948 the Cornell University Social Science Research Center has carried on a series of studies of intergroup relations in American communities. The research program has been supported by grants from the Rockefeller Foundation and is projected to continue into 1956. The studies are co-directed by John P. Dean, Edward A. Suchman, and Robin M. Williams, Jr. Other professional staff currently engaged in the research include Robert Eichhorn, Robert B. Johnson, Pauline Moller and Alex Rosen.

The research has dealt with the attitudes and behavior of persons of different racial, ethnic and religious groupings in their relations to persons from other groupings or social categories. Intensive community studies have been conducted in four cities: one in the Northeast, one in a Border state area, one in the deep South, and one in the far West. Less intensive surveys have been carried out in fifteen other cities. In addition, certain information is available from a nation-wide mail questionnaire survey of 248 cities. Cross-sectional surveys of youths in high schools were conducted in four of the communities that were analyzed by the relatively intensive field studies.

In the studies a great many specific research methods have been used: direct observation, participant-observation in communities, house-to-house

interviews, questionnaire surveys, mail surveys, recording of meetings. The data have been analyzed both qualitatively and quantitatively. A book-length manuscript is now being prepared for publication.

The studies have not dealt directly with the transition from segregation to non-segregation, but they have been intensively concerned with the circumstances and effects of interacial contact.

The materials are organized under the following headings:

I. Background

II. Patterns of Intergroup Contacts and Attitudes

- A. General Findings
- B. Contact and Prejudice
- C. Expectations and Attitudes Prior to Desegregation as Compared to Actual Attitudes after Contact
- D. Reactions of Respondent as Compared with Reactions of Others
- E. Effects of Interracial Contact upon the 'Authoritarian Personality'
- F. Relation of Teen-age Contact to Current Prejudice
- G. Effect of Contact on Level of Prejudice over a Period of 1½ Years

III. Studies of High School Youths

IV. Intensive Studies of Contact and Prejudice in Interracial Neighborhoods and Factory Work Groups

V. Urban Questionnaire Survey: Partial Analysis of Regularities and Variations in Intergroup Practices in 248 Cities

II. Patterns of Intergroup Contacts and Attitudes

A. General Findings

The community most intensively studied ("Hometown") was an industrial city of approximately 60,000 population in the Northeast. Cross-sectional surveys, by house-to-house interviewing, were made among Negroes, Jews, and Italian-Americans (as instances of "minority groupings"), and with the remaining "majority group" population.

The data concerning patterns of contact are in process of analysis and will be published later. Certain findings, however, have been established and seem relevant to integration of whites and Negroes in the past educational system.

Selected findings follow:

1. Contacts of whites with Negro persons in four situations (at work, in the neighborhood, in formal organizations, and in informal social groupings) are more frequent among men than among women, among the young than among older persons, among the less well-educated than among the well educated.

2. Older persons more frequently than younger persons express prejudice toward Negroes.

3. Educated people are less likely than persons with less formal education to accept anti-Negro stereotypes or to express prejudice in other ways.

4. White persons who have had many opportunities for contact with Negroes are more likely than other people to actually have such contacts and to reject stereotypic anti-Negro conceptions.

B. Contact and Prejudice

Our data show a negative relationship between intergroup contact and intergroup prejudice. The more contact a person has with the outgroup, the lower is his level of general prejudice. This result holds consistently not only for majority group prejudices but also for minority group prejudices against the majority group. It holds for youth as well as for adults. It is confirmed in 15 different surveys we have made, involving about 6,000 persons.

	Amount of Contact with Outgroup		
	Low Contact*	Medium Contact	High Contact
	(Percent low on prejudice*)		
Majority Group Adults:			
Elmira, N.Y.	45% (357)	--	62% (146)
Steubenville, Ohio	34% (180)	54% (80)	61% (28)
Savannah, Ga.	24% (45)	44% (251)	54% (58)
Majority Group Youth:			
Elmira, N.Y.	23% (1171)	34% (835)	47% (300)
Steubenville, O.,Protestant	31% (120)	45% (159)	52% (171)
Weirton, W.Va.	26% (306)	31% (118)	46% (51)
Minority Group Adults			
Elmira, N.Y., Negro	32% (73)	--	44% (77)
Steubenville,O., Negro	51% (57)	59% (63)	85% (20)
Elmira, N.Y., Jewish	39% (59)	--	59% (91)
Steubenville, O.,Jewish	58% (29)	--	71% (38)
Minority Group Youth:			
Elmira, N.Y., Negro	29% (45)	30% (23)	44% (32)
Elmira, N.Y., Jewish	27% (26)	--	54% (24)
Steubenville, O., Negro	41% (97)	--	68% (50)
Weirton, W.Va., Negro	43% (31)	--	71% (65)
Steubenville, O., Catholic	23% (176)	37% (191)	45% (144)

*--Contact and prejudice indexes varied slightly from survey to survey.

C. Expectations and Attitudes Prior to Desegregation as Compared to Actual Attitudes after Contact

The observations of the Cornell studies in twenty American cities have consistently been that the difficulties anticipated by white people before participating in interracial organizations or activities in industry, residential areas, and education are greater than those encountered in the subsequent actual situations.

A specific example of this phenomena is demonstrated in this excerpt from an unpublished Ph.D. dissertation by Dr. Melvin Kohn.*

The traditional formulation of "attitudes vs. actions" is not very helpful in beginning a systematic investigation. The "attitudes" part of this formulation is of course behavior within the context of a situation just as much as is the "action" part: attitudes are elicited in an interview situation in which the respondent is asked to predict how he would behave in a future hypothetical situation. So perhaps a reformulation is in order. Instead of posing a problem of "attitudes vs. actions", it may be more profitable to explore the relationship between behavior in the "hypothetical" situation of responding to a questionnaire item, and the "actual" situation of intergroup contact.

A random sample of white Gentile people in an industrial Northeastern community were asked whether or not they had contact with Negroes, in any of three social contexts: in the neighborhood, in clubs or organization, or on the job. For each social context in which they had contact with a Negro they were asked, "Do you feel different about these Negroes?" For each social context in which they did not have contact, they were asked

* Melvin L. Kohn, Analysis of Situational Patterning in Intergroup Relations, Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis, Cornell University, 1952.

if they thought they would "feel different" if they were to have contact. By comparing the responses of those people who do have contact with a member of a minority group in any of these social contexts with the responses of similar people who do not have contact, we can, in a general way, compare behavior in "actual" situations to behavior in "hypothetical" situations.

This method of comparison yields highly interesting results. We find that responses to hypothetical situations show a regular, scalable, pattern, similar to the pattern we have come to expect of a series of "attitude" items that constitute a single attitude dimension. But responses to actual situations do not show this uni-dimensionality: they are far more responsive to the particular idiosyncracies of the individual situation.

This difference between actual and hypothetical situations can be demonstrated and elaborated in several ways:

For example, the regular, scalable pattern of responses to hypothetical situations is clearly demonstrated by a comparison of the definitions of actual and hypothetical situations involving contact with Negroes. This is shown in Table 1.

TABLE I

Definitions of Acutal and Hypothetical Situations Involving Contact With Negroes

	Percent of Respondents Who "Feel Different"	
Social Context:	Actual Situations	Hypothetical Situations
Neighborhood	27% (74)	59% (448)
Organization	10% (52)	41% (205)
On The Job	16% (67)	24% (226)

It is evident from this table that the proportion of people who

think they would "feel different" about Negroes (in hypothetical situations) increases with the degree of intimacy of the situation. But no such orderly increase is apparent with respect to definitions of actual situations. A similar pattern occurred when respondents were asked to estimate how other white people actually felt when they contacted Negroes in these three areas, as compared with the hypothetical reaction that respondent thought other white people would have if Negroes came into these areas.

Definition of Respondent's Actual and Hypothetical Appraisal of How Other White People Would Feel About Contact With Negroes in These Three Areas

	Percent of Respondents Who Say Other White People Would "Feel Different"	
Social Context	Actual Situations	Hypothetical Situations
Neighborhood	46%	86%
Organization	23%	68%
On The Job	33%	47%

As additional confirmation of this thesis, high school youths in several communities are more likely to react favorably to actual social contact with Negroes than to the hypothetical prospect of contact with Negroes.

	Actual	Hypothetical
	"How about you personally, do you ever find yourself feeling different at all toward this Negro person?"	"Would it make any difference at all to you if some Negro boys and girls your age wanted to mix with you and your friends?"
	% saying "yes"	% saying "I would dislike it."
White students, North-eastern communities	17	20
Protestants in a Pro-testant High School, Border North Community	35	70

(continued)	% saying "yes"	% saying "I would dislike it."
Catholics in a Protestant High School, Border North Community	33	57
Catholic High School Border North Community	37	63
White High School, Border South Community	38	36

D. Reactions of "Self" as Compared with Reactions of "Others"

Regarding the "affective tone" of the contact situations, majority group members generally deny that they, themselves, have "different" feelings toward the minority group members they come in contact with. However, in all situations, and for each of the minority groups, a much higher percentage says other majority group members in those situations "feel different" about the ethnic persons. "Feel different" responses are most frequently regarding Negroes, next regarding Jews, and least regarding Italian-Americans. For all groups, respondents are least likely to "feel different" toward any minority members they actually have contact with in social group situations; they are most likely to "feel different" about the contacts they have with ethnic neighbors.

The following table shows the relationship between the actual reactions of whites in a Northeastern city to the possibility of contact with Negroes, as compared to the way they think other whites in the same area would feel.

Definitions of "Self" vs. "Other" Attitudes Toward Actual Situations Involving Contact with Negroes

	Percent of Respondents Who Say:	
	"I feel different"	"Other whites feel different"
Social Context:		
Neighborhood	27%	46%
Organization	10%	23%
On the Job	16%	33%

Five studies of the racial attitudes of white high school students show consistently the fact that the individual not only reacts more favorably to actual then to hypothetical situations, but also is less likely to state that he or she would actually or hypothetically object to the presence of Negroes as social contacts, than to state that other white students would personally object.

Hypothetical reactions

	Do you think it would make any difference at all to your friends at school if some Negro boys or girls your age wanted to mix with you and your friends?	How about you personally, would it make any difference at all to you?
	Percent who said "dislike it"	
All white students, Northeastern community	28%	20%
Protestants in a Protestant High School, Border North community	77%	70%
Catholics in a Protestant High School, Border North community	67%	57%
Catholic High School, Border North community	63%	63%
White High School, Border South community	56%	36%

Actual Reactions

	Do you suppose your friends who aren't Negro, but who know this Negro person, feel different at all toward the Negro person?	How about you personally, do you ever find yourself feeling different at all toward this Negro person?
	Percent who say "feel different"	
All white High School youths, Northeastern city	37%	17%
Protestants in a Protestant High School, Border North City	45%	35%
Catholics in a Protestant High School, Border North City	41%	33%
Catholic High School, Border North City	44%	37%
White High School, Border South City	49%	38%

E. Effect of Interracial Contact on the 'Authoritarian Personality.'

It is sometimes assumed that the strongly 'authoritarian' or 'bigoted' person creates the greatest obstacle to a program of racial integration since he is assumed to be inflexible, rigid and highly ethnocentric. However, these tables showed that whereas the racial attitudes of all groups are likely to be favorably influenced by contact with Negores, the authoritarians are most likely of all groups to have their prejudices affected favorably by contact with Negroes.

HOMETOWN DATA	Minority No Contacts*		One or more Minority Contacts*		
	% High on general prejudice score	# of Cases	% High on general prejudice score	# of Cases	Diff
Agree with all three authoritarian items**	70%	(17)	43%	(21)	-27%
Agree with two	32%	(56)	20%	(65)	-12%
Agree with one	19%	(72)	16%	(96)	- 3%
Disagree with all three	15%	(71)	7%	(67)	- 8%

* Contact includes any contact at work in organization or in neighborhood with a Jew, a Negro, or an Italian-American.

** 1) "I have to struggle for everything I get in life" Agree. (It is believed that agreement with this item reflects a conception of one's personal world as fraught with threat.)

2) "The most important thing to teach children is to obey every order their parents give without question even if they think the parents are wrong." (This taps the authoritarian emphasis on discipline adherence.)

3) "Prison is too good for sex criminals; they should be publicly whipped or worse." (This taps extreme punitiveness, anxiety about sex.)

HOMETOWN DATA

	#Minority Contacts		One Contact		Two or more Minority Contacts	
	% High on Distasteful Scale*	# of Cases	% High on Distasteful Scale	# of Cases	% High on Distasteful Scale	# of Cases
Can't be too careful	42%	(107)	44%	(50)	22%	(59)
People can be trusted	28%	(126)	19%	(70)	14%	(85)
Children Obey						
Agree	43%	(82)	38%	(47)	16%	(51)
Disagree	29%	(150)	24%	(70)	18%	(94)
Prison for Criminals						
Agree	44%	(57)	43%	(35)	19%	(27)
Disagree	29%	(165)	26%	(81)	18%	(112)
Struggle for everything						
Agree	45%	(117)	34%	(67)	17%	(76)
Disagree	25%	(118)	21%	(54)	16%	(68)

BORDER NORTH CITY

	No Minority Contacts		One or More Minority Contacts	
	% High on general prejudice score	# of Cases	% High on general prejudice score	# of Cases
Prison is too good for sex criminals. They should be publicly whipped or worse.				
Agree	78%	(87)	40%	(42)
Disagree	57%	(88)	48%	(64)
Child obey question				
Agree	72%	(92)	51%	(45)
Disagree	60%	(86)	39%	(62)

* Do you think you would ever find it a little distasteful
.....to eat at the same table with a Negro (Jew, Italian)?
.....to go to a party and find that most of the people were Negro (Jew, Italian)?
.....to dance with a Negro (Jew, Italian)?
.....to have someone in your family marry a Negro (Jew, Italian)?

F. Relations of Teen-age Contact to Current Prejudice

Among both majority and minority group members, the more integroup contacts an individual reports he had in his teens, the more he will have today. This relationship holds in both Northern and Southern areas.

For the Northeastern city, the following table shows the relationship of teen-age and current contact with Negro, Jewish, and Italian-Americans, to an overall score of "prejudice", composed of several different dimensions.

HOMETOWN DATA

Relationship Between Available Adult Contacts[1] and General Prejudice Score[2], According To Teen-Age Contacts.[3]

	None	One	Two or More
	(Percentage High General Prejudice Score)		
Adult Contacts			
None	65% (190)	44% (104)	32% (29)
Some	45% (89)	34% (79)	38% (38)

1/ Score composed of the number of available contacts in respondent's neighborhood, club or organization and at work.

2/ Scale made from distasteful, stereotype and threat scores. The distasteful score is composed of the number of positive answers to questions like "Would you find it distasteful to eat at the same table with a Negro?" The stereotype score consists of the number of positive answers to stereotype items such as "Negroes are lazy and ignorant." The threat score consists of the number of positive answers to such items as "As you see it, are Negroes demanding more than they have a right to or not?"

3/ Score composed of the number of teen-age contacts the respondent had with Negroes at school, work, neighborhood, etc.

Turning to a different region of the country, these tables show that the more teen-age contacts an adult white person in a deep South community had with Negroes, the lower his prejudice against Negroes. In this case,

prejudice is measured by the number of interracial situations that the respondent would consider 'distasteful'.

DEEP SOUTH CITY

	No Teen-age Contact (N = 104)	One Contact (N = 216)	Two or More Contacts (N = 47)
Percent with One or No 'Distasteful'	14%	22%	45%
Percent with Two or Three Distastefuls	43%	56%	39%
Percent with Four Distastefuls	43%	21%	17%

Especially among the more prejudiced people in the deep South, teen-age contacts show a relationship to feelings of guilt about the way Negroes are treated and to willingness to accord Negroes certain rights.

DEEP SOUTH CITY

	More Prejudiced*			Less Prejudiced*		
Contact in Teens	None (N=63)	One (N=119)	Two or More (N=20)	None (N=28)	One (N=97)	Two or More (N=27)
Percent who: often or sometimes feel guilty about the way Negroes are treated	15%	38%	50%	60%	44%	59%
Believe that a Negro youth should have an equal chance to get ahead	69%	80%	89%	93%	98%	100%
Approve of:						
Negro teachers getting same pay as white -	75%	79%	95%	96%	96%	96%
Going to same schools as whites -	—	—	—	7%	7%	7%
Negroes living in mixed neighborhoods -	—	—	—	7%	5%	15%
Negroes staying in white hotels -	—	1%	—	11%	7%	11%
Score high (positives) on a scale of rights that Negroes should have (2 or 3 rights).	13%	24%	25%	75%	63%	67%

* Prejudice in this instance was defined by the number of interracial contact situations (such as shaking hands with a Negro) the respondent would find distasteful.

Among the more prejudiced respondents in the deep South we find that those people who had teen-age contact with Negroes are less likely to agree with anti-Negro stereotypes, to feel uneasy in the presence of Negroes, or to feel threatened by Negroes.

DEEP SOUTH CITY

	More Prejudiced			Less Prejudiced		
Contact in Teens:	None	One	Two or More	None	One	Two or More
Percent who agree that: Generally speaking Negroes are lazy and ignorant	65%	64%	53%	27%	33%	36%
I usually feel uneasy in the presence of Negroes	66%	45%	20%	24%	21%	7%
If they keep giving Negroes better jobs, pretty soon they'll be taking jobs away from us	88%	80%	55%	44%	45%	38%

However, there is no significant relationship between teen-age contact and attitude toward legislation to improve the status of Negroes; nor is there any relation between current attitude toward Negroes, and attitude toward the effectiveness of legislation. The highly prejudiced Southern whites with no teen-age interracial contacts differ only slightly from the less prejudiced Southern whites with two or more teen-age contacts, as shown by this table:

	More Prejudiced			Less Prejudiced		
Question: "How good is official legislation as a means of improving the status of the Negro would you say:"	None	One	Two or More	None	One	Two or More
Very good	16%	12%	20%	—	16%	13%
Fairly good	36%	55%	30%	59%	42%	48%
Not much good	24%	19%	35%	23%	27%	26%
Not good at all	24%	14%	15%	18%	15%	13%

To sum up, teen-age contacts with Negroes among white people in a deep South city show a greater relationship to other racial attitudes for highly prejudiced people and for less prejudiced people. But for both groups the tables generally show that the greater the contact that Southern white people have with Negroes in their teens, the more favorably they are likely to react to a wide variety of sub-dimensions of prejudice.

G. Effect of Contact on Level of Prejudice over a Period of 1½ Years.

In a Northeastern city, the researchers interviewed a cross section of white respondents on two separate occasions. When re-interviewed after 1½ years, the more bigoted and authoritarian respondents who had, in the meantime, established new contacts with Negroes also changed in a less prejudiced direction.

Prejudice Level in 1949 and 1951 Controlled by Change in Contact Score-Hometown

Prejudice Level: 1951	LOW Prejudice-1949 Lost Contacts	No Change	Gain 1	Gain 2	HIGH Prejudice-1949 Lost Contacts	No Change	Gain 1	Gain 2
LOW	83%	82%	76%	100%	21%	29%	35%	34%
HIGH	17%	18%	24%	---	79%	71%	65%	66%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Cases	(18)	(102)	(42)	(20)	(24)	(167)	(43)	(12)

With contact the highly prejudiced become less prejudiced. In addition, of the persons who expressed low prejudice on the 1949 survey and who gained two or more contacts with Negroes in the ensuing 1½ years, none of them changed to a high prejudice level.

The second take shows that authoritarians who had contact with Negroes during the period between the two surveys were far more likely to become less prejudiced than those who did not have contact. Among non-authoritarians, little change is noticeable.

CHANGES IN ATTITUDES 1949 TO 1951 IN PANEL INTERVIEWS WITH HOMETOWN CROSS SECTION

Sex criminals should be whipped:	Agree		Agree		Disagree		Disagree	
You can't be too careful about trusting people:	Agree		Disagree		Agree		Disagree	
During the past month did you personally come in contact with any Negroes?	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Attitudes toward Negroes have become more favorable*	37%	17%	41%	24%	35%	19%	22%	20%
No changes:	50	68	35	70	59	67	70	64
Attitudes toward Negroes have become less favorable:	13	15	24	6	6	14	8	16
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
# Cases	(24)	(41)	(17)	(37)	(34)	(43)	(77)	(109)

III. Studies of High School Youths

In Hometown (a middle-sized industrial city in the Northeast) a complete survey of the high school population demonstrated a strong correlation between the frequency of contact with Negroes and the percentage of white students who report having a good friend who is a Negro. This relation holds true even when "prejudice" is held constant. (Prejudice is indexed by a score based on the number of situations in which the white person says he would find it distasteful to associate with a Negro.) The data are presented in Table 1. It will be seen that opportunity for contact with Negroes and prejudice against Negroes are independently and cumulatively related to interracial friendship

* Based on 1949 and 1951 responses to six questions such as "Would you find it distasteful to eat at the same table with a Negro?" "On the whole would you say you like or dislike Negro people?" and "Generally speaking, Negroes are lazy and ignorant-do you agree or disagree?"

formation. In the extreme cases, the percentage of white students reporting one or more Negroes as good friends varies from only 15% among those who are highly prejudiced and have infrequent contact with Negro students to 92% among those who have little racial antipathy and frequent contacts.

A necessary supplement to these findings is supplied by Table 2, which shows that there is practically no difference in expressed antipathy against Negroes among those with few as compared to those with many contact-opportunities, if we hold constant the factor of having a Negro student as a good friend. Among other things this indicates that many students who express generalized prejudice nevertheless form friendships with Negroes in the school situation.

TABLE 1. NEGRO WHITE FRIENDSHIPS IN RELATION TO PREJUDICE AND CONTACT
(Among the White youth in Hometown's High Schools, those having more contacts and ranking lower on the Distasteful score are more likely than others to consider a Negro student a good friend.)

	Number of places at school students come in contact with Negroes				
	One	Two	Three	Four or more	%Difference
	(Percent who say Negro student a good friend)				
Distasteful Score:					
One	43%(58)*	54%(52)	75%(48)	92%(95)	+49
Two	27%(85)	54%(67)	52%(71)	79%(114)	+52
Three	30%(111)	36%(100)	61%(92)	69%(134)	+39
Four	20%(100)	39%(90)	50%(106)	71%(106)	+51
Five or more	15%(166)	31%(108)	28%(104)	65%(85)	+50

* Figures in parenthesis represent the number of cases upon which the percentages are based.

TABLE 2. RELATION AMONG HOMETOWN'S WHITE HIGH SCHOOL YOUTHS BETWEEN PREJUDICE AGAINST NEGROES AND NUMBER OF CONTACTS, WITH INTER-RACIAL FRIENDSHIP HELD CONSTANT

	One	Two	Three	Four or more	%Difference
	(Percent High on Distasteful Score)				
Students who say a Negro student is a:					
Good friend	35%(125)	41%(168)	39%(211)	33%(400)	-2
Just someone they know to speak to	56%(395)	52%(249)	61%(210)	45%(134)	-11

In Table 3 it is found that white students who have contact with Negroes in the school are more likely than those who do not have such contact to favor going to school with Negroes, to say that their parents accept it, and to accept the idea of having Negro teachers. It is interesting to note that the white students perceive their own attitudes as favorable to the nonsegregated situation much more often that they perceive their parents as favorable. This holds true whether or not there is actual contact with Negro students in school.

TABLE 3. RELATION BETWEEN CONTACT WITH NEGRO STUDENTS AND ATTITUDES TOWARD NEGROES IN AN INTEGRATED HIGH SCHOOL IN A LARGE WESTERN CITY

(Those having contact with Negro students in school compared with those who do not have this contact, among white students at the Western Technical High School.)

	Have contact in school	Do not have contact in school
(a) Those having contact with Negroes in school are more likely to have a favorable attitude toward having Negroes in the school. "Do you dislike the idea of going to school with Negroes, or wouldn't you mind it?"		
% answering "just as soon have some Negroes" or "would rather have some Negroes."	50% (73)	40% (25)

TABLE 3. Continued

	Have contact in school	Do not have contact in school
(b) Those having contact with Negroes in school are more likely to think their parents have a favorable attitude toward having Negroes in the school "As far as you know, how do your parents feel about this?"		
% answering "they would just as soon have some Negroes" or "they would rather have some Negroes."	25% (72)	15%(27)
(c) Those having contact with Negroes in school are more likely to have a favorable attitude toward having Negro teachers in the school. "Do you dislike the idea of having Negro teachers, or wouldn't you mind it?"	(71)	(26)
Dislike the idea	45%	65%
Don't mind it, but would rather not have Negro teachers	32%	27%
Would just as soon have some Negro teachers	23%	8%

It will be noted also that as judged by themselves, three-fourths of the white students have one or more "best friends" or "good friends" among the Negro students.

TABLE 4. PERCENTAGE OF WHITE STUDENTS IN WESTERN TECHNICAL HIGH SCHOOL WHO REPORT DIFFERENT DEGREES OF FRIENDSHIP WITH NEGRO STUDENTS

"How many of these Negroes do you consider among your:	% answering one or more
	(73) *
Best friends	49%
Good friends	26%
Just persons you know to speak to	24%
None of the above	1%

On the other hand, the differences in attitudes between the white students having contact with Negro students and those not having such contacts are not

* Those having no contact with Negroes in school were not asked this question.

the same for all types of contacts. Students with contacts are markedly more likely to accept eating at the same table with a Negro and having a Negro family living next door, but not more likely to accept dancing or attending a predominantly Negro party. Association in the school doe not result in attitudes which are generalized to all social situations.

TABLE 5. RELATION BETWEEN CONTACT WITH NEGRO STUDENTS AND ANTIPATHIES OF WHITE STUDENTS TOWARD ASSOCIATION WITH NEGROES: WESTERN TECHNICAL HIGH SCHOOL

Contact with Negroes in school is associated with lesser antipathy toward some contact situations but not others.

	Have contact in school	Do not have contact in school
"Do you think you would ever find it a little unpleasant:	(% answering they would find the following unpleasant)	
	(73)	(27)
a) to eat at the same table with a Negro	26%	52%
b) to dance with a Negro	74%	63%
c) to go to a party and find that most of the people are Negro	75%	74%
d) to have a Negro family living next door to you	53%	70%

In the same Western city in which the non-segregated technical high school is located, there are also some all-white high schools. A survey of students in these schools gave further evidence of the positive relation between contact-experience and attitudes toward going to school with Negroes (Table 6). Students who reported any contact with a Negro youth during the past month were considerably more likely than the others to accept having Negroes in the school. Similarly, those who had previously attended a non-segregated school more often had positive attitudes toward the integrated situation. And, again, the student's apperception of their parents' attitudes and behavior is strongly related to their own attitudes.

TABLE 6. RELATION BETWEEN CONTACT-EXPERIENCE AND ATTITUDES TOWARD NEGROES AMONG STUDENTS IN ALL-WHITE HIGH SCHOOLS IN A LARGE WESTERN CITY

A favorable attitude toward having Negro students in school is related to parent's contact with Negroes, the respondent's previous experience in mixed schools, and whether he has any contact with Negroes.

	% who would "just as soon" or "rather" have Negroes in school	Number of cases
"During the past month, about how many Negro boys and girls around your own age did you personally come in contact and talk with?"		
None	30%	(560)
Some	49%	(185)
"Have you ever gone to a school where whites and Negroes were in the same classes together?"		
Yes, most of the time I have been in school	45%	(67)
Yes, for just a short time	33%	(176)
No, I have not gone to a mixed school	29%	(498)
"Think of the closest contact your parents have with someone who is Negro. Would you say they consider the Negro person:"		
Among their best friends	62%	(26)
A good friend, but not among their best friends	39%	(117)
Just someone they know to speak to	32%	(157)

What are the personal characteristics of the students who are accepting or non-accepting in attitude toward having Negroes in school? In the first place, the students with the more positive attitudes toward Negroes in this context tend to be the better students scholastically speaking. (Table 7).

TABLE 7. RELATION BETWEEN SCHOOL GRADES AND ACCEPTANCE OF NEGROES IN SCHOOL AMONG STUDENTS IN ALL-WHITE HIGH SCHOOLS IN A LARGE WESTERN CITY

	% who would "just as soon" or "rather" have Negroes in school	Number of cases
"What sort of grades did you receive last semester?"		
Mostly 1's and 2's (high)	39%	(157)
Mostly 2's and 3's (medium)	31%	(331)
Mostly 3's and 4's (low)	25%	(255)

Also, as in adult populations studied in several parts of the United States, there is evidence that persons who have personality characteristics of rigidity, distrust, authoritarianism, and certain types of anxiety tend to reject association with Negroes. Table 8 presents a few illustrations, drawn from a larger body of similar data.

TABLE 8. RELATION BETWEEN SELECTED INDEXES OF PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS AND ACCEPTANCE OF NEGROES IN SCHOOL: YOUTHS IN ALL-WHITE HIGH SCHOOLS IN A LARGE WESTERN CITY

Those who give the "healthier" response to questions designed to tap neurotic reactions are more likely to be favorable toward having Negro students in the school.

	% who would "just as soon" or "rather" have Negroes in school	Number of cases
"How often do you feel guilty about not living up to what your parents expect of you?"		
Often	23%	(94)
Sometimes	28%	(327)
Hardly ever	36%	(325)
"Some say that you can't be too careful in your dealing with people, while others say that most people can be trusted. From your experience which would you agree with more?"		
You can't be too careful	25%	(274)
Most people can be trusted	34%	(463)
"Children should obey every order their parents give without question, even though they think their parents are wrong."		
Agree	23%	(184)
Disagree	34%	(553)

In summary, the data from the studies of high school youth in a Northeastern city, a border North city, and a large Western city show that despite prejudices expressed by both majority and minority groups, there can be integrated activities operating without trouble or friction and providing opportunities for many close interracial contacts to occur. When these contacts do occur, friendship formation takes place even though the level of prejudice of the white students seems fairly high. Thus successful integration was maintained even though prejudices were not eliminated. Prejudices did appear to be reduced by the interracial relationships that occured.

IV. Studies of Mixed Negro-White Neighborhoods

In Hometown and in a Border State city, studies of six neighborhoods containing both white and Negro residents showed the following:

1. Negroes and whites tend to form associations and friendships with the neighbors living nearest to them, regardless of race.
2. Whites do not associate as frequently or as closely with Negro neighbors as with white neighbors, but the apparent effect of proximity is about equal to the factor of racial difference.
3. No instances of overt interracial conflict have occurred in the six neighborhoods studied.

These results are consistent with the findings of larger studies of housing projects in other Northern cities such as the findings from the study by Deutsch and Collins.

The Cornell neighborhood studies also show that, in areas in which group tension is not severe, the relations among neighbors tend to stabilize at a live-and-let-live level - out of which personal likes and dislikes can develop in the usual, time-honored way in which people learn to live together.

A white woman says:

"We chat. We got acquainted by meeting on the street. They are nice people.

They have children, but they are quiet and stay at home."

Two factories in Hometown were studied. Both had Negro and white workers. What sort of tensions arise on the job when white and Negro workers work side-by-side? Respondents were asked "Has there been anything out of the ordinary that has happened between Negro and white workers where you work?" 89 percent at the one plant and 90 percent at the other plant could mention nothing. Of the few that did recall some sort of friction or other, most could be interpreted as worker-worker conflict rather than white-Negro. There were just about as many mentions of a Negro-Negro fight as white-Negro conflict. Several mentioned that there were occasional difficulties with the Jamaican Negroes that were imported for war work--but insisted that there was no trouble between local Negroes and whites. About the only incident that could be clearly laid to race feeling was the following:

> "A Jamaican had a misunderstanding. He was climbing a ladder. Another worker said" 'You greasing coconuts?' That's an insult to them. It wouldn't have happened if the other guy had known. There was no trouble."

Even among the 29 Negroes interviewed, 26 could mention nothing indicating overt friction.

On the whole most of the workers reacted positively when asked how they felt about the Negroes they worked with. Only 16 percent expressed any negative reaction when asked how they felt about the Negroes they worked with. Even the more bigoted workers reluctantly accept Negroes as fellow workers. They express preference for segregation but point out that there just isn't anything they can do about it:

> "They were put in there to work with--you've got to get along with them the best way you can. I always got along pretty good."
> "They're all right if they stay in their place. I don't go out of my way for them. Give a colored person an inch and they'll take a mile"
> "It don't make no difference to me as long as they don't work around me."

Acceptance of Negroes as fellow workers on the job seems to be related most clearly to the personality of the worker. Workers with leanings toward authoritarian personalities are much more reluctant to accept Negroes on the Job.

TABLE I.

	Percent that Accept Negro Workers on the Job	Total Cases
"When things go wrong for me I usually find it's my own fault"		
Agree	55%	(42)
Disagree	37%	(27)
"These says a person has to be always on the lookout to keep people from taking advantage of him."		
Agree	35%	(52)
Disagree	76%	(21)
"Prison is too good for sex criminals; they should be publicly whipped or worse."		
Agree	36%	(33)
Disagree	61%	(38)
"Young people are likely to start preaching all sorts of radical ideas today unless you keep a close watch on them."		
Agree	27%	(32)
Disagree	63%	(38)
"Although some Jews are honest, in general Jews are dishonest in their business dealings."		
Agree	25%	(28)
Disagree	68%	(40)
"This country would be better off it there were not so many foreigners here."		
Agree	27%	(34)
Disagree	67%	(36)

Since the situation was clearly defined, most workers did not so much question its appropriateness as their own ability to accept it without uneasiness.

Most of those who initially reacted negatively found their fears unwarrented:

> "I didn't want to work with a colored boy. I figured they could get white guys."
>
> "I didn't give it a thought. The fact of the matter is, they were going to work there. As far as having anything to do with them, that's out!"
>
> "I didn't at first think I was going to like the idea. Later they turned out O.K."
>
> "I didn't like the idea, but I got used to it."
>
> "It didn't bother me. I had been around them before -- in school and elsewhere."
>
> "I felt all right. I could see no fault. It seemed strange when they first went to work in the Foundry."
>
> "It kinda bothered me at first. But the rest of the fellows accepted them -- and I paid no more attention to it."
>
> "I didn't care much for it at first. Later I changed. At first I thought that they'd run over me. I saw later that you can get along with them quite well."

V. Urban Questionnaire Survey

By systematically building up lists of qualified informants, including many persons who in their turn suggested the names of other persons having accurate knowledge of local conditions, it was possible to conduct a mail survey of 248 cities. Repeated letters and careful cross-checking of the reports of different informants in each city made it possible to maximize reliability of reporting. In order to insure a full picture of the metropolitan situation, so important in terms of population masses, the sample was designed to include all cities in the United States having a population of 100,000 or more in 1950. Progressively smaller samples in proportion to population of each smaller size-class of cities were drawn from down to the 10,000-25,000 level. Because of the enormous difficulty and expense of locating informants in the many smaller towns, no cities of less than 10,000 population were included.

SUMMARY OF
GEORGIA LAWS DESIGNED TO ASSURE SEGREGATED SCHOOLS

THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution of 1945 prescribes that separate schools shall be provided for the white and colored races. Ga. Code #2-6401.

Tax exemptions for religious, educational and charitable institutions are not available to nonsegregated institutions. #2-5404.

STATUTES

Implementing #2-6401, #32-937 provides that colored and white children shall not attend the same schools, and that teachers receiving or teaching white and colored pupils in the same schools shall receive no compensation from the common school fund.

EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS

Expenditure of state and local funds for any public school system that does not provide separate schools and in which all white and colored children do not attend separate schools, or for payment of any official, teacher or employee working in any manner for mixed schools or classes, is prohibited. #32-801, -804 (1955).

The State Board of Education is prohibited from approving any school budget of any system that does not provide that all expenditures thereunder shall lapse in the event separate schools are not maintained and all white and colored children do not attend separate schools; and no expenditures of state or local funds can be made under any school budget until approved by the State Board. #32-802.

The law providing for approval of budgets of local units by the State Board or State Superintendent is #32-601 et seq. (1949) "Minimum Foundation Program." It declares the public policy to equalize the educational opportunities of all citizens throughout the State; requires local units to submit their budgets and information showing the capacity of the locality to bear taxation for the proposed expenditures; and provide for the allocation of state funds to supply the needs unable to be met by local revenues. The

State Board is authorized in its discretion to withhold state funds from any local unit that does not comply with all requirements of the law. #32-632.

The above two sections do not apply to funds appropriated for capital outlay and due the State School Building Authority and for payment of principal and interest on bonded indebtedness.

In aid of the foregoing any official "in any wise concerned" in spending or using funds in violation of the above, and the sureties on his bond, are personally liable for the amount so spent or used (#32-804), and is further guilty of a felony with sentence of two years imprisonment (#32-9916). The Attorney General has the duty to prosecute, and on direction of the Governor to bring a civil action.

POWERS OF GOVERNOR

The Governor shall proclaim, whenever he shall ascertain any public school system is not entitled to funds, or cannot be operated in such manner as to entitle them to funds under State laws, the closing of such schools and provide for the preservation and protection of school properties; the Governor may close the schools of any one city, county, or independent district, or those of several districts, by one order. #32-805 (1956).

The Governor may by proclamation suspend the compulsory school attendance law (#32-2104 (1945) requiring parents to send to school their children between the ages of 7 and 16) over the whole or any part of the State, when in his opinion it is necessary because of riot, insurrection, public disorder, disturbance of peace, natural calamity or disaster, to protect persons or property or to preserve the general welfare of the State.

GRANTS TO SCHOOL CHILDREN

When any school system is closed by the Governor, each child resident of the district, between 6 and 18 who has not completed his education becomes entitled, during the remainder of the year in which the schools are closed and each year thereafter, to receive an educational grant from

State and local funds. The grants will be calculated as provided by order of the Governor, who shall prescribe rules and regulations for administration of the grants. They will be paid from

> State funds as provided to be expended for individual pupils under appropriations of force for public schools;
>
> Additional amounts as deemed necessary by the Governor, from appropriations made therefor by the General Assembly;
>
> Available Local funds divided among the school children in the district entitled to grants.

Each school district shall have the same power and duty to assess, levy, collect, and spend tax monies for the purpose of making such grants as are provided by the Constitution and laws in respect to public schools. #32-805, -806, -807, -808 (1956).

Note that these grants are to be provided "in discharge of all obligation of the State in respect of education" (#32-805 (1956)); the State's "primary obligation" to provide "an adequate education for its citizens" (Const. #2-6401) has never been repealed.

The expenditure of said educational grants, or any portion thereof, by their recipients for religious sectarian education is made a misdemeanor. (#32-9917) (1956).

LEASES OF SCHOOL PROPERTY

The various political subdivisions and governing bodies of school districts and systems have the power to lease for periods up to 5 years any school house or other property for private educational purposes to persons and corporations engaged in the operation of a private school. #32-809 (1956).

PROVISIONS FOR TEACHERS

Teachers and school employees covered by any school retirement plan who accept employment in private non-sectarian schools in which students attending the same are eligible for educational grants (by virtue of the public schools they attended having been closed) shall continue to be entitled to benefits provided they continue to make or cause to be made

such contributions as would have been required for their benefit had they continued in the public schools. #32-2931 (1957).

The Board of Trustees of the Teachers' Retirement System of Georgia is required to permit private nonsectarian schools and their teachers and employees, upon request, to make contributions to the Teachers' Retirement System and be covered thereby. The State may not make contributions on account of such private school teachers. #32-2901 (as amended 1957).

GEORGIA COMMISSION ON EDUCATION

Established in 1953, the Commission's authority is to "formulate a plan or plans of legislation, prepare drafts of suggested laws, and recommend courses of action for consideration by the General Assembly whereby the State may by taxation continue to provide adequate education for all its citizens consistent with the provisions of the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Georgia" Section 32-3101 et seq.

In 1957, the Commission was given power, either by itself or through a committee, to conduct investigations and hold hearings anywhere in Georgia to collect data and information necessary, helpful or relevant to the preparation of legislation and constitutional amendments dealing with education; in aid of the above to employ assistants and investigators. The Commission has full powers to subpoena witnesses and documents, including the right to have rule nisi for contempt issued by Superior Court judges. Section 32-3113 et seq. (1957). In addition, it is a misdemeanor to fail without legal cause to respond to a commission subpoena Section 32-9919 (1957).

MISCELLANEOUS

There are various other laws that could be and have been used to maintain segregation, such as the powers of the Board of Education to make rules, the duties placed upon school officials and the powers of local boards to consolidate schools (Section 32-915).

RELIGIOUS RESOURCES

Churches, through their own programs and through cooperation with other agencies, usually play an extremely important part in the life of a community. Their many valuable contributions and services should be carefully included in each pertinent section of the survey — education, welfare, health, recreation, and government.

In some cases, a community may feel that it would be useful to bring together its collective religious resources under a separate section of the survey. If your community decides to survey religious resources in this way, be sure that the members of your committee represent both lay and clerical leaders of all religious groups, including both churches themselves and other religious organizations such as the Salvation Army and local council of churches. All minority groups, if they have separate churches, should be represented too.

Much of the information you will need in this section of the survey will already have been gathered in other sections. The rest of the information can be obtained from ministers, church offices, denominational headquarters, council of churches, and other local sources.

RELIGIOUS RESOURCES
QUESTIONNAIRE

1) Churches and Their Activities

a) List the churches of your community and give the membership of each.
White _____ _____ _____
_____ _____ _____
Negro _____ _____ _____
_____ _____ _____
How does the total church membership compare with the total population of your town?

b) How many churches have church buildings of their own? White___ Negro___
How many do not? ____ White? ____ Negro? ____
How many have facilities for educational activities? ____ White___ Negro___
For community activities? ____ White? ____ Negro? ____
For social and recreational activities? ____ White? ____ Negro? ____
Describe the adequacy and use of existing and planned facilities. _____
_____
_____

c) How many churches have at least one full-time minister, priest, or rabbi?
_____ White? ____ Negro? ____
How many employ trained directors of religious education, teachers, social workers, or other professional personnel? ____ White? ____ Negro? ____
How many use volunteer workers in church educational and social activities?
____ White? ____ Negro? ____

d) To what extent do churches, singly or jointly, provide services for such special groups as children, young people, veterans, young married couples, etc.? (List and describe) _____
_____
_____
To what extent do they serve local institutions such as hospitals, prisons and jails, orphanages, homes for the aged? (List and describe) _____
_____
_____

e) Do the churches jointly provide for a leadership training school or institute during the year? Yes___ No___ If so, describe _____
_____
_____

f) Do the churches jointly plan and/or observe special occasions such as Brotherhood Week, Race Relations Sunday? Yes___ No___ If so, describe ____
_____
_____

2) Social Services

a) List recreation activities sponsored or permitted by each church, white and Negro, for Children _____ For Young People ____ For Adults _____
Are facilities adequate? Yes ____ No ____
Are these activities open to non-members? Yes ____ No ____
Does the church provide leadership for these activities? Yes ____ No ____

b) List for each church, white and Negro, the educational activities it sponsors. (e.g., Sunday School, young people's classes, adult classes, classes for volunteer workers, discussion groups, forums, etc.) and the number of people attending. _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

How many churches possess libraries? _____
What is the average circulation of books per month? _____
How many churches possess motion picture equipment? _____
Are there any theological seminaries in your community? Yes____ No____ If so, specify _____
What training do the students receive in social and community service? ____

_____

Give the location and attendance of the vacation church schools in your community _____
Are any of these schools inter-denominational? Yes____ No____ If so, specify _____

c) List the churches, white and Negro, offering counseling services to individuals and the number of cases handled by each church _____

_____

_____

_____

Are the counseling services open to non-members? Yes____ No____
Which of the churches providing counseling services employ trained medical, psychiatric, or social work personnel? _____

_____

Volunteer personnel? _____
Is there cooperation with other community social agencies? Yes____ No____
If so, describe _____
Are cases cleared through the Social Service Exchange? Yes____ No____

d) What institutions, white and Negro, are operated under church auspices? __

_____

_____

How are they financed? Church funds____ Local or State Government funds____
Which of these institutions have Community Chest support? _____

_____

Do they serve persons who are non-members of the churches responsible for their operation? Yes____ No____

e) List the churches, white and Negro, which cooperate with social, health, and welfare agencies in the following ways:
Recruiting of volunteers _____
Provision of speakers _____
Support of fund-raising campaigns _____
Working for needed social legislation _____
Are there any ministers, priests, or rabbis on the boards of social agencies in your town? Yes____ No____ If so, specify _____

_____

_____

3) Interfaith and Interdenominational Cooperation

a) Does your community have a council of churches? Yes____ No____ If so, what denominations, faiths, and minority groups are represented?_____
_____ Not represented? _____
Describe its program and activities_____
_____

b) Does your community have an organization designed to foster interfaith understanding and cooperation? Yes____ No____ If so, what denominations, faiths, and minority groups are represented?_____
_____Not represented?_____
_____Describe its program and activities__
_____

c) List and describe the interfaith projects undertaken in your community in the last five years_____
_____
Which churches participated?_____
Which did not?_____

d) Are there any evidences in your community of religious tensions or conflicts? Yes____ No____ If so, describe_____
_____

4) Are the churches and other religious resources in your community aware of the social needs as well as the spiritual needs of their members? Yes____ No____ If so, are they equipped to render the services which are needed? Yes____ No____

COLUMBIA BASEBALL CLUB, INC.

P. O. BOX 5386 — TELEPHONE 6-7505

COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA

April 24, 1956

Mr. John Constable
Information Service
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Constable:

In reference to your letter of April 31, the Columbia Baseball Club has used negro players since 1954. At the present time we have four negro players on the Club.

Sincerely,

COLUMBIA BASEBALL CLUB, INC.

COLUMBIA BASEBALL CLUB, INC.

W. A. Herring

W. A. Herring, General Manager

WAH:cg

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

April 30, 1956

Mr. Grayle W. Howlett, General Business Manager
Tulsa Baseball Club
Tulsa, Oklahoma

Dear Mr. Howlett:

The Southern Regional Council is inventorying the desegregation that has taken place in the seventeen Southern and border states since the Supreme Court's decision of May 1954. Another group is making a similar survey for the remainder of the United States, and both reports may eventually be published jointly. All of the areas on the enclosed sheet are being surveyed, and no one area will be given greater prominence than another in our report.

We want to get together as accurate a picture as we can of whatever progress toward integration has occurred in the baseball field since May 1954.

We would like to know if your team has ever included Negro players; and if so, when? Is the team still integrated? If not, does the club policy still allow for a Negro player if a capable one is available?

Anything you send us will not be publicly attributed to you as official information but will be described simply as findings from baseball officials.

We will appreciate any consideration in this matter.

Sincerely,

John Constable

John Constable
Information Service

JC:o

NOTE: In answer to your inquiry, the Tulsa Texas League Baseball Club has employed Negro players since 1953, and has had one or more at various times in each of the seasons of 1953-54-55-56.

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

April 30, 1956

Mr. Ralph Miller, Jr. General Business Manager
St. Petersburg Baseball Club
St. Petersburg, Florida

Dear Mr. Miller:

The Southern Regional Council is inventorying the desegregation that has taken place in the seventeen Southern and border states since the Supreme Court's decision of May 1954. Another group is making a similar survey for the remainder of the United States, and both reports may eventually be published jointly. All of the areas on the enclosed sheet are being surveyed, and no one area will be given greater prominence than another in our report.

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Anything you send us will not be publicly attributed to you as official information but will be described simply as findings from baseball officials.

We will appreciate any consideration in this matter.

Sincerely,

John Constable

John Constable
Information Service

JC:o

Yes! We have played Negro Players the past two seasons! They are whole-heartedly accepted in this League! Regardless of color, the best player gets the job!

Ralph Miller Jr.

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

April 30, 1956

Mr. Charles Stoneham, General Business Manager
Danville Baseball Club
Danville, Virginia

Dear Mr. Stoneham:

The Southern Regional Council is inventorying the desegregation that has taken place in the seventeen Southern and border states since the Supreme Court's decision of May 1954. Another group is making a similar survey for the remainder of the United States, and both reports may eventually be published jointly. All of the areas on the enclosed sheet are being surveyed, and no one area will be given greater prominence than another in our report.

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Anything you send us will not be publicly attributed to you as official information but will be described simply as findings from baseball officials.

We will appreciate any consideration in this matter.

Sincerely,

John Constable

John Constable
Information Service

JC:o

Gentlemen;
We have three negro players on our roster at the present

Charles A Stoneham

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

April 30, 1956

Mr. Huey Murphy, General Business Manager
Dublin Baseball Club
Dublin, Ga.

Dear Mr. Murphy:

The Southern Regional Council is inventorying the desegregation that has taken place in the seventeen Southern and border states since the Supreme Court's decision of May 1954. Another group is making a similar survey for the remainder of the United States, and both reports may eventually be published jointly. All of the areas on the enclosed sheet are being surveyed, and no one area will be given greater prominence than another in our report.

We want to get together as accurate a picture as we can of whatever progress toward integration has occurred in the baseball field since May 1954.

We would like to know if your team has ever included Negro players; and if so, when? Is the team still integrated? If not, does the club policy still allow for a Negro player if a capable one is available?

Anything you send us will not be publicly attributed to you as official information but will be described simply as findings from baseball officials.

We will appreciate any consideration in this matter.

Sincerely,

John Constable

John Constable
Information Service

JC:o

(OVER)

1. The Dublin Team included negro players in 1954 & 1955.

2. The team does not have negro players at present.

3. The present policy is not to use negro players until such a time as all clubs feel that the unrest, stirred up by some of the organizations attempting to push the negro faster than he is capable of going, has subsided.

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

April 30, 1956

Mr. Frank (Pat) Stasey, General Business Manager
Hobbs Baseball Club
Hobbs, New Mexico

Dear Mr. Stasey:

The Southern Regional Council is inventorying the desegregation that has taken place in the seventeen Southern and border states since the Supreme Court's decision of May 1954. Another group is making a similar survey for the remainder of the United States, and both reports may eventually be published jointly. All of the areas on the enclosed sheet are being surveyed, and no one area will be given greater prominence than another in our report.

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Anything you send us will not be publicly attributed to you as official information but will be described simply as findings from baseball officials.

We will appreciate any consideration in this matter.

Sincerely,

John Constable

John Constable
Information Service

JC:o

Hobbs Club has had two all 1956 and three Negroes 1955. This Clubs policy is to use any player, regardless of race or Color, that is Capable. Some Hotels and some restaurants take Colored players. Some have special Colored Hotels that the boys prefer.

Frank H. Stacy, Owner
Hobbs Baseball Club.
Hobbs, N. M.

W. J. ROBERTS, JR.
PRESIDENT
CHARLES KEEL
VICE PRESIDENT

Fort Walton Beach Sportman's Club

— THE JETS —

Member of Alabama-Florida League — Class "D"

P. O. Box 117
Fort Walton Beach, Florida

JOE GURLACH
SEC.-TREAS.
C. C. HODGE
GEN. MGR.

May 2.1956

Mr.John Constable
Information Service
Room 423, 63 Auburn Ave.
Atlanta Ga.

Dear Mr.Constable:

Your letter in regard to Negros playing base ball in the Alabama-Florida League recieved,we have never permitted negros to play in this league.

Prior to the Supreme's Courts decision in 1954,we had given the thought of negro's playing in our league some favoreable consideration,since that time we have definitely decided that, it will be a very long time before this takes place in the Alabama-Florida League.

If this problem had been left alone, I am sure much progress would have been made in this direction.

In my humble opinion,the only solution lies in the mutual accepteance of the majority of the people in the states involved.

It is a miscariage of justice to try and force upon a people who, have had hundred of years of training,and education in economics, government, social training, and religion,to be forced to accept a people as a whole,who were 85 years ago slaves.

The negros cause has been set back many years in our area,by social climbers and political demagogs.

Sincerely.

C.C. Hodge

C.C.Hodge General
Manager.

Abilene Baseball Club

OPERATED BY
BLUE SOX, INC.
Abilene, Texas

PHONE 2-7582 P. O. BOX 885

May 2, 1956

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

In regards to your inquiry of April 30th the Abilene Club has and will use negro players if they do (make the Club). The Supreme Courts decision of May 1954 has had nothing to do with the policy as the policy was in effect prior to that time.

Yours Very Truly,

A. V. Perkins
Business Manager

MEMBER BIG STATE LEAGUE CLASS "B"

Gainesville Baseball Club
P. O. Box 552
GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA

Member Florida State League

May 3, 1956

Mr. John Constable
Southern Regional Council, Inc.

Dear Mr. Constable:

As General Manager of the Gainesville Baseball Club I would like to provide you with the information you requested in your letter dated April 30.

During the 1955 baseball season we had three Negro ball players, and at the present time we have one.

We have ~~reason~~ RECEIVED some oppostion from a few of the baseball fans; however, we have been fortunate in that the boys that have played have been a credit to our operation.

Sincerely,

Red Dulaney

Red Dulaney

PHONE CL 2-7062 THE WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS BEACH P. O. BOX 2252

Daytona Beach Baseball Association

OPERATING IN FLORIDA STATE LEAGUE CLASS D
DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA

WARREN S. KEYES
Business Manager

EMORY F. THAMES, President
ROBERT L. "Babe" WEAVER, Vice-president
HENRY C. COLEMAN, Treasurer
ARNOLD LUND, Secretary
A. C. HANKINS
FRED G. MURPHY
VIRGIL R. HALL
W. W. JUDGE
MICHAEL BOISCH

May 3, 1956

Mr. John Constable
Information Service
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Constable:

Our club has in the past used Negro players. Last year two players were with us all season and two or three others came in for brief trials. We do not at present have any Negroes on our active roster although we had looked at one or two during spring training. We contracted with one boy to play this year but for some reason he failed to report after agreeing to terms. Our club policy is to judge a boy solely on his ability to play ball, and his ability to work into the team.

Sincerely yours

Warren S. Keyes

Warren S. Keyes
Business Manager

Brunswick Pirates, Inc.

OPERATING
BRUNSWICK BASEBALL CLUB
Member of Georgia-Florida League

TELEPHONE 853
EDO MILLER PARK -- P. O. Box 131
BRUNSWICK, GEORGIA

May 3, 1956

Mr. John Constable, Information Service
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Constable:

In answer to your letter of April 30, 1956, the Brunswick club has never included negro players on its team. Our team is still integrated. We, as an organized club, would allow a negro player to play here if a capable one were available, however, public sentiment in Brunswick and the other towns in which we play would not be in accord with this. In stating this, I realize that the acquisition of a negro player on our team would be a good selling point to our negro fans, but at the same time, we must realize that our other fans would be offended and it could possibly mean that they would not patronize our ball park as strongly as they do at the present time. I am sure that other professional baseball clubs which you contact will be of the same opinion that we are here.

Thanking you for the opportunity to take part in this survey and hoping that the answers you receive will be helpful to your group in making it's final conclusion, I remain

Cordially yours,

John T. Helsel
Business Manager
Brunswick Pirates, Inc.

JTH/lfp

ARDMORE BASEBALL ASSOCIATION, INC.

J. C. DUNN
Player-Manager

C. P. SEBASTIAN
Business Manager

Telephone 719

P. O. Box 24

ARDMORE, OKLAHOMA

May 5, 1956

PRESIDENT
A. P. "Pink" Shuman

VICE-PRESIDENT
Austin Smith

SECRETARY
Earl Garrison

TREASURER
Felix Simmons

DIRECTORS
A. P. Shuman
Austin Smith
Earl Garrison
Felix Simmons
John Poindexter
A. M. Stringer
Clyde Burton
J. C. Walker
Fred Sperry
L. L. Tarver
Joe Gilliam

Mr. John Constable - Information Service
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Ave., Ne
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Constable:

This is to acknowledge your letter of April 30th-

Some two or three years ago - the Ardmore Baseball Club had two colored men. We have not had any colored men for the past two years. We are not opposed to a colored man or two being on the team and some of the teams in the Sooner State League have colored men on them. However, it is somewhat of a hardship on account of the fact that Hotel and eating places are still segregated.

We believe that the prople of Ardmore and surrounding territory are still very much in favor of keeping the races separate as to seating and other facilities.

Trusting this is the information that you desire, we are,

Sincerely,

ARDMORE BASEBALL ASSOCIATION, INC.

By C. P. Sebastian
C. P. Sebastian - Business Manager

S/M

J. R. Sorrell
President-Attorney
Bob Hamric
Exec. V.-President
George H. Jones
Vice-President
Billy J. McCombs
Secretary-Treasurer
Mack Davenport
Assistant Secretary
C. Newell Cooke
Trustee-Director
H. C. Heidenfels
Trustee-Director
R. O. Woodson
Trustee-Director
H. H. McFarland
Trustee-Director
D. E. Benavides
Trustee-Director
Charles H. Stevenson
Director

Corpus Christi Clippers

P. O. BOX 2022 — DIAL TU 4-4682
CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS

May 7, 1956

Mr. John Constable
Information Service
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Constable:

In answer to your questions; our team has included Negro Players since 1952.
Yes the team is still integrated.

We have had no trouble whatsoever with the Race problem, as a matter of fact our colored Players have been among our most popular in past seasons.

Sincerely yours,

Bob Hamric

Bob Hamric
General Manager

BH dd

DR. R. L. PITTMAN, President
RICHARD L. PLAYER, Exec. Vice-President

RAYMOND L. PITTMAN, Secretary
H. C. PLAYER, Treasurer

THE FAYETTEVILLE HIGHLANDERS, INC.

TELEPHONE: PARK 7-0438
OFFICE 2-4106

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

P. O. BOX 128

JAMES B. MILLS, General Mgr.

May 8, 1956

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Sir:

In reply to your letter of April 30, 1956 we have never played Negro players and I doubt very seriously if the present owners maintain the franchise that if we will ever play any negroes, but however we do play against them in in league.

With all good wishes, I am

Yours truly,

James B. Mills

James B. Mills
General Mgr.

Member of the CAROLINA BASEBALL LEAGUE *Carolina League*

PONCA CITY CUBS SOONER STATE LEAGUE
TELEPHONE ROgers 2-4600

CONOCO PARK
P. O. BOX 1548
PONCA CITY, OKLAHOMA

14 May 56

Mr John Constable
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Ga

Mr Constable:

Concerning white-negro integration on our club:

The club at the moment has 3 negro players compared with one at this time last year. As we are connected with the Chicago Cubs and receive most of our players from them, it has always been the policy (since 1947) to the best of my knowledge, that the roster would allow for a Negro player if a capable one was available.

Eating and sleeping facilities are segregated both at home and on the road causing the 3 colored boys to sleep and dine by themselves, but this has no effect whatever on team spirit and play. Our ballpark is desegregated and there has been no trouble.

Yours Sincerely,

Jack Costello

Jack Costello, Gen Mgr

JOHNNIE FORD, PRESIDENT JOHNNY ORR, VICE-PRES. H. L. CARTWRIGHT, SECRETARY

TIFTAREA GEORGIA-FLORIDA LEAGUE CLUB

J. L. ROBERTSON, JR. BUSINESS MGR.

EVE PARK • BOX 81 • TELEPHONE 62

TIFTON, GEORGIA

July 17, 1956

Mr. John Constable
Information Service
Southern Regional Council, Inc
Room 52
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, 3 Georgia

RECEIVED JUL 18 1956

Dear Sir:

Our team has had Negro ball players on the spring training roster, but never had one during the season.

It is sort of a league agreement that none will be used during the season by any of the clubs.

The Waycross club in 1954 used a couple but they didn't last long.

I hope this answers your questions on your survey.

Yours very truly,

J. L. Robertson, Jr.

J.L. Robertson, Jr.
Business Manager

TRENDS IN HOUSING

Published bi-monthly by

National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing

VOL. 1, NO. 1 AUGUST 1956 $2 A YEAR

Sales to All Races Asked by 2 Churches

The conventions of two major Christian denominations have recently called on their members to open housing on a non-discriminatory, non-segregated basis.

On May 30 the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the U.S.A., representing 2,700,000 members, approved a resolution urging church members to sell homes to minority families. The resolution called upon Christians "to see as of first importance the need of minority families for equal housing opportunities and adequate housing, and to make their houses available to all qualified purchasers without regard to race." The resolution also recommended "sessions to bring Christians together in covenants of open occupancy which will stem the tendency toward panic selling and stabilize their neighborhoods on a non-segregated basis."

The Assembly resolution directed churchgoers' attention to studies available from the Presbyterian Department of Social Education and Action, demonstrating that property values do not necessarily decline but often rise after purchases by nonwhites.

On June 26 the General Council of the Congregational Christian Churches, representing 1,350,000 members, exhorted churchgoers to "support nonsegregated practices in selling, buying and leasing property," and urged "real estate agents, builders, mortgagors and government housing agents to follow nondiscriminatory practices in their businesses."

The General Council noted that residential segregation was hampering integration in other phases of life, even where people might otherwise be accepted on their own merits. The Congregationalists also pointed out that property values in mixed neighborhoods stabilize at levels similar to those in all-white neighborhoods.

The Race Relations Department of the Congregational Christian Church is shipping kits of appropriate literature to churches throughout the country.

Bias Delays Housing, Congressmen Are Told

Discrimination and segregation are holding back federal housing programs, public officials and civic leaders declared at congressional hearings on the 1956 housing bill. The housing subcommittee of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, headed by Senator John J. Sparkman (D., Ala.), heard national groups in late March.

Earlier, the housing subcommittee of the House Banking and Currency Committee, chaired by Representative Albert Rains (D., Ala.), visited five major cities to study local problems. In May, the full House committee heard testimony in Washington.

The picture was disturbingly similar throughout the nation. Witnesses testified:

1. In urban areas the nonwhite population is growing far more rapidly than the white. Minorities are still confined mainly to ghettos in the cities and generally excluded from the surrounding suburbs.

2. Urban redevelopment and urban renewal programs have often worsened the slum problem. Most of the displaced families are nonwhite. Prevented by discrimination or high rents and prices from returning to the new projects, they have been forced to seek shelter in the already overcrowded substandard areas. The ghetto slums are still multiplying.

3. Public housing has accommodated only one-fourth of the displaced families.

4. Choosing high-density slum sites for redevelopment has reduced the total supply of housing.

5. Federal housing programs have not met the needs of minority families and have increased segregation. Only a tiny fraction of private housing built with government aid has been available to minorities.

Cole Quotes President

Administrator Albert M. Cole testified that the Housing and Home Finance Agency was operating under a directive from President Eisenhower: "We shall take steps to insure that families of minority groups displaced by urban redevelopment operations have a fair opportunity to acquire adequate housing; we shall prevent the dislocation of such families through the misuse of slum clearance programs, and we shall encourage adequate mortgage financing for construction of new housing for such families on good, well located sites."

Mr. Cole said that "since there is no machinery by which the federal government can compel builders or owners of

(Continued on page 2)

VOL. 1, NO. 1

Trends in Housing has been started to fill a long recognized need. Throughout the United States thousands of civic, religious and labor organizations, public agencies, legislative bodies and courts are dealing in different ways with the problem of discrimination in housing. Yet there has been no channel for reporting and publicizing the most significant developments.

The purpose of *Trends* will be to give factual, objective accounts of events in this crucial field, emphasizing information that individuals and organizations can use in their own communities.

To make it feasible for entire staffs, boards and committee memberships to receive *Trends* regularly, we offer a $1 yearly subscription rate when a single remittance covers 10 or more subscriptions. Please typewrite or print names and complete addresses (including postal zones) and make checks payable to the National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing. The rate for a single subscription is $2 a year.

Bias Delays Housing, Congress Is Told

(Continued from page 1)

property to sell or rent to any individual ... if they do not choose to do so ... the government's proper role necessarily becomes one of encouragement, guidance and support of the efforts of community leadership, industry and the consumer."

Housing Agency's Steps Listed

Among the HHFA actions listed by Mr. Cole:

- Studies have been made of housing demand and supply among racial minorities and facts on the minority market supplied to the housing industry.
- The Voluntary Home Mortgage Credit Program has been set up to secure financing from industry for minority applicants unable to obtain local mortgage money.
- The Urban Renewal program requires that where a project will result in reduction of housing supply for minorities, it must be shown that a compensating "supply of suitable housing is assured." Stricter requirements have been set up for relocating displaced families and inspecting new accommodations.
- Public housing gives priorities to families displaced by slum clearance. A high proportion of these are minority families. While tenant selection and assignment "are primarily matters for local determination," the federal government encourages authorities to admit tenants without racial considerations.
- FHA has instructed its regional offices to work with associations of builders, bankers and realtors on special programs to increase the supply of housing and sites for minorities.
- A conference on minority housing was called by HHFA, at which builders, lenders, realtors and all public groups interested were represented. "But," Mr. Cole commented, "nothing tangible came out of the conference."

Questioned further by Senator Herbert H. Lehman (D., N. Y.) about specific activity for minority housing needs, Mr. Cole declared: "I say affirmatively that we are doing everything we can in this field."

Senator Lehman asked about segregation in federal public housing projects. Mr. Cole replied: "This is a problem of people in the locality. If they want integrated housing, they have it. If they don't want it, they don't have it."

Urban Renewal Criticized

Speaking for the National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing, Miss Frances Levenson characterized urban renewal as largely "Negro clearance" with no adequate machinery for rehousing displaced families. The race relations staff attached to this program has been seriously curtailed, she warned. A recent HHFA report showed that of 215 projects approved for final planning or execution as of December 1955, only 14 were on open or mainly open land, Miss Levenson said. There is a net loss of almost 40,000 dwellings.

Local testimony reinforced her statement. In Philadelphia, 89% of the relocated tenants were Negroes; 55% (all Negroes) went to housing judged unsatisfactory. In New York, 40% of the displaced families were nonwhite. Construction of new projects has been stymied by problems of relocation and financing.

The Chicago Housing Authority reported "improvement" in the dwellings of tenants (almost all nonwhite) moved from urban redevelopment sites. But only 53% found standard houses, overcrowding persisted, rents averaged twice the former figure and "rentals did not follow housing quality with any clear consistency."

Estimates that 50% or more of urban redevelopment site residents could be moved to low-rent public housing proved far too high. The national average appeared to be about 27%. Many families have incomes too high for public housing but too low for standard private houses.

New Private Housing Closed

The most striking testimony indicated the extent to which private builders using federal credit have neglected minorities. Less than 2% of the housing built with FHA aid since 1946 has been available to minorities, and most of this has been in segregated developments in the south.

The Negro population of Cleveland has increased 86% since 1940. But it was reported that no FHA rental housing is open to nonwhites.

In the Philadelphia area 140,000 dwellings were built from 1946 to 1953. Only 1,014 (.7 of 1%) were sold to Negroes, who are almost 20% of the population.

In New York City just under 1% of the 100,000 dwellings built in the same period (85% with FHA insurance) was open to Negroes, who comprise over 10% of the population.

At the Washington hearings Senator Lehman asked Administrator Cole:

"What assurances do you obtain from builders and lenders that the housing guaranteed by FHA will be open to all people?"

"FHA does not make such a request," Mr. Cole replied.

Morris Milgram, Philadelphia builder of a successful interracial project, said he knew builders who would accept open occupancy if the law required them to. But so long as discrimination is allowed, these men feel that a policy of open occupancy would hurt their competitive position.

Applicants Turned Down

Restrictive practices were frankly admitted by builders who testified. James Keen, president of the Long Island (New York) Home Builders' Institute, said that member organizations had built 364,000 dwellings from 1947 to 1955. Representative Barratt O'Hara (D., Illinois) asked: "Is it possible for minority groups to get a home in every area of Long Island where you are building?"

KEEN: No sir, it isn't.

O'HARA: Do they sometimes apply?

KEEN: Yes sir, they do.

O'HARA: And they are turned down?

KEEN: I would say they are turned down; yes.

O'HARA: And this is in New York and not in Mississippi?

KEEN: Yes sir.

'Some Day I Hope They Will'

William B. Levitt, builder of a new all-white, FHA-insured Levittown of 17,000 houses in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, was also questioned by Representative O'Hara, at the Philadelphia hearing.

O'HARA: Now in the homes you are building, are they open to all Americans, regardless of race or religion?

LEVITT: You really pick a ticklish subject now, don't you, Mr. Congressman.

O'HARA: I would regard it as a pertinent question. One out of four people who live in Philadelphia belong to a minority group. They are as much entitled to good housing as anybody else. Is private industry furnishing those houses?

LEVITT: No, private industry is not. Some day I hope they will, and I hope we will be the leaders in it.

In Cleveland a developer said his project, the nation's first low-cost development with completely local financing, would house Negroes displaced by urban redevelopment and would be "open to people of all religions and of all races."

Questioning revealed that occupancy would be 100% Negro and that the site, bounded by railroads and adjacent to heavy industry, had been rejected by FHA as unsuitable for residential building. But the director of the Cleveland Urban League testified that community and Negro leaders had approved the project because "any housing, however undesirably located or constructed, is better than none."

Mortgage Finance Blocked

Lack of mortgage money was described by many witnesses as a major bottleneck. There was general agreement that the Vol-

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Bias Delays Housing

(Continued from page 2)

untary Home Mortgage Credit Program had not met the need.

Administrator Cole testified that through September 1955, 1,700 applications had been received and 476 individual loans had been placed.

Witnesses attributed the scarcity of applications to lack of publicity, the shortage of desirable houses for sale to minorities, and the slowness of Voluntary Home Mortgage Credit Program in placing loans. It was also noted that few local lending institutions have participated in the program.

Open Occupancy Recommended

Foremost among witnesses' recommendations was the demand that all federal housing aids be conditioned on a guarantee that the dwellings be available to qualified applicants, regardless of race. It was urged that the HHFA Racial Relations Service be reconstituted to take leadership again. Witness after witness cited the need for more public housing.

In addition it was recommended that relocation requirements be stiffened to assure decent housing for displaced families; that emphasis be given to open and predominantly open sites for new housing; that federal assistance for middle-income families be increased, including direct loans at rates not exceeding 3% and amendment of Section 221 of the Housing Act, to make possible its original purpose of providing relocation housing; that minority families be given aid in financing, with the Voluntary Home Mortgage Credit Program revised to provide a direct mortgage pool for qualified borrowers.

Bills Offer Scant Help

The House subcommittee reported that although minority housing was not one of its original concerns, the volume of testimony had underscored the need for "additional study during the second session of Congress." No study was made.

The report noted the inadequacy of the Voluntary Home Mortgage Credit Program in providing financing for minority families. It suggested that Section 221, which makes provision for housing for displaced families, be expanded to include all low-income families and that the maximum loan be increased, down payments reduced and amortization periods extended. The committee indicated it would make specific recommendations. None has yet appeared.

The Senate subcommittee recommended that the President use his existing power to designate mortgages for minority housing as eligible for advance purchase under the special assistance functions of Federal National Mortgage Association.

The housing bills before Congress in July liberalized Section 221 by increasing the cost limitations which have prevented building under this section. They also provided that the President may authorize the use of "special assistance" funds of the Federal National Mortgage Association to purchase mortgages at par for minority families.

LEGAL ACTION BRIEFS

The Case of Mrs. Mayme Riley

A recent opinion of the U. S. Court of Appeals in Washington, setting aside as too low an award in a condemnation case, has vividly exposed the exploitation of minority groups in housing, and raised a serious problem for urban renewal and slum clearance programs throughout the nation.

The court ruled that $7,000 awarded to Mrs. Mayme Riley for a house bought in 1951 for $9,950 and improved with an additional $887 was not "just compensation," since Mrs. Riley was deprived of her property and left owing $1,900 on second and third trust mortgages after the award.

Evidence indicated that Mrs. Riley had paid more than twice as much as a slum wholesaler had paid for her house six months earlier and $2,350 more than the retailer paid. The award had been made on the recommendation of the government appraisers' estimate of market value.

Court Stresses Ownership Right

The majority opinion, pointed out: "A man's right to own a home is as much a civil right as are his rights to speak his mind, to read his newspaper or to assemble with his neighbors," adding that the courts must guard this right "with the same readiness with which they enforce rights of free speech and assembly."

The Appeals Court ordered the Riley case retried. If the decision stands, it poses serious questions for the entire slum clearance and redevelopment program. Government officials assert that to pay inflated prices for condemned property in slum areas would prevent redevelopment for any but luxury uses.

Following a series of articles exposing the financial details of the Riley case, the Washington *Post* editorialized: "The sordid facts about real estate profiteering at the expense of helpless Negro residents of southwest Washington disclose an ugly dilemma for slum clearance programs here and elsewhere . . . the problem of the sort of community pattern that forces Negroes into the clutches of profiteers in order to find a place to live. The problem is more social than legal, but no city concerned with the welfare of all of its citizens can afford to be complacent about this evil."

Cole and Horne Comment

Federal Housing Administrator Albert M. Cole commented: "The Riley case is only a single symptom of a serious ailment. Persons of low income . . . especially Negroes or members of other minority groups . . . limited not only financially, but by prejudice and custom to certain areas of a community — that is, largely to slums and blighted sections — are exploited by speculators in substandard dwellings. The high demand forces them to pay in many cases well in excess of what, in terms of quality and utility, is a fair market price."

Dr. Frank S. Horne, former special assistant to the federal housing administrator and now director of the New York City Intergroup Relations Commission, said: "The truth of the matter is that Mayme Riley's house lies at the very core of the problems that the urban redevelopment program was conceived to solve. The solution of the problem is for the city of Washington and the government of the United States to break open the racially discriminating housing market, so that Mayme Riley will have the opportunity vouchsafed to all American citizens — to bargain for her shelter, like any other commodity, in a free, open, competitive market. Until this is done, our slum clearance will continue to be a mockery of pushing the racial ghetto over a few blocks and polishing it up a bit on the surface."

FHA Sales Tested in California

The first real test of the constitutionality of discrimination in selling FHA-insured housing is under way in Sacramento. A suit filed by NAACP attorneys challenges the right of the Sacramento Real Estate Board and individual builders to restrict the sale and rental of housing covered by federal mortgage insurance.

The suit, which came to trial in Sacramento County Superior Court last month, charges that:

1. The defendants constitute an illegal conspiracy in restraint of trade since they have a monopoly on substantially all new housing and have agreed not to sell or lease to Negroes.

2. The agreement not to sell or lease to Negroes violates the spirit and intent of the FHA regulation barring recorded race

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Legal Action

(Continued from page 3)

restrictive covenants, which the defendants agreed to abide by.

3. The defendants, in their use of federal mortgage insurance and in developing whole new communities with complete utilities, public services and commercial property, are acting as instrumentalities of government subject to the due process and equal protection clauses of the 14th Amendment.

A previous suit, with a somewhat different legal basis, against Levitt & Sons and the FHA, was dismissed by a federal District Court in Philadelphia.

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The federal District Court in Alexandria, Va., ruled in February that an FHA-insured housing development "is not an independent corporation." "The corporation is as much an instrument of FHA as it is of its own sponsors and stockholders," District Judge Bryan wrote.

Los Angeles Brokers Fight Ouster

Two real estate brokers expelled by the Southeast Realty Board of Los Angeles have started court action, alleging that they were ousted for selling homes in restricted communities to families whose national origin was not acceptable to the board.

Realtor Earl M. Wing was dropped from membership after he refused to pay a $325 fine for selling a house to an American-born couple of Italian and Spanish descent. The board, without a hearing, ruled that Wing had violated a provision of the Code of Ethics of the National Association of Real Estate Boards by introducing a family which "will clearly be detrimental to property values in the neighborhood."

Wing seeks readmission, charging that he is prohibited from earning a livelihood, since the board has a monopoly on multiple listing services, an essential aid to a broker. His complaint says the Realty Board has "an unwritten rule forbidding sale to American citizens of Italian, Spanish, Portuguese or Mexican ancestry or persons who appear to be of such ancestry by their looks and/or by the sound of their names."

Realtor Harry Beddoe, who was similarly fined and ousted after selling a house to a family supposedly of Spanish-American descent, is suing the board for $42,000. He charges the board with restraint of trade and enforcing a policy of race discrimination in the renting and purchase of homes.

The American Civil Liberties Union has filed a friend-of-the-court brief in the Beddoe case, charging that race discrimination violates public policy. Another brief is expected from Americana Hispana, a civil rights organization of Spanish-Americans.

Integration in Columbus, St. Louis

U. S. District Courts ordered local housing authorities in Columbus, Ohio (November 1955) and St. Louis (December 1955) to end racial segregation. Projects in both cities are now being integrated. The St. Louis case, first to be won in a state where racial segregation in public facilities has been enforced as part of state policy, is also the first where a court ordered city-wide integration.

Last October the federal Court of Appeals, affirming a lower court decision, ruled segregation in a Detroit public housing project unconstitutional. Similar decisions had previously affected public housing in Evansville, Toledo and San Francisco.

Also in October, the federal District Court in Savannah dismissed an action against the Public Housing Administration and the Savannah Housing Authority and upheld segregation on the "separate but equal" doctrine. This case is now on appeal. In this action for the first time an injunction is being sought to prevent the federal government from subsidizing a segregated project.

Also pending is a suit testing relocation rights of Negro families displaced by an urban redevelopment project in Birmingham, where all public housing is segregated.

Mrs. Morrow Gets Job Back, Resigns to Protest 'Racism'

One year after her dismissal from the Racial Relations Service of the Housing and Home Finance Agency for a "reduction of force," Mrs. Corienne R. Morrow was last month ordered reinstated with back pay by the Appeals Examining Office of the Civil Service Commission.

Mrs. Morrow reported for work and then resigned, declaring: "It is now clearly evident that the HHFA stands firmly as the last bastion of governmentally sanctioned racism in the United States. Obviously I could not in good conscience represent or be identified with the office of the administrator under these circumstances."

Mrs. Morrow is now an assistant to Dr. Frank S. Horne, director of the New York City Commission on Intergroup Relations, who was dismissed by HHFA at the same time but lost his appeal. Both had charged the federal agency with bad faith in firing them for economy. The real aim, they said, was to cripple the Racial Relations Service.

Housing Authority Changes Policy

Within a month after a federal court had prohibited segregation in low-rent public housing in St. Louis (see above court case), Director Charles L. Farris of the St. Louis Housing Authority made it clear that every employee was responsible for carrying out integration. In an address to the staff he declared that the integration order "is now in every sense of the word *our* policy." He pointed out that "the authority will not allow employees to voice contrary personal opinions in their dealings with tenants or the public."

Employees and tenants were told they could resign or move out if they objected. Mr. Farris said any attempt by tenants to obstruct integration could lead to eviction. Steps are being taken to integrate staff as well as tenancy.

Connecticut Bans Bias in Project

In the first action under a law prohibiting discrimination in publicly-assisted housing, a hearing board of the Connecticut Commission on Civil Rights has ruled that a qualified Negro applicant must be given an apartment in a development receiving tax abatement from the city of Hartford.

On June 18 the board found that McKinley Park Homes had violated the State's Public Accommodations act by refusing to rent an apartment to Samuel Cullers, a Negro.

In briefs submitted at the public hearings, the defendants maintained that since tax benefits were passed on to tenants in the form of lower rentals, this should not be considered publicly-assisted housing. The constitutionality of the law was also challenged. Defendants now plan to appeal to the state Superior Court.

Tax Board Rejects Damage Theory

The Board of Tax Appeals of the Ohio Department of Taxation has rejected a taxpayer's contention that the assessed valuation of her property should be lowered because Negroes have moved into her neighborhood. The board held:

"Valuation of property is based on many factors, such as demand for the property involved, its location, its condition, to mention but a few, and including, perhaps, the economic status of the persons residing in the neighborhood. But in no case is it based upon the race, creed or color of the neighbors . . . Should the new owners, regardless of their color, take the proper interest and pride in their property, this board knows of no reason why such [racial] changes should result in . . . devaluation in the whole neighborhood."

CORRESPONDENTS REPORT:

Los Angeles

The Los Angeles County Conference on Community Relations, a coordinator of 59 affiliated groups, reports that minority families moving into areas previously all-white have been helped through a "listening post" network, composed of members of affiliated groups who live in the neighborhood. The observers help mobilize goodwill where tension develops.

Providence

A survey of 230 families made by a neighborhood housing committee in a good middle-income residential area showed that a large majority thought "something" should be done to improve housing for Negroes. Of those questioned, 46.2% said they would accept Negro neighbors; 34.4% objected, and 19.4% were indifferent or gave no reply. But 50% were sure their neighbors would object and 37% unsure. Tenants were less hostile than owners, and single home-owners less opposed than apartment owners.

Detroit

An open occupancy project of 1,740 dwellings for low, medium and high rental; for purchase and for cooperatives is being planned. Officers of the sponsoring nonprofit corporation set up by the city represent industry, labor and the public, and include representatives of minority groups. Detroit and Chicago report increasing success of neighborhood councils set up to carry on conservation programs. Special attention is needed to the public school situation, leaders report. Where this deteriorates, white families—otherwise willing to remain—move out more rapidly.

Syracuse

A survey made for the city's urban renewal program revealed increased building of private homes near new low-rent public housing projects. Average value of the houses conformed to the city-wide average. Opponents of the projects had maintained that the introduction of low-income and minority families would hurt nearby property.

New Haven

Housing committees of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Council of Churches, Human Relations Council, Americans for Democratic Action, and other groups have provided volunteers for the City Relocation Office, who check ads for apartments, encourage landlords to rent to minorities, and plan to start a housing clinic to help problem cases.

Phoenix

The Housing Authority recently dropped its policy of separate projects for Negro, Mexican and white families, and made integration effective in all projects. The Supreme Court ruling on school segregation was cited as one reason.

Albany

The Federation of Churches is urging church members to make housing available to qualified middle-income Negroes. The chairman of the Social Action Department reports: "Most of our white families do not know about slums and discrimination. Tours of the slums and housing projects have produced an entirely different attitude toward the efforts of middle class Negroes to escape from the ghetto. We highly recommend these tours and the sometimes traumatic experience of interviewing persons with houses to rent or sell to determine if a Negro family may apply."

Washington

The local Urban League is planning an inventory of housing and family composition to provide a factual base for a request for low-middle income housing.

Philadelphia

The largest single urban renewal project in the country, now planned for the Eastwick section of southwest Philadelphia, will have a policy of open occupancy for about 12,000 new single-family sales row houses. A study of the market for this housing is being conducted by the University of Pennsylvania.

San Francisco

The San Francisco *Chronicle* reports on success of integration in all public housing projects as a result of a state Supreme Court decision, after a long history of following "neighborhood patterns." Today Negroes live in all but one project. The Housing Authority testified that the transition was effected "without one solitary incident [of] racial tension." Commented the *Chronicle:* "This heartwarming thing is worth examination by all public bodies, notably Congress, in dealing with the supposedly 'touchy' question of desegregated public housing."

San Jose

The Council of Churches and the Council for Civic Unity are soliciting housing for minority families from church members with property. A regular listing service has placed a considerable number of families in rental and purchased housing.

Displaced Families Are Chiefly Nonwhite

More than two-thirds of the 32,159 families being relocated from urban redevelopment and renewal projects are nonwhite, the Housing and Home Finance Agency has reported.

Other facts in the report, covering all Title I projects through September 1955, were:

- Of the 32,159 families on sites in continental United States, 24,567 had been relocated.
- Public housing provided apartments for 32.9% of the relocated nonwhite families and 12.5% of the white families.
- Nine out of ten families moving into public housing from redevelopment sites were nonwhite.
- The whereabouts of 31.2% of the nonwhites and 22.9% of the whites was unknown. HHFA explained that most of these families disappeared in the early stages of the redevelopment program and that procedures for followup and reporting have since been strengthened.
- Of the 68.8% of the nonwhite families whose rehousing was reported, 64.4% were listed in standard dwellings and 4.4% in substandard. Of the 77.1% of white families reported, 73% were in standard housing, 4.1% in substandard.

The high ratio of standard to substandard housing—about 15 to 1—is probably optimistic in view of the fact that one-third of the nonwhite families and one-fourth of the whites moved to housing of unknown quality.

Financial aid, limited to "a reasonable amount for moving expenses or a reasonable amount for the first month's rent or both," may be given to relocated families. HHFA reports that this assistance was given in 61 of the 80 projects covered in the report.

An earlier report (December 1954) had listed proposed occupancy for 85 redevelopment projects: 63 would be available "without regard to color," 20 would have restrictions and 2 were not classified. Of the 20 projects with restrictions, 13 were on sites where the housing had been interracial.

Of the 63 unrestricted projects, 41 were so classified on the basis of state or local laws and 22 by action of local public agencies, as approved by local governments.

Projects open to all races will not necessarily become interracial because the high cost of new housing will often prevent the displaced minority families from returning.

Concord Park Pays Backers

A letter from a stockholder this month reported profits in cash and in integrated living in two private housing developments outside of Philadelphia.

Frank Loescher, member of the American Friends Service Committee and a stockholder in a corporation set up to pioneer open occupancy housing, wrote:

"Concord Park is no longer a dream; it is a handsome reality with 104 houses under roof . . . 68 families are [now] living [there], 39 white and 29 Negro. Another 35 expect to move into their new homes within a few weeks; the development should reach its full complement of 139 families around Christmas time. Only 19 3- and 4-bedroom houses in the $12,000-$14,000 price range are yet to be sold.

"I am particularly happy to say that Concord Park is making a profit. To date the backers have received two dividends—higher than the dividends usually paid by gildt-edged securities."

George Otto and Morris Milgram (builders of Concord Park) have recently opened sales in a second tract, Greenbelt Knoll, and are presently looking for additional ventures. At Greenbelt Knoll there will be 19 homes, two-thirds occupied by white families and one-third by Negro families. The price range is $19,000-$24,000. Already 11 of the 19 homes have been sold.

Other new, private, open occupancy projects are reported occupied or in process in Sacramento, Stockton, San Diego and Milpitas, California; Chicago, Illinois; Madison, Wisconsin; Seattle, Washington, and Stamford, Connecticut. A full report on these and other projects will appear in a future issue.

Segregation Controlled By Housing, Times Says

"Housing—in particular private housing—determines the pattern of segregation in the North. The factors that are giving equality of opportunity to Negroes . . . in many phases of community life simply do not apply to private housing."

This was the conclusion of the New York *Times* is a special series on integration problems and the current status of the Negro in the north, published in April 1956.

The *Times* based its conclusions on a special survey made by its staff in five northern cities: Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Detroit and Hartford. The survey documented the fact that public schools in the north become segregated because of segregation in housing.

The *Times* noted that many who publicly state their belief in equality of rights and opportunity for all "fail to extend this conviction to the matter of housing in their own neighborhood." "Integration is like a superhighway," one person said. "It's a wonderful thing – just as long as it doesn't run through my back yard."

Concluded the *Times*, "The final solution of the problem of segregation in the north . . . lies . . . in the field of private housing."

Look magazine, in its issue of June 26, 1956, also spotlighted housing segregation in the north in a vivid 10-page picture documentary of Philadelphia, which concluded: "In Philadelphia, as in most other northern cities with growing Negro populations, the situation in Negro housing is getting worse, not better."

(Reprints of the *Times* article may be obtained from the National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing.)

Puerto Rico Shows How To Speed Redevelopment

Puerto Rico, which has no racial segregation in housing, has far outstripped the continental states in the scope of its urban redevelopment program, *The Housing Yearbook* reports in its 1956 issue.

Among cities of 5,000 to 25,000 population, Puerto Rico led the mainland by 54 to 1 in the percentage of cities with redevelopment projects under way by the end of 1955. In cities of more than 25,000 the islanders had a 12 to 1 lead.

Commenting on the slow pace of redevelopment on the mainland, Editor Alexander L. Crosby wrote: "Having no place to relocate the nonwhites of the middle income group and not wishing to open up white neighborhoods to nonwhites, many redevelopment agencies are stymied whenever they try to plan truly large-scale redevelopment."

The *Yearbook* is sold for $3 by the National Housing Conference, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington 6, D. C.

Racial Commission Surveys Minority Housing Problems

The Commission on Race and Housing is using a $235,000 grant from the Fund for the Republic for 24 research projects throughout the country. The commission seeks data on the minority market for housing, the effect of minority occupancy on property values, race relations in mixed neighborhoods and other questions. A major aim of the commission's report, expected early in 1957, is to increase the supply of minority housing.

Literature

Recent publications available from the National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing are listed below. A complete list of literature may be had upon request.

"*Integration in Public and Private Housing*," by Robert C. Weaver. A survey of trends toward racial integration in housing. Reprinted from *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, March 1956 (5¢).

"*We Refused to Give up Our Homes*," by Selwyn James. How a community organized to prevent panic and welcome new neighbors. Reprinted from *Redbook*, December 1955 (3¢; $2.50 per 100).

"*How Philadelphia Stopped a Race Riot*," by Hannah Lees. How trouble was averted by the Philadelphia Commission on Human Relations after a Negro family moved into an all-white neighborhood. Reprinted from *The Reporter*, June 2, 1955 (3¢; $2.50 per 100).

"*Non-White Residential Dispersion and Desegregation in the District of Columbia*," by George B. Nesbitt. An analysis of trends toward patterns of residential integration in Washington, D. C. Reprinted from *The Journal of Negro Education*, Winter Issue, 1956 (7¢).

"*Negro Neighbors*," by Hannah Lees. A report on the reception received by minority families when they move into new neighborhoods in northern cities. Reprinted from *The Atlantic Monthly*, January 1956 (5¢).

"*The Effect of Anti-Discrimination Legislation Upon the FHA- and VA-insured Housing Market in New York State*," by Robert C. Weaver. Reprinted from *Land Economics*, November 1955 (7¢).

Human Relations in Interracial Housing, by Wilner, Walkley, and Cook. A study of the racial attitudes of people living in interracial public housing projects in four cities. Published 1955 by the University of Minnesota Press ($2).

These recommended publications should be ordered direct from their publishers:

They Say That You Say—. Answers the myths about minority families and their housing. Published 1955 by American Friends Service Committee, 20 South 12 Street, Philadelphia 7, (single copy free).

Guide to Changing Neighborhoods. A manual for dealing with intergroup relationships in a neighborhood undergoing change. Published 1956 by the National Community Relations Advisory Council, 9 East 38 Street, New York 16 (50¢).

Negro Housing Worst, Census Study Shows

A survey of Buffalo housing, made by the Census Bureau for New York's Temporary State Housing Rent Commission, for the first time documents differences in housing values received by whites and nonwhites paying comparable rents.

This table shows the percent of substandard dwellings at various rent levels:

Rent	Percent Substandard White	Nonwhite
Less than $30	31.8	60.0
$30-$49	8.3	36.5
$50-$74	7.7	35.1
$75 and over	3.3	37.3

"The contrast in quality between white and nonwhite rental units is most sharply shown for those renting above $75 per month; over 37 percent of the nonwhite occupied units are substandard contrasted with 3.3 percent of those occupied by whites," the report said. "This disparity becomes striking when it is noted that a higher proportion of nonwhite-occupied units renting for $75 a month or more are substandard than are white-occupied units renting for less than $30 a month. * * * Since nonwhites pay the same amount of rent for inferior housing, it would indicate that they pay more rent than do whites for units of the same quality."

State Rent Administrator Robert C. Weaver commented: "It may be that quality is the key factor in segregated housing. The key difference is not what is paid, but what is received."

The survey, made in April 1955, also showed that 44% of the Negro tenants were paying more than the lawful rent, as against 28.5% of the whites who were being overcharged. One Negro family out of every 15 was paying double the legal rent.

Copies of the 139-page report, entitled *People, Housing and Rent Control in Buffalo*, may be had from the Temporary State Housing Rent Commission, 280 Broadway, New York 7.

WANTED: NEWS

Contributions from readers are cordially invited. Send us local newspaper clippings (dated and identified, please), letters, leaflets or any other documentary material about discrimination in housing.

Letters to the editor of *Trends* will be warmly welcomed. Write your comments and criticisms. Suggestions on useful editorial content will be carefully considered.

LEGISLATIVE NEWS

New York

The New York State Commission Against Discrimination has been given power to enforce a 1955 law prohibiting discrimination in housing which receives government mortgage insurance. The commission now can enforce anti-discrimination laws affecting multiple dwellings receiving any type of public assistance (including tax-exemption, write-down of land cost, land assembly assistance, mortgage insurance, etc.) and single family homes in developments of 10 or more which receive FHA or VA mortgage assistance. The first housing department in a state anti-discrimination commission has been established with Edward Rutledge, former PHA racial relations advisor, as director. (Copies of the New York legislation are available from the New York State Committee on Discrimination in Housing, 35 West 32 Street, New York 1.)

New York City

A revised city housing code was enacted this year, aimed at eliminating dangerous conditions in the city's multiple dwellings. Special tax exemption and tax abatement are available to landlords who rehabilitate. A section of this law provides that "any dwelling to which any of the benefits of the law are applied must be open to occupancy without discrimination because of race, color, creed or religion." This provision will bring a substantial new area of existing housing under non-discrimination legislation. The tax abatement feature is designed to hold to a minimum the rent increases allowed for improvements under the New York State rent control law.

New Jersey

A bill to add FHA- and VA-insured housing to the categories of publicly assisted housing in which discrimination is prohibited was passed by the New Jersey Assembly this year, but died in a Senate committee. Coverage was broader than that of New York. All housing with government-insured financing was included, while the New York law omits single-family homes in developments of less than 10 units and excludes any housing aided before July 1955.

Michigan

The state legislature amended the civil rights law this year to include government housing as a place of public accommodation in which discrimination is punishable by fine.

Connecticut

Connecticut's Civil Rights Commission has interpreted the Connecticut law barring discrimination in publicly assisted housing to include housing receiving FHA mortgage insurance. The commission has also ruled that a real estate agent comes within the definition of "place of public accommodation," covered by the anti-discrimination law, making it illegal for an agent to refuse his services to any person because of race, color or creed. Copies of the ruling have been sent to all licensed brokers in the state.

Current Laws Summarized

Connecticut, New York and New Jersey have laws banning discrimination in publicly assisted housing. Connecticut and New York now include FHA-insured housing. Pennsylvania and Wisconsin forbid discrimination in public housing and urban redevelopment. Massachusetts, Michigan and Rhode Island prohibit discrimination in public housing. The laws in New York and Massachusetts specifically prohibit segregation. The laws in Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts and Rhode Island are enforced by the state administrative agency which enforces the fair employment practices laws.

Cities with legislation against discrimination in urban redevelopment, public housing and urban renewal projects are: Los Angeles, San Francisco, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Cincinnati, Cleveland and Toledo. New York City and Hartford ban discrimination in all publicly-aided housing. Discrimination in public housing is barred by law in Fresno and Richmond, California; Wilmington, Delaware; Washington, Baltimore, Boston, Pontiac, St. Louis, Omaha, Newark, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Providence and Pasco, Washington.

National Housing Census Planned for November

A House-Senate conference committee approved in July a $1,000,000 appropriation to the Commerce Department for a nationwide housing census to be taken in November. Results would be published late in 1957 or early in 1958.

"It is extremely important," said Miss Frances Levenson, executive director of the National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing, "that the census include racial breakdowns. That is the only way to get a reliable picture of the housing problems faced by minority groups."

Federal Mortgage Plan Lists Loans to Minorities

Partial figures on the first 16 months' operation of the Voluntary Home Mortgage Credit Program have now become available.

The program was established under the 1954 Housing Act to help minority families and those in remote areas who have been unable to get mortgage financing from regular sources. Individuals and builders who have twice been rejected by lenders may apply to a committee which then seeks financing from cooperating financial institutions throughout the country.

Progress reports covering housing available to minority groups show that from January 1955 through May 1956, 1,085 individual loans were placed and 1,129 individual applications were terminated, for various reasons, without being placed. For this same period, 1,938 loans were placed for builders and 31 applications terminated. A ratio of placement is given for individual applications during the first year only: From January 1955 through January 1956 there were 1,060 individual applications and 590 individual loans (55.7%) placed.

Builder figures represent individual home loans, making a total of 3,023 units available to minorities which received financing through the VHMCP during its first 16 months operation.

Housing Administrator Albert M. Cole has said that long waiting periods, which may have caused many applicants to withdraw, have now been greatly shortened.

A listing of the 16 regional offices of the Voluntary Home Mortgage Credit Program is available from the National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing.

NCDH Meeting Set

The annual meeting of the National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing will be held October 12, a Friday, in New York City.

Full details will be published in the October issue of *Trends* and in circular letters to NCDH affiliates.

Six Signs Go Down When One Goes Up

In a number of cities white families have refused to run when Negroes entered their neighborhood. No better and briefer report has come to our attention than the following, originally published by The Christian Century *and reprinted by* Reader's Digest:

St. Louis re-zoned a residential block on the "white side" of a racial population line in the heart of town. The gracious, substantial single-family houses on the shady street could now be remodeled as two-family dwellings. Immediately, and according to pattern, "For Sale" signs appeared in front yards all down the street. More signs went up when two Negro families moved into the block. It seemed the storm signals had been right, and "deterioration" had arrived.

But Samuel H. Marcus had a 16-room colonial brick house in the block—and a strong sense of a more serious and real deterioration. Soon his sign went up on his lawn. The lettering was large, and as unmistakable as its meaning: "This house is not for sale. We like our fine neighbors. Your race, religion and politics are not our concern. All who take pride in their homes are welcome on this street."

There were six "For Sale" signs in neighboring yards when Mr. Marcus planted his. Shortly thereafter all were removed. Reporters investigating the phenomenon get the clear impression that at least one block of solid St. Louis citizens has concluded that variety and a shifting status *is* the American way.

League Drafts Study Plan

The League of Women Voters of Champaign County, Illinois, has prepared a study outline on minority housing which digests the major literature and cites local experiences. The outline points to actions that could be taken in the community.

Cities Question Value Of Slum Razing Policy

New approaches to site selection are seen in some cities. In Philadelphia Housing Coordinator William Rafsky has announced "a key shift in emphasis." Looking at the results of years of attempted elimination of blight through slum clearance, Philadelphia is now convinced that work should start where blight "is nearest to zero," concentrating on the "fringes" of blight areas. At these points a combination of some slum clearance, rehabilitation and public housing in small scattered units can save and improve the neighborhood.

The Philadelphia Housing Authority's plan for 2,500 units scattered throughout the city on 21 small sites was supported by human relations groups, but there is mounting opposition from local residents who fear entrance of "new elements" into their neighborhoods.

On June 8, the city planning commission approved 14 sites, eight from the original list and six compromise sites.

In New York City a broad group of civic organizations recently urged city officials to adopt a policy like the Philadelphia plan in choosing sites for public and publicly assisted housing. The civic leaders stressed the need for a 2-year moratorium on sites in densely populated Negro slums and the choice of open areas or sites on the periphery of slums. All public agencies concerned with housing and planning should accept housing integration as a basic policy, they declared.

New York City is also launching a pilot study, partly financed by a federal demonstration grant, to find methods for checking blight in areas which have not yet become slums. The test area, on Manhattan's upper West Side, has a combination of good, bad and indifferent housing. The survey and analysis will cover the condition of each building and the basic problems of the area, including land use, population trends and community facilities. Recommendations will be made for demolition, renovation and future land use within an overall plan.

Hearings on Bias Urged

In letters to the chairmen of housing subcommittees in the Senate and House, the American Civil Liberties Union charged in July that federal housing programs lag "far behind" in progress toward integration. The ACLU called for congressional hearings to bring out "the evils and results of segregated housing," charging "the Supreme Court decision in public education can be nullified if residential segregation continues and grows."

TRENDS *IN HOUSING*

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Founded in 1950, the National Committee coordinates the activities of 25 civic, labor, religious and minority organizations concerned with discrimination in housing. A subscription to *Trends in Housing* is $2 a year; for a group of 10 or more the rate is $1 each.

ALGERNON D. BLACK, *Acting Chairman* • FRANCES LEVENSON, *Director*

EVELYN MERSON, *Editor*

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TRENDS IN HOUSING

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Cole Denies HHFA Helps Segregation

HHFA Administrator Albert Cole last month denied charges by the National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing that Federal housing policies encourage the spread of segregation.

The Committee had written President Eisenhower in August, that "despite your declaration that federal authority and funds should not be used to perpetuate or promote segregation . . . federal housing programs continue to reinforce and spread segregation."

Specific examples of Federal aid to segregated housing were cited in public housing, FHA- and VA-insured private housing. The Committee asked for a conference with the President, and noted that a sim-

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Open Occupancy Grows In Private Housing

The number of private open occupancy housing developments around the country is growing. Whether motivated by ideals or dollars, these projects have been successful — once they have hurdled difficult problems of land and financing.

Fifty unrestricted developments, ranging from 10 to 300 units, were found this year in a survey made for the Commission on Race and Housing.

Trends has collected information on several outstanding developments through interviews and correspondence. Projects of single-family houses are reported in this issue. Future articles will cover rental and other multi-family developments.

Sunnyhills, Calif.

Potentially largest of open-occupancy developments is Sunnyhills, a new subdivision with capacity for 1500 homes, sponsored by the United Auto Workers in Milpitas, Calif. It is a success story today after three years of struggle.

The UAW got into the housing business reluctantly but determinedly when a Ford plant employing 3500 members moved 60 miles from Richmond to Milpitas. Although new tracts were booming, the union found costs inflated and no houses available for 225 Negro members.

Shortly after Ford announced its projected move in 1953, the local union's housing committee surveyed the membership and found over 300 ready to buy a moderately priced house in an open-occupancy tract. The committee then talked with countless

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Broker Al McKee signs up a couple for their home in United Auto Workers project.

Builders Tell How To Aid Integration

Builders of integrated projects offer these tips for success:

- Project should offer equal—if possible, superior — value to competing all-white developments.
- Site should be good, and not near Negro or changing neighborhoods. Some isolation may be desirable, to avoid reaction of neighbors.
- Sales staff must fully understand and believe in integration policy.
- Promotion should be chiefly to white market; word of mouth will reach Negroes. Do not advertise "inter-racial." This means "Negro" to many.
- Where nonwhite demand is heavy, some occupancy control seems necessary.
- Land and financing remain the chief blocks; once these are located, experience shows a good chance of success.

Open Occupancy Grows In Housing

(continued from page 1)

builders and received many offers — but every builder insisted that "we can't build in the same location for your white and nonwhite members."

Finally, a builder agreed to try open occupancy, but he was repeatedly blocked in attempts to obtain land. Then, with the help of the local FHA Race Relations Advisor, Bob Pitts, another builder was found who already had land near Milpitas.

But no mortgage commitment could be obtained without staggering premiums. Bill Oliver, Co-Director of the International UAW's Fair Practices and Anti-Discrimination Department, and Phil Buskirk of the American Friends Service Committee flew to New York. The Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. agreed to take the mortgages on the same basis as other loans in the area.

Opposition from local governmental bodies came next. Without warning, or explanation, costs and requirements for sanitation and water facilities were sharply raised. A neighboring subdivider organized protest meetings and filed suit to prevent the Board of Supervisors from approving the UAW subdivision's plans. At this point the builder gave up, and the project seemed licked.

In November 1955, the UAW found a new firm willing to develop the project. The chief opposition—the adjoining subdivision of partly occupied and partly unsold homes — was also bought out.

Sales Boom

The new joint subdivision was opened last winter with a successful Christmas party for residents and prospective buyers —the latter including some Negro families. Eighty white families had been living in the original restricted tract; few have moved out since the advent of the new UAW open-occupancy policy. Existing houses sold slowly through the winter, but since Spring, when the first new UAW-sponsored models were put on view, sales have boomed.

In August, an FHA official said that "the level of 6 sales a week since July 4 hasn't been equalled by any developer in the country."

Eight models are now available, ranging from $10,700 to $16,000 for 3 bedroom 1½ bath homes. Sales are handled by two real-estate firms, one interracial, one white. Not all of the new homebuyers are Ford Workers. About one-third of new sales have been made to Negroes, who now are about one-tenth of Sunnyhills' residents. Salesmen have encouraged scattering of Negro families throughout the development.

Although in an earlier stage the union proudly released stories about its new "interracial" project, present promotion does not mention this aspect. Brochures stress "the West's first true planned community" with illustrations of the new school, recreation center, shopping center, $53-monthly payments, etc. The International UAW has taken an option on adjoining land for future development. Local 560 has purchased 8½ acres for a union center and recreation area.

UAW was helped in its long struggle to develop this project by many community groups in the area concerned with democratic living opportunities. The American Friends Service Committee's full-time Community Relations Secretary, Phil Buskirk, works closely with the union, the community and the building industry. Councils for Civic Unity, ministers' and other groups have helped. The AFL building trades unions cooperated by setting up a committee on building standards to guarantee good value in the project.

Buskirk and Arnold Callan, UAW Sub-Regional Director, are enthusiastic about prospects for integration in Sunnyhills and its important effect on the surrounding Santa Clara Valley. Local opposition has calmed down, and thousands of new residents pouring into the area give it a flexible character, suitable for further interracial development, they believe.

Concord Park, Pa.

Most publicized of new developments is Concord Park, a project of 139 moderately priced homes in suburban Philadelphia, now almost completely sold on a 55%-45% white-Negro controlled occupancy basis.

Morris Milgram, a young Philadelphia builder, became convinced in 1952 of the need and feasibility of building unrestricted housing. But his personal conviction proved insufficient to secure financing until he joined forces in 1953 with George Otto, a Quaker and established community developer of conservative reputation. Together, they formed Concord Park, Inc. a stock corporation with a respected Board of Directors. Within a year, members of the Society of Friends and other interested persons oversubscribed a $150,000 stock issue. Construction funds were then pledged by a local bank.

The corporation purchased a 50-acre site in Trevose, Pa. relatively isolated from other housing developments. Then followed a difficult 17-month period seeking mortgage sources for homebuyers. Over 2 dozen institutions turned them down. Mortgage and loan associations, union and church pension funds and savings banks all thought the project too risky.

In 1954, after some houses were already up, the Bowery Savings Bank of New York agreed to take a majority of the mortgages, some at par, some at 1½% discount.

The original occupancy goal was simulation of Philadelphia's population — about 80% white and 20% Negro. Promotion was aimed at the white market, with general press and radio advertising and special mailings to lists of liberal and peace organizations. But the first rush of buyers were overwhelmingly Negro.

Milgram attributes this to the simple fact of pent-up demand; less than 1% of new housing had been available previously to the Negro 20% of the population. But he also holds responsible an original sales force, trained in conventional real estate practices, which regarded Concord Park as a Negro development and concentrated on Negro sales, often discouraging white applicants.

Controls Set

Although some of the Board felt that the intense Negro housing demand should be met, the corporation decided that if Concord Park was to be an example of a true interracial community, some controls must be imposed.

The pattern of 55%-45% enables salesmen to state that "the majority of residents will be white families." Although there were fears that Negroes would resent this policy, Milgram reports that those turned down or put on the waiting list until there are sufficient white sales, appreciate this aim.

In April 1955, a new sales manager, dedicated to the open-occupancy goal, came to the project, and sales to white families mounted. Today, with all but 16 houses

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Reports due soon

Detailed and evaluated case studies of open-occupancy housing developments will be published early in 1957 as part of a comprehensive study by the Commission on Race and Housing.

Operating under a $235,000 grant from the Fund for the Republic, the independent Commission, chaired by Earl B. Schwulst, President of the Bowery Savings Bank of New York, is conducting 24 research projects on minority housing.

A report on a questionnaire survey prepared by The Committee on Civil Rights in East Manhattan will also be available this fall.

Open Occupancy

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sold, Concord Park is an integrated as well as interracial community, in the opinion of its builder and residents. A number of community organizations — womens' clubs, girl scouts, the civic association—have interracial membership with officers of both races.

Although most of the original stockholders and the builders were prepared to make no profit on their pioneering investment in Concord Park, by June of this year, backers had received two dividends. In view of the lack of experience which led to an expensive trial and error process, backers feel that future projects may prove even better investments.

Milgram and Otto are now completing Greenbelt Knoll, 19 contemporary homes of outstanding design on an attractive wooded site, selling from $19,000-$24,000. Eleven homes have been bought to date, one by Milgram himself. Benefiting from experience, occupancy in this development will be controlled at two-thirds white and one-third Negro.

"Hell's Half Acre"

In Madison, Wisconsin, builder J. J. Sinaiko has since 1952 put up 36 low-cost prefabricated homes and sold half to white and half to Negro families. Eight of these houses sold at $12,400, five at $9500 and 22 at $6250.

Sinaiko's lowest-priced house was a prefab by National Homes, its price kept down by his purchase from the city of tax-delinquent lots in a then-blighted area known as "Hell's Half Acre."

Today, stimulated by Sinaiko's new building, a concerted cleanup campaign by city agencies and neighborhood groups has helped transform the area into "a good residential neighborhood where Negro and white homeowners live amicably side by side" according to Madison's *Capital Times*.

Prior to Sinaiko's activity, there had been no building in the area since 1910-25. A few Negro families had moved in during the 20's, but even today, the neighborhood remains predominantly white. Two of Sinaiko's original purchasers have resold to white families since 1953. There have been no panic sales or hostility evidenced to Negroes. Values have definitely improved. Six new homes are being built in the area, one by a Negro family.

Although Sinaiko originally expected to sell most of his houses to Negroes, he has been forced instead to set a white "quota" and to solicit Negro purchases through church groups to assure balanced sales. He attributes this to absence of comparable low-cost housing in Madison, and the relatively small Negro population.

Sinaiko's chief problem has been financing. His current project of 20 homes at $9500 was turned down by five mortgage brokers. He has recently secured financing through the efforts of the Voluntary Home Mortgage Credit Program from the New York Life Insurance Company, but delays have added to his costs. Although in 1954 he stated "there are now no insurmountable problems in the way of producing low income open occupancy housing wherever it is needed," today Sinaiko feels that "unless the money market changes, this is an exceedingly speculative venture and should be processed with great care."

Yellow Springs, Ohio

The Porter Construction Company has put up 42 prefabricated homes in Yellow Springs, Ohio and to date sold 13 to white and 9 to Negro families.

Builder William Hooper says: "We started our subdivision on an open-occupancy basis because we felt this was the only logical way to add to a village that was already largely integrated." A controlled occupancy policy was soon found necessary to keep the project from becoming predominantly Negro, even though no publicity had mentioned the tract's unrestricted policy. Hooper says that about 30% of the total occupants will be Negro families.

Initial mortgage financing was secured from a local bank without difficulty, but when the bank was unable to supply further needed funds, Hooper had great trouble finding additional financing. "The mixed character of the subdivision is the *only* aspect that has made this difficult" he believes.

Relations among families in Westgate are very good, Hooper reports, and community reaction has in general been positive. He admits that some sales were lost because of belief that the project would be all or predominantly Negro, and his unwillingness to publicize a quota policy.

"Although I'm a builder first and interested in aiding mixed housing second, I would like to encourage other builders to take a lead in this field" Hooper declares.

Scattered Lots in Minneapolis

In Minneapolis, builder Edward N. Tilsen has since 1944 sold 44 single homes on lots scattered in a 20 square block predominantly white area to 40 Negro and 4 white families. Despite the heavy Negro proportion of sales, the scattered locations have produced an integrated neighborhood, less than 20% of which is Negro.

Homes in the $12,000 range were promoted chiefly to the Negro market. Considerable panic selling followed the first purchases by Negroes, some of it encouraged by real estate brokers, according to the Minneapolis Urban League, which helped Tilsen with promotion. Today, about two years later, a stabilized pattern appears to be holding.

Shelton Granger of the Urban League notes that "although this project has worked it has not proven effective in changing attitudes of builders in suburban communities."

Groups Buy Land

Another approach has been taken by middle-income groups in Connecticut, Illinois and California, who have bought land together, then sold lots on an unrestricted basis.

Village Creek, Conn.

In 1949, a group of New Yorkers bought an attractive parcel of land in Norwalk, Conn., then sold lots with covenants *prohibiting* discrimination. Much of the land was isolated, bordering on Long Island Sound and marshland, but one close neighbor worked hard to stop them. Roger Willcox, builder, and one of the origin-

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NCDH Meeting in N.Y. Seeks Housing for All

"Rebuilding Our Cities for Everybody" is the theme of the Annual Meeting of the National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing, at the Hotel Park Lane in New York City on October 12.

Panel sessions will discuss "Keys to Desegregation" in public housing policy; "Neighborhood Stabilization;" and "Toward a Free Market in Private Housing — The Role of Builder, Lender, Broker and Neighbor." Leaders from all segments of public and private housing will participate.

An evening dinner session will feature major addresses by Robert C. Weaver, Administrator, New York State Temporary Housing Rent Commission; Lloyd Garrison, prominent civil rights attorney and advisor to Adlai Stevenson; and George Doub, U. S. Assistant Attorney General, who has handled housing cases for the Eisenhower Administration.

Presentation of the First Annual Walter White Award for Outstanding Achievement in the Field of Intergroup Relations and Housing will be made at the evening session. The award will be made by a committee composed of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Oscar Hammerstein II, Judge J. Waties Waring, Ben Fisher of the United Steelworkers and Reginald Johnson of the National Urban League.

Minorities Get Little Aid From 1956 Housing Act

After a bitter fight, chiefly over public housing provisions, in the last minutes before its July adjournment Congress enacted a 1956 Housing Act which failed to meet the needs outlined by groups concerned with minority housing, but which in the words of the industry publication *House and Home*, "has something for nearly everyone." Chief provisions affecting housing for minorities:

Low-Rent Public Housing. Authorizes 35,000 units of public housing per year for the next two years, in addition to the balance of uncommitted units authorized under the Housing Act of 1955.

Before a locality is eligible for any public housing, its "workable program" for the prevention and elimination of slums must be approved by HHFA.

Urban Renewal. Relocation payments for those displaced by urban renewal operations will be reimbursed by the Federal Government up to $100 per individual or family and $2,000 for a business.

Authorizes federal funds for preliminary studies of the feasibility of urban renewal programs, and for longer-range programs.

FHA. Rental Housing (Section 207). Increases the FHA-insured mortgage from 80% to 90% of estimated value of the project and increases the mortgage ceilings to $8100 per unit for four-family structures and $8400 per unit for elevator buildings.

Single Family Homes (Section 203). Existing houses may now get the same FHA mortgage terms as new houses.

Cooperative Housing (Section 213). Reduces the proportion of veterans needed in a cooperative to qualify it for a 95% FHA-insured mortgage and expands the definition of veterans to include World War I as well as World War II and Korea.

Permits construction of a project while a cooperative group is being organized, and permits FHA to insure mortgages where the developer certifies that he intends to sell the project to a non-profit cooperative at actual project cost within two years after completion.

Provides an FHA staff to help non-profit cooperative groups.

Low-Cost Housing for Displaced Families (Section 221). Increases mortgage ceilings to $9,000 and $10,000 in high-cost areas. Increases the maximum repayment period to 40 years and increases the ratio of loan to value to 100% of appraised value.

Repairs and Improvements (Title I). Increases the maximum loan for improvement of single-family homes to $3,500 and increases the maximum repayment period to five years.

FNMA Secondary Market Operations. Gives FNMA new authority to make advance commitment to purchase FHA-and VA-insured mortgages.

Housing Research. Authorizes program of housing research to provide data on the nation's housing inventory, the need for low and middle income housing and the housing market demand.

Brokerage Firm to Aid Minorities in Suburbs

A real estate brokerage firm has been set up in Ardmore, Pa. to sell houses to minority group families in suburban Philadelphia. The Society of Friends and other religious groups took the initiative in organizing the company.

An executive secretary, real estate broker and insurance broker form the staff of Friends Suburban Housing Inc., a licensed real estate corporation. Initial expenses will be covered by issuing shares of stock; to date 143 persons have subscribed $4300. It is expected that the usual 5% brokerage fee will eventually make the operation self-supporting.

In the first two months a number of listings were obtained and one sale, in an established fine neighborhood, was made to a Negro family.

One Market FHA Goal Official Tells Brokers

"The essential encouragement which FHA is giving to the matter of minority group housing is and must continue to be in the direction of the one market concept," Deputy FHA Commissioner Charles E. Sigety told the National Association of Real Estate Brokers, meeting in August in Los Angeles.

Sigety noted the tremendous growth of the Negro market, and the need for more information on housing demand and present restrictive factors.

The FHA official mentioned 39 integrated private housing developments throughout the country which have received FHA insurance. "The fact that these integrated projects have been successful has led other sponsors to submit proposals to our offices," he said.

Cole Denies Bias

(continued from page 1)

ilar letter, written to him one year previously, had never received a reply.

Mr. Cole replied for the President in mid-September that "his present schedule makes it impossible to arrange the conference with your committee." Cole indicated his own sympathy with the aims of the Committee, but disagreement with measures it had recommended. He cited information previously made public by him, showing that Federal housing programs are aiding minority housing.

Answers One Year Later

The Committee's charges had originally been made to Mr. Cole in June 1955 in a letter written at the request of Senator Prescott Bush of Connecticut. Bush forwarded the letter to Cole. In May of this year, almost one year later, Cole released to the press his reply to Senator Bush, denying the Committee's complaints. He cited programs previously reported in his testimony at Congressional hearings on the 1956 Housing bill (see *Trends*, August issue) to show that the Federal Government's objective is "the realization of a good home in a decent neighborhood for all Americans," and that "our efforts in this direction have been vigorous, continuing, and I believe, productive."

Chief actions cited by Cole were a 1954 conference on minority housing with industry and civic leaders, the Voluntary Home Mortgage Credit Program's loans for 1800 units of minority housing, and the provision of public housing for large percentages of minority families needing low-rent housing. He reiterated that in policies of tenant selection and relocation housing "we should rely heavily on local responsibility and local wisdom to work out solutions, with appropriate assistance, stimulation and leadership from the Federal Government which is continually "seeking to find new and better ways . . . for the elimination of racial discrimination in housing."

In July, The National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing wrote Senator Bush that Mr. Cole's answer did not deny the basic charge of Federal aid to segregation, "which is a clear abdication of federal responsibility and in violation of decisions by the Supreme Court." His reply, it was pointed out, merely reported attempts by his agency to foster production of "minority housing." His statement that Federal encouragement had led to production of much new housing for minorities was termed vague. Figures showing specific results were requested.

CORRESPONDENTS REPORT:

Champaign-Urbana

1455 citizens of these two adjoining towns in Illinois have signed an Open Letter, appearing as a full page advertisement in two local papers, affirming their belief in an unsegregated community, and their welcome for neighbors "on a personal basis without regard to race, creed, or country of origin."

The Open Letter, a brief statement of dedication to equality in personal practices, was prepared by a group of citizens who had first been aroused by anti-Negro incidents in the South. Meeting to discuss what they could do to help, they realized that serious employment and housing problems and definite segregation existed for Negroes in their own town. Because many realtors stated that "we wouldn't mind selling or renting to Negroes but neighbors wouldn't stand for it," the group felt that a public announcement would show the community that there were "neighbors" who would stand for it.

On Palm Sunday, every church in the two towns offered copies of the Open Letter to its congregation. Forms were taken home and mailed in individually to avoid group pressure. After publication of the Letter, favorable newspaper comment was received, and no unfavorable reaction was publicly expressed. A chief reaction was surprise from citizens who had been unaware that Negroes faced difficulties. Organizers of the campaign felt an important dividend was the educational effect from many discussions provoked by the Open Letter. A Council for Community Integration has been formed to put the principles of the Open Letter into practice.

Brooklyn

Twenty-nine womens' organizations, working with the Kings County Council of the New York State Commission Against Discrimination, have issued a "Statement on Democratic Housing" affirming their belief that all persons should have equal opportunity to rent, buy or build anywhere in Brooklyn, and expressing their personal welcome to all good neighbors.

The group included Protestant, Catholic, and Jewish organizations, Sororities, parents' and health groups, and women's clubs. News stories quoting the statement were carried in all major New York City newspapers. As a follow up, an institute with the housing industry is planned.

Philadelphia

The city's Human Relations Commission has started a thorough study of the integration program of the Philadelphia Housing Authority, under the direction of Dr. Robert B. Johnson. It is expected to be completed by early Fall.

Houston

The NAACP has requested a hearing on desegregation of San Felipe Courts, Houston's largest public housing project. The all white project, built in 1938 in a predominantly Negro area near the city's center, displaced many Negro families, who were relocated in other Negro public housing projects. Today San Felipe has 650 white residents and 340 vacancies. Housing officials attribute the vacancies to the fact that the project is in a predominantly Negro area. They admit that there is a great need among Negroes for housing and that if Negroes were admitted there would be no vacancies.

Richmond, Calif.

New housing now being planned to replace temporary government war housing which had been operated on an integrated basis, will not be available to nonwhites. The number of new housing units will be less than those destroyed, and tenant removal and demolition of structures has been started far in advance of any new building. Civic groups had previously warned of inadequate protection for resident minority families in the Public Housing Administration's program for disposal of its war housing.

Portland

A survey recently completed by the Portland Urban League has produced evidence that entrance of nonwhite families into new neighborhoods has not affected property values and that although many people say they would not object to Negroes living nearby, most believe their neighbors would.

A market price study revealed a general upward trend in test and control areas, and showed that general characteristics of house and neighborhoods affected selling prices more than racial factors. An attitude study found that about 50% of those interviewed favored integration in housing, but that two-thirds of those living in close proximity to nonwhites answered favorably.

The survey has been widely circulated by the Urban League, and a housing program is now underway based on its findings.

Nonwhite Dispersion Opens D.C. Market

Increasing residential dispersion of nonwhite families in Washington, D. C. has opened up the housing market and made the urban renewal relocation program far more successful than that of more restricted cities, reports George Nesbitt in the August issue of *Land Economics*.

The writer, a racial relations specialist in the Urban Renewal Administration, discusses in detail the increasing pattern of residential dispersion in the nation's capital over the past 15 years. The scattering of nonwhite families has proceeded in an orderly fashion, he reports, and for the most part without expressions of violent opposition and "panic selling," nor has it occurred only or chiefly in deteriorating neighborhoods. This has happened despite a network of property groups organized to oppose nonwhite entry into neighborhoods, and—until recently—segregation in public housing and schools.

Favorable factors in Nesbitt's view were the large volume of new home construction for rental and sale in Washington, a significant portion of which was available to nonwhites, the suburban movement leaving housing available in various sections of the city, the unusually high average of nonwhite family incomes, and a deep-rooted tradition of home ownership among Washington Negroes of all income levels.

Relocation Aided

Nesbitt points out that the dispersion trend has given the city opportunity for more rational planning and management of its land use and housing supply. For example, 1,000 nonwhite families were relocated in all parts of the city from its first re-development area in what Housing Administrator Cole termed "the most successful undertaking of its kind yet carried out in any American city."

"Freed from the pressure of excessive pent up nonwhite housing need," Nesbitt notes, "a renewal program can attack racial minority congestion community wide, enjoy an expeditious relocation operation, expect a greater degree of citizen acceptance and look forward to surer, more lasting upgrading in renewed areas."

Nesbitt notes that the Washington experience should now accumulate evidence challenging assumptions that nonwhites "like to live that way," "are happier with their own," "won't move far out," "won't maintain property" and the like. First hand experience is now available, he believes, which will shift the focus of the industry from racial factors and fears to more objective realities.

Bankers Approve Negro Loans

A published report of the Committee on Financing Minority Housing of the Mortgage Bankers Association of America states that "the Negro market . . . will provide a growing source of desirable loan business," and declares that "where such loans have been well conceived, they have ordinarily been successful."

The Committee urges that lenders concentrate on the availability of more sites for Negro families, as the "key obstacle to a more rapid expansion of effective demand."

In a questionnaire circulated to over 1300 lenders, the Committee found little evidence of bias as motivation for not lending to Negroes. However, evidence of fear and uncertainty, based on lack of knowledge of characteristics of the Negro market, was noted.

A tendency of lenders to lump Negro borrowers as a group, rather than to treat them as separate individuals with the same consideration as white borrowers, was criticized by the Committee.

The report concluded that wherever loans had been made to minority families based on the same criteria used for the white market, they have "without exception been successful."

Catholic Digest Sees Gap In Principle and Practice

"Eight out of ten whites agree with the Declaration of Independence that 'all men are created equal'. Seven out of ten say they like, rather than dislike most Negroes. Yet only four out of ten would be willing to live next door to Negroes. Only five out of ten would be willing to live in the same neighborhood."

"Of northern whites who express a wish to do away with segregation, a good fourth say they would refuse to live next door to Negroes."

These statements, illustrating a wide gap between principle and practice, are quoted from a recent nationwide survey made by the *Catholic Digest*, reported in its August issue. Two-thousand interviews in all parts of the country revealed that "in theory most whites accept Negroes; in practice, few do." "The only explanation for the contradictory answers" concludes the Digest, "is that many whites are guilty of contradictory thinking."

Congress Studies Housing

A study of the relationship between income and housing is underway this fall by the Senate Banking Committee in response to proposals for a middle-income housing program. Other housing studies will examine FHA's management and sale of foreclosed property, and review the banking and credit picture.

CAA Bars Separate Facilities

Segregated airport facilities may no longer be constructed with federal funds, the Civil Aeronautics Authority announced in May. The C.A.A. had projected expenditures of some $63 million of federal funds for the year starting July 1.

Party Platforms Ignore Testimony on Housing Bias

The National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing asked platform committees of both political parties in August for a plank pledging executive action to bar segregation in all federally-assisted housing programs. Platforms adopted by Republican and Democratic parties bore no evidence of this testimony.

Presidential candidates of both parties have expressed themselves on the problem of housing discrimination. President Eisenhower in 1954 pledged strengthening of administrative policies" . . . to assure equal opportunity for all citizens to acquire . . . good and well located homes," and said that where Federal funds and authority were involved there should be no discrimination. Adlai Stevenson, on several occasions, has declared that housing segregation in the North is as serious a problem as school segregation in the South, and was reported by the New York *Times* to have placed equality in housing ahead of equality in public education on his list of civil rights priorities.

Renewal Institutes Set

The National Urban League has scheduled a series of 10 regional institutes on urban renewal, for exchange of ideas and facts among planners, housers and intergroup relations specialists.

Institutes have been held in Elizabeth, New Jersey, and Warren, Ohio, each covering a number of cities in the area. Further institutes this year are scheduled for Detroit (late November) Oklahoma City (early December) and Washington, D. C. Institutes will be held in Kansas City, (January), Chicago (early Spring), and three other as yet undetermined regional centers.

Literature

A Manual of Intergroup Relations, by John P. Dean and Alex Rosen. 1955. Univ. of Chicago Press, Chicago 37, Ill. $3.75. Practical principles and techniques for those working to reduce discrimination.

The Negro Potential by Prof. Eli Ginsberg. Columbia Univ. Press, 1956. Part of a study on "Conservation of Human Resources." Ginsberg finds that the Negro cannot take his proper place among whites in work if he has not mingled with them as child and young adult.

Non Discrimination Clauses in Regard to Public Housing, Private Housing and Urban Redevelopment. Housing and Home Finance Agency, Washington 25, D.C. Texts of existing legislation, revised, September 1956.

Houses and People; A Study Guide on Housing. Department of Social Welfare, National Council of Churches. Detailed study units for local church groups, carrying out the policies against housing segregation adopted by national church groups. Published in September, 1956 issue of *Social Progress*, by Dep't of Social Education and Action, Presbyterian Church of U.S.A., 1009 Sloan St., Crawfordsville, Ind.

A Banker Relates Experiences in Financing Nonwhite Housing. Earl B. Schwulst, President, Bowery Savings Bank of N. Y. reports that substantial loans made to open-occupancy housing developments were a "good business proposition." Available from the Housing and Home Finance Agency.

"The Negro's New Economic Life," "Fortune," September 1956. Describes the expanding Negro market, pointing out that it has no basic difference from the white market. Housing is seen as the only field where the Negro's situation may be worsening.

RADIO SCRIPT —*"Termites in the House."* A hard-hitting half-hour script effectively dramatizes facts on housing discrimination. Available in script form (free) or recorded ($3.00) from American Jewish Committee, 386 4th Avenue, New York, N. Y.

FILM —*"Barrier."* Half-hour film, shows problems faced by a Negro doctor who purchases a home in a new tract development in California. Available on loan (free) from NCDH.

Nonwhite Market Surveys Measure Housing Demand

Studies of the nonwhite market made by the Federal Housing Administration in a number of cities have revealed population increases, gains in income, and the specific price brackets in which minority families need and can pay for housing.

To date, FHA has made 59 specific studies and devoted a substantial part of 40 other studies to the nonwhite market. Ninety-three other studies contain some information in this area. Thirty-five studies were made in 1956, and studies are now under way in Seattle, Portland and Cleveland. Underlying data is available to local groups.

FHA's goal of minority market studies in all its 168 Standard Metropolitan Areas has been limited by lack of funds and personnel. Local groups may submit requests for such studies in their area, and may find it useful to work with FHA market analysts in setting up specific questions needing answers.

Urban League

The Urban League of Columbus Ohio has prepared its own survey of the nonwhite market, and is now circulating to the housing industry specific information on income, size of families, desires for rental and purchase at different price levels and other relevant information.

Wagner Names Group To Speed Integration

The Mayor of New York City has appointed a committee to help formulate public housing policy to advance integration, following conferences with representatives of civic groups concerned about residential segregation in the city.

On August 1, representatives of 18 major New York Civic agencies, under leadership of the New York State Committee Against Discrimination in Housing presented a "site-selection" statement to the Mayor. The statement urged a 2-year moratorium on selection of sites in areas of heavy minority concentration, location of new housing on vacant land, management policies designed to promote integration in public housing, and consideration of race-relations factors in all city planning, with the aim of fostering residential integration.

Following the meeting, the Mayor appointed a committee composed of the City Planning Commission Chairman, the Director of the city's Commission on Intergroup Relations, the Executive Director of the New York Housing Authority, and an Assistant to the Mayor.

The New York Journal-American editorialized: "Racial bias is deplorable anywhere. It is particularly deplorable if expenditure of public money tends to promote it."

Legal Action

Savannah Appeal Heard

Argument on an appeal from a District Court decision upholding segregation in Savannah public housing projects was heard before the 5th Circuit Court of Appeals on October 8th.

Attorneys for the NAACP seek an injunction to prevent allocation of federal funds for construction of segregated public housing. The case against the Savannah Housing Authority was dismissed by the District Court last October.

FHA Case Set for January

January 10, 1957, is the new trial date for a major case testing discrimination in selling FHA-insured housing in Sacramento, California. NAACP attorneys are challenging the right of the Sacramento Real Estate Board and individual builders to restrict sale and rental of housing receiving federal mortgage insurance. Trial was put over from an original July date. (The above cases were reported in detail in the August *Trends*)

LAW ENFORCEMENT

New York: Metcalf-Baker Law

Fifteen cases involving private housing discrimination have been filed with the New York State Commission Against Discrimination in the first two months of its new jurisdiction over FHA and VA-aided housing. The Commission also received reports of the first voluntary compliance in a private rental project.

Chairman Charles Abrams reported last month that nearly 300 Negro families had recently acquired residence in Title I developments where tenants were predominantly white, and that no friction had occurred. He also noted that there had been no reduction in new construction because of the new anti-discrimination laws.

"Experience . . . has shown," said Mr. Abrams, "that if compliance with the law begins with the initial renting of the developments, few difficulties are experienced thereafter." Builders' fears that renting to minority families would discourage others have not been realized, he stated. Moreover, he added, recent studies show that the demand among Negros for privately built houses was not large enough to justify fears of "inundation."

Mr. Abrams also reported "widespread pledges of cooperation" from realtors and builders to see that minority applicants were considered on the same basis as others.

Other steps taken in enforcement of the law:

- FHA and VA have agreed to send the Commission periodic lists of all federally-insured housing. These lists may be made available to interested groups and those seeking housing. Both agencies have agreed to revise a sticker used on builders' application forms to set forth provisions of the anti-discrimination law and SCAD's jurisdiction.

- FHA and VA have assigned representatives to work closely with SCAD and with lenders and builders, to promote compliance.

- SCAD has written builders, realtors, lenders, mayors of cities and Boards of Supervisors, outlining the law's provisions and the availability of SCAD's Housing Division for aid.

Ed Rutledge, SCAD housing director, noted that a drop in FHA commitments may be expected in the months ahead, because its interest rate is restricted to 4½% and banks can now get higher rates on conventional loans.

Los Angeles: Redevelopment

In 1951, after a hard battle, community groups won a city ordinance providing that all plans and contracts for redevelopment should specifically prohibit discrimination and segregation. This year, the first major redevelopment project in the Bunker Hill Area got under way. The Los Angeles County Conference on Community Relations protested that initial plans contained no anti-discrimination provisions. The City Attorney recently ruled that the city ordinance was "advisory" only, and that another specific resolution must be passed by the City Council to apply its provisions to the Bunker Hill project. Another hard fight is anticipated. The NAACP has indicated that it will file suit if anti-discrimination provisions are not included.

Providence: Public Housing

Civic organizations united in the Rhode Island Committee on Discrimination in Housing have been conducting a battle with the local Housing Authority on its segregation policies for many years. In 1950, the City Council of Providence passed a resolution opposing racial discrimination or segregation in any publicly supported housing. In 1952 a formal documented complaint of segregation was submitted to the State Commission Against Discrimination. The Housing Authority continued to claim that its "separate but equal" policies did not violate the law.

In July, a *Providence Journal* reporter unearthed a never-publicized 1952 opinion of the State's Attorney General, declaring the Housing Authority's practice of segregating Negro families in separate projects or separate units of projects to be in violation of the State Anti-Discrimination law. Despite repeated complaints by civic groups, the opinion had never been made public by SCAD.

The *Journal* termed the Commission's silence on the ruling "a shameful suppression" and declared "The Commission's resignation is not too high a price to pay for restoration of public confidence in the administration of Rhode Island's anti-discrimination law."

The Committee Against Discrimination in Housing has submitted a complaint to the Public Housing Administration in Washington and has been advised that the situation will be investigated. The State Commission's reaction to the publicity on its suppression of the Attorney General's decision is also awaited, while some groups are considering court action.

Letters

"*Trends in Housing* is a splendid addition to the tools of our trade, and I congratulate and thank you for making it available to intergroup workers and other concerned persons who need such information very much. Our united effort should now be directed to making it most widely available."

MARSHALL BRAGDON, President
National Ass'n of
Intergroup Relations Officials

"I congratulate you on a very impressive publication. It has a lot of meat... is well written, and the layout is excellent. Your only headache now is to keep up the high standard you have set..."

IRA S. ROBBINS, Executive Vice President
N.Y. Citizens Housing & Planning Council

"Congratulations for taking this important step. Your first issue is chuck full of important information. We are processing an order for a dozen copies."

GEORGE SCHERMER, Exec. Director
Philadelphia Commission
on Human Relations

"Very informative...I would like to congratulate you on a first rate publication."

SHELTON B. GRANGER, Exec. Sec'y
Minneapolis Urban League

"The first issue of *Trends* was excellent, and I am convinced it will be of immense value to us."

PHILIP G. SADLER,
Special Ass't to the Commissioner,
Public Housing Administration

"The first issue was excellent, attractive in format, meaty in content, and interesting to read. Herewith a check for 10 subscriptions."

MORRIS P. GLUSHEIN
International Ladies Garment
Workers Union

"We at Concord Park wish to congratulate you on this very fine job. For the first time we have a source of facts for our frequent discussions with prospective purchasers when they refer to situations in other parts of the country."

STUART WALLACE
Sales Manager

"Congratulations on your first issue. It is forceful and informative. We are enclosing an order for a group subscription of 17 copies."

DR. FRANK S. HORNE, Executive Director
New York City Commission on
Intergroup Relations

Open Occupancy

(continued from page 3)

ators of the community, feels that this opposition contributed to long delays in approval of mortgage financing by FHA.

Lots sold from $500-$3000, and included beach rights and community property. Buyers put up and financed their own houses, which range from $8000-$50,000. Negro buyers had no trouble getting financing, Willcox reports. Today the community is about two-thirds white, one-third Negro. Original buyers were New York commuters, but recently some Norwalk residents, including a few local Negroes, have bought lots. 42 houses have been built to date on 72 available lots.

All sales have been by word-of-mouth. There has been no advertising. Willcox reports that after about 20 lots had been sold to whites, real effort was made to locate Negro buyers. After the first sale to a Negro, he recalls, "the grapevine in Harlem must have really gone to work. In the next 2 weeks, 16 lots were sold to Negroes." Some of our original people began to worry that the balance might be tipped, that this might become a majority Negro community." We talked it over with our first Negro buyer and she felt the same way. The grapevine then went to work in reverse. For 2 months not a single Negro prospect showed up. We never had a quota, but the approximate two-third, one-third ratio has remained, even with considerable resale of lots."

Lawrence Tract

In California, a small tract was bought by members of the Palo Alto Fair Play Council five years ago, to be developed as a demonstration in interracial living. Lots were sold to equal numbers of Negroes, Orientals and Caucasians. Today fourteen families have built houses conforming to high architectural standards and live in close neighborly relations. Provision has been made for the group to buy back a house if it cannot immediately be sold so as to maintain the racial balance. The neighboring area has undergone rapid development since the tract was started, and has become integrated to some extent, as builders have put up homes for a few minority families.

York Cooperative

In 1944, a small group of Church of the Brethren members started a housing cooperative in a Chicago suburb. Membership soon included families of Catholic, Jewish and other Protestant denominations. A Japanese-American family was admitted without question in 1945, but when a Negro lawyer, who had done legal work for the Co-op applied for membership in 1946, a heated issue arose.

The membership finally voted by a bare majority to maintain the open membership policy, which is a part of every Rochdale cooperative's by-laws.

Some families withdrew, but new white families entered the co-op along with later Oriental, Negro and interracial families. Today, its 72 families are predominantly Caucasian. About one-sixth are Negro.

At one period, a flood of Negro applications produced fears that the pressure for housing would lead through turnover to a heavily Negro community. The problem was discussed, and all members agreed that maintenance of an interracial community was a mutual goal. Membership now seems stable and the Co-op has a waiting list of racial composition similar to present membership.

The Co-op had no difficulty in original land purchase nor in later purchase of additional land. There has been considerable neighborhood opposition. When the first Negro family joined, petitions were circulated and a public protest meeting was held. Members of the Co-op presented their views and stood their ground. Recently, efforts to zone the Co-op out of the local school district were defeated with the aid of the Superintendant of Schools. Today, relations with the surrounding community have improved considerably, and neighboring land has been developed into subdivisions, with no effect noted on sales or prices.

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ALGERNON D. BLACK, *Acting Chairman*

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Integration Gaining Favor, Survey Finds

The American public is far more favorable toward residential integration than it was 14 years ago, according to a survey made by the National Opinion Research Center. A majority now indicate that they would not object if a Negro family of similar income and education moved into their block.

Similar questions on integration in schools, transportation and housing, put to a representative cross section of Americans in 1942, 1944, and 1956, reveal a marked increase in acceptance of integration in all fields, in all parts of the country, over the 14 year period.

In 1942, 70% of the American public said they would object when asked: "If a Negro with the same income and education as you have moved into your block, would it make any difference to you?". In 1956, 51% replied that they would *not* object.

In the North, the percent of those who did not object to residential proximity increased from 42% to 58% from 1942 to 1956. In the South, it increased from 12% to 38%.

A summary of the NORC survey, "*Attitudes Toward Desegregation*" was published in the December issue of *Scientific American.*

Of the three aspects of integration on which they were queried, Northerners were least tolerant toward residential proximity, Southerners most tolerant.

Interviewers reported that people felt strongly — pro and con — on the subject of integration. They "consistently showed a livelier interest in this topic than in almost any other public question" NORC said.

Among other findings of the survey:

• In both North and South, younger people for the most part are most ready to accept integration. They account in part (but only in part, the study says) for the general shift in sentiment over the past 14 years.

• While education produces greater tolerance toward school or transportation integration, "strangely enough, education

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Fair Housing Bills Readied in 12 States

A drive to outlaw housing discrimination is in full swing throughout the country. Bills against housing bias have been introduced or are being readied in 12 state legislatures. For the first time, some cover private housing which receives no public aid.

On March 2, Washington became the second state in the nation to enact legislation banning discrimination in private housing receiving government insurance aid, as Governor Rosselini signed a measure with provisions similar to New York State's present Metcalf-Baker law. Enforcement of the law was given to the State Board Against Discrimination. Washington's law does not contain limits on size of the housing development and date of construction which are present in the New York law.

New legislation has also been introduced or is being drafted in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, California, Oregon, Ohio, Illinois and New Mexico. In the first five states, existing anti-bias statutes would be extended; in the others, this is the initial action in the field of housing discrimination.

Whereas anti-bias legislation in housing was pioneered by New York State in a series of laws of widening coverage from 1939 to 1956, this year's bills show a full jump — covering all housing, or at least all types of publicly assisted housing, including government-insured housing.

Life Magazine in March stated that "housing is the key to (Negroes) achieving more equality of opportunity in the North . . . They are not free to get the living quarters they can afford and may never get them until northern states pass more effective laws to combat discrimination in private housing."

Private Housing Covered

Bills introduced in Connecticut, New York and Minnesota for the first time would cover private housing which receives no public aid. These bills are based on the same principle under which the right to employment without discrimination has been protected by Fair Employment laws in 13 states to date.

In the other states, bills are similar to New York's Metcalf-Baker law, covering housing which receives any kind of public

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FHA To Implement Metcalf-Baker Law

Housing and Home Finance Agency Administrator Albert Cole announced in February that henceforth FHA would deny mortgage insurance to any builder cited by the New York State Commission Against Discrimination for violation of the state's Metcalf-Baker law. The law bars discrimination in FHA-insured housing.

Charles Abrams, SCAD Chairman, hailed the new order. He said that it was his belief that this was the first instance of the Federal Government taking an affirmative step to implement a state civil rights law.

Up to this time, FHA had only informed applicants for mortgage insurance of the provisions of the state law.

Under the new procedure, builders will be advised that failure to conduct their operations in conformity with the New York law would "impair their ability to qualify for future FHA mortgage insurance pending satisfactory correction of the noncompliance."

FHA Commissioner Norman Mason announced that an FHA officer will be assigned to the New York area to work in liason with SCAD and "to explore other possible solutions to assure a racially unrestricted market."

Fair Housing Bills Readied in States

(continued from page 1)

aid, including tax-benefits, land-cost write-downs and FHA- or VA-mortgage insurance.

Where there is an established state agency enforcing present anti-discrimination laws, housing bills provide for enforcement by this agency. In other cases, provision is made for criminal or civil suit.

Influential political and citizens' groups are backing the legislation in many states. Broader civic and business representation and elements of the housing industry have joined the civil rights, minority, labor and religious groups who traditionally have sponsored such bills. The Governors of New York and Minnesota have called for passage of bills in their states. In Massachusetts, the Majority and Minority leaders of both houses of the legislature are sponsors of the bill. In all states, there is evidence of increased bipartisan sponsorship.

This was the situation, state by state, in early March:

BILLS INTRODUCED

Private Housing

Connecticut: Bars discrimination in *all* housing, and specifically includes activities of real estate agents. The State Commission on Civil Rights is given enforcement powers.

Minnesota: Covers *all* housing, and specifically includes activities of financial institutions. Provides for criminal or civil suit.

New York: Bars discrimination in all rental housing and in sales of homes in developments of 10 or more. The State Commission Against Discrimination would enforce the law. (Civic groups favored a bill covering all housing but took the advice of legislative sponsors that limitations would avoid potential opposition from single family homeowners. It was also felt that enforcement on individual sales would be too difficult. FEPC laws have exempted firms with few employees for this reason.) According to *House and Home* in March, the bill "appears headed for passage."

Publicly Assisted Housing

Washington: Newly passed legislation was part of an omnibus civil rights bill which also extended coverage of the State's Public Accomodations law, and expanded the jurisdiction and powers of the former State Board Against Discrimination in Employment to include new housing enforcement responsibilities. At a public hearing on the bill, a Seattle investment banker testified: "Virtually all new housing developments are being created with public aid. These subsidies are advanced as a result of all people paying taxes, and should not be used for one race to exclusion of another."

New Jersey: Bill has been passed by the Assembly, but sponsors are not optimistic about chances in the Senate this year. Enforcement would be given to the State Division Against Discrimination.

New Mexico: Bill has passed the lower House, and favorable Senate action is expected.

Massachusetts: Public hearings on the bill are scheduled for March. Backers feel that chances for passage are good, chiefly because it is modeled on the successful New York Metcalf-Baker law. The State Commission Against Discrimination would have enforcement powers.

California: Two bills have been introduced, one covering rentals of any publicly assisted housing, one restricted to rentals of redevelopment housing.

BILLS BEING DRAFTED

In five other states, legislation was still being drafted as *Trends* went to press. Indications are that most states will follow the provisions of the Metcalf-Baker law.

Oregon: The proposed law would give enforcement power to the present Division Against Discrimination, which would also be given additional power to initiate complaints.

Pennsylvania: A wide representation of civic, church, union and housing groups meets in the State capital on March 5 to form a state council to back a Fair Housing law. The Presbytery of Pittsburgh has been a leading force in organizing the group. The Governor's Commission on Housing, which held hearings earlier this year, heard extensive testimony on the need for Fair Housing legislation.

Illinois: Organizations are now considering alternate bills, and expect to have one introduced shortly.

Ohio: The statewide committee organized for support of FEPC legislation (so far not passed in Ohio) is contributing support to a fair housing bill, expected to be introduced shortly. It would provide for criminal and civil suit.

Cities Seek Laws

Several cities are also at work on the legislative front.

The city council of St. Paul, Minnesota, last summer unanimously passed an ordinance opposing housing discrimination in principle. An impressive assemblage of groups in that city is now backing an ordinance similar to that introduced in the Minnesota state legislature, which would ban all housing discrimination and create a city commission to enforce the law. Spurred by a highway program which will displace 350 Negro families, 46 organizations are supporting the ordinance. Among them, the Council of Churches, Junior Chamber of Commerce, County Republican and Democratic Committees, Super Highway Association and a host of human relations, church, labor and other groups. NAACP took the lead in organizing the St. Paul campaign.

In Los Angeles, a coalition of civic groups is working to give teeth to the city's present ordinance against discrimination in redevelopment housing. This ordinance was origially passed in 1951. Groups sponsoring it believed that it would automatically apply to redevelopment housing. However, when it was first tested this year the City Attorney ruled that the provision was permissive, not mandatory upon the Redevelopment Authority.

Municipal legislation has also been considered by groups in New York City (which had passed municipal laws as forerunners of its state legislation) Philadelphia, Chicago and other cities. In general, introduction has been deferred where there is a possibility of enacting state legislation. Backers feel that the residential area of a city now extends far beyond its legal boundaries, and that therefore it is preferable to have a law covering the entire housing market.

Limited Opposition

To date, there has not been much organized opposition to housing anti-discrimination bills. The legislation was passed in Washington without any known opposition. In New York State, the Homebuilders' Association, which had been publicly quoted as favoring the bill after one of its officers spoke in support, has now taken an official position in opposition. The President of the Long Island Home Builders' Institute, largest member group of the Association, has reiterated his organization's support. Other leaders among the Homebuilders have spoken out for legislation covering all housing because they feel that a law applying only to FHA- and VA-insured housing discriminates against builders using these aids.

Effects of Law Questioned

Industry leaders have questioned the possible deterrent effect upon building of a law which prevents discrimination only in certain types of housing. Charles Abrams, Chairman of New York State's Commission Against Discrimination, who administers the Metcalf-Baker law, has testified that the law has not had this effect in New York. "Private housing starts in New York (of housing subject to the law) continue to compare favorably with other states without such laws" he declared late last year.

Many now believe that legislation covering all housing is essential to create an open housing market and would be easier to enforce and more equitable than a law

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Fair Housing Bills

(continued from page 2)

covering only part of the market. Experience under the Metcalf-Baker law has pointed up difficulties of informing minority homeseekers of housing covered by law in time for them to secure available apartments and homes. In addition, since only new housing has been covered, prices have often been beyond the means of a large portion of minority families.

Opponents of fair housing laws have questioned the right of the State to interfere with the private owner's freedom to sell or rent where no public assistance is involved.

Backers of fair housing bills point to the parallel of FEPC legislation, now upheld by several courts, which similarly regulates the private employer's freedom to hire. There have also been a number of legislative enactments, supporters maintain, restricting the use of real property in the public interest, for zoning, rent control, slum clearance, etc. Fair housing laws, say their supporters, would not take away the owner's freedom to maintain any qualifications for tenants or purchasers except those based on race, religion or national origin.

Present Laws in Effect

Anti-discrimination laws in housing are now in effect in eight states, as follows: Connecticut, New York and New Jersey ban discrimination in all publicly assisted housing, (New York and Connecticut include FHA- and VA-insured housing, the latter by administrative interpretation.) Pennsylvania and Wisconsin forbid discrimination in public housing and urban redevelopment. Massachusetts, Michigan and Rhode Island prohibit discrimination in public housing. Laws in New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut are enforced by the state agency which enforces fair employment laws.

Cities with legislation against discrimination in urban redevelopment, urban renewal and public housing are Los Angeles, San Francisco, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Cincinnati, Cleveland and Toledo. Sacramento has barred discrimination in redevelopment. New York City and Hartford bar discrimination in all publicly assisted housing. Discrimination in public housing is banned in Fresno, Richmond (Calif.), Wilmington (Del.), Washington D. C., Baltimore, Boston, Pontiac, St. Louis, Omaha, Newark, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Providence and Pasco (Wash.).

(Complete texts of these laws are contained in "*Nondiscrimination Clauses in Regard to Public Housing Private Housing and Urban Redevelopment*" published by HHFA. Available free from NCDH.)

Public Housing Projects Integrated In Baltimore

Four out of six formerly segregated public housing projects of the Baltimore Housing Authority have been racially integrated without incident in the two and a half years since the Authority adopted a new policy of integration.

In January, the Authority reported that in each of four formerly all-white projects, nonwhite families now form 22% to 32% of the tenants, and that integration is proceeding steadily, without "incidents" in this Southern border city.

Success of the integration program is attributed by Ellis Ash, Management Director of the Authority, to careful preparation and carrying out of a comprehensive education program for management personnel, tenants and the community at large.

A change in its segregation policy had been considered by the Baltimore Authority for some years, Ash reports, but received impetus when the city's Board of Education established a desegregation policy following the Supreme Court education decision in 1953.

Discussions and investigations were conducted by the Housing Commissioners, considering all possible alternatives, before a decision was made to eliminate the factor of race in selecting tenants.

In June, 1954, the Commission made a public announcement of the new policy. Directly following this, all employees were called to a meeting at which the Director explained the policy and answered questions. It was made clear that employees whose personal prejudices would interfere with carrying out integration would be subject to dismissal.

Further Preparation

Before instituting the desegregation program there was considerable further preparation, Ash reports:

• An intensive 2-week human relations institute was held for all Housing Managers and Assistants. A number of outside specialists from human relations agencies participated. Orientation was specific, dealing with practical problems.

• Staff was fully involved in a number of committees to study and make recommendations on such questions as "Orientation of Tenants", "Community Preparation", "Tenant Activity Implications", etc. While the committee device was time-consuming, it was felt to be entirely justified by the extent to which "everyone, including the janitor on each project, felt that he was an important cog in making the new policies work," Ash reports. "And in the process, everyone learned something, and personal attitudes were undergoing important changes."

• A later human relations institute, aimed at educating the community, was held with cooperation of over 30 community agencies.

• An arrangement was made with the police department for coverage of projects to be integrated. No aid was needed, but public knowledge of the arrangement helped make evident the firm intent of the Authority.

• Each project's staff was asked to develop neighborhood contacts with churches, fraternal organizations, clubs, etc.

• Each tenant received a letter prior to the introduction of Negro families, again advising him of the Authority policy and of his new neighbors. Mass meetings were avoided, but effort was made to meet with tenant leaders in small groups. Move-ins were avoided on weekends, and the first tenants of the new racial group were moved into central locations close to the manager's office.

Two projects still remain largely all-Negro. Ash explains that this is due solely to applicant preferences. The advantages and disadvantages of various locations are discussed with applicants, but a policy of freedom of choice is followed.

A detailed report on methods and procedures of the Baltimore program is contained in "*The Baltimore Story*", written by Ash, available from the Baltimore Housing Authority, 709 E. Eager St., Baltimore 3, Md.

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ALGERNON D. BLACK, *Acting Chairman*

FRANCES LEVENSON, *Director* • EVELYN MERSON, *Editor*

Application for second class mail privileges is pending at New York, N. Y.

Connecticut Survey Locates Stable Interracial Areas

Negro families have been living for many years in predominantly white neighborhoods which have remained stable and attractive to new white purchasers, the Connecticut Commission on Civil Rights reports, in a new survey on "Racial Integration in Private Residential Neighborhoods".

The Commission studied neighborhoods with from one to six Negro families. It estimates that about 600 Negro families, or 4% of those in the State, reside in such predominently white neighborhoods.

The study, made by the Commission's Research Division, under Chairmanship of Elmo Roper, consisted of field interviews with 219 Negro families and 390 of their next door and nearby neighbors in 13 principal urban and suburban communities of the State.

Commission's Findings

Among findings:

• Interracial occupancy in these neighborhoods was of considerable duration. Over half of both Negro and white families interviewed had lived in the neighborhood more than 8 years. One-third of each group had lived there more than 15 years.

• Close proximity of Negroes did not deter new white families from moving in. One-half of white families in the sample had moved next door or within three houses of a Negro family already in residence.

• While social and community acceptance of Negroes has grown, it is still not completely achieved in these neighborhoods. Attitudes of white residents toward Negroes have become more favorable after some years of living as neighbors, but have not always been accompanied by activities which the Commission feels are "typical of normal social interaction".

• While most younger children play together, interracial social activity decreases sharply at the 'teen age level, and is low among adults. But adults who do not engage in activities with neighbors of the other race express approval of their childrens' mingling.

• Many white families who reported that they had been "annoyed" when Negroes first moved in now "accept" or are "pleased" with their Negro neighbors but say they would again be "annoyed" if other Negro families moved in. (The Commission notes that the individual family upon acquaintance is accepted but that prejudice against the "group" often appears to remain.)

• While more than a third of all white neighbors interviewed felt that their property values had decreased since a Negro family (or families) moved into the neighborhood, the proportion believing this was substantially lower in areas where Negroes have been longest in residence.

Realtors Blocked Purchases

More than half of the Negro families in the sample had purchased their homes directly from the owner, about ¼ of these had used intermediaries, about one-third had bought through real estate brokers. Over 75% reported difficulties placed in their way by realtors, and over two-thirds had problems buying directly from the home owners. Once these roadblocks had been surmounted, few (less than 10%) reported difficulty in obtaining financing. About 15% had paid the total purchase price outright, with no mortgage involved, and another 25% had obtained FHA or VA-insured mortgages.

The Commission concludes that realtors in some cases had definitely assumed responsibility for keeping Negro families out of neighborhoods, with or without the express request of the seller.

"Impossible to Rent"

Ninety-four percent of the families had to purchase homes to live in this type of neighborhood. Evidence indicated that "it was virtually impossible for a Negro family to rent a home from a white landlord in a nonsegregated area".

Negro families met a variety of initial neighborhood opposition, ranging from verbal slurs or attacks through petitions and moves to repurchase their homes. However no violent actions were reported, and opposition was chiefly by individuals, rarely developing in any organized form.

About half of the white families reported that they or their neighbors had voiced initial opposition, and about 40% of the Negroes said that they had been aware of such opposition. (The Commission notes that the percent of whites reporting opposition might have been greater if those who had moved out of the neighborhood had been interviewed.)

Negro families moving into these neighborhoods during the past 8 years report about the same amount of initial opposition as those who moved in 8 or more years ago.

Limited Social Contacts

The Commission finds a small degree of real integration in the sense of "normal social contacts", "respect based on worth as an individual" and "full participation in community life" of the Negro families in these neghborhoods.

The survey revealed that over three-quarters of white families reported no activity at all with Negro neighbors. Only half reported even minimal conversation. A small percentage (14%) had visited or helped out during illness with Negro neighbors. Even less interaction was reported in church, club, PTA and other social activities, despite the fact that families of both races were of similar economic and educational level. In fact, Negroes tended to be of higher educational status.

However, white families living next door to Negroes, and those who had moved into the neighborhood within the past 8 years, showed a considerably higher degree of social interaction than those who had been in the neighborhood before Negroes entered, and those living further away. Younger and better educated families tended to have better attitudes toward Negro neighbors, but did not show significantly more social interaction.

The survey did not investigate the degree of social interaction among white neighbors in these comunities for possible comparison. Such a study was considered, but abandoned because it would make the questionnaire too lengthy.

Rochester Study Underway

A comparison of social interaction among white neighbors will be included in a similar study of Negro famlies in predominantly white neighborhoods now underway in Rochester, N. Y., under the direction of David J. Pittman and William L. Holland of the University of Rochester, with aid from the Social Science Research Council. Fifty seven such families were located, and forty three consented to be interviewed for the project.

In a preliminary report, the authors find: 1) Housing accomodations outside segregated areas were obtained chiefly through "informal" processes. The majority bought directly from the owner or through "friendly" recommended realtors. 2) Reaction of white neighbors ranged from "acceptance" in 19 cases to "organized resistance" in 16 cases, with 8 cases of "moderate hostility" reported. Most violent reaction was in suburban towns, most easy acceptance in peripheral areas not yet fully settled, and in working class neighborhoods. 3) There is no observable relationship between length of Negro residence and extent of social participation. Social participation ranging from "complete" to "no participation" was found, with the majority of Negro respondents reporting interaction somewhere between these extremes.

The authors note that social interaction varies in different communities, and that therefore they plan to study social participation among whites before basing an evaluation of integration on the extent of interracial social activity alone.

CORRESPONDENTS REPORT:

New Haven

Efforts of a City Family Relocation Advisor to find good housing for Negro families displaced by New Haven's big Oak Street Redevelopment project have opened up rentals and sales of homes in previously segregated neighborhoods.

In several cases where property had been specifically listed "for white family only", the Advisor was able to convince the owner that the Negro family in question would be a desirable tenant. His reports indicate that a number of Negro families have been so placed, and that follow-ups show them to be happily settled.

New Haven is also appointing a new Human Relations Advisor, who will report to the Mayor on human relations problems of all city departments, initiate human relations programs in city agencies, recommend needed legislation, and work with the State Civil Rights Commission on violations of civil rights laws. The Advisor will work closely with the Development Administrator of the city.

Garden Grove, Calif.

Three newspaper stories in one week in January reported a housing "incident" in Garden Grove, California, a Los Angeles suburb which in 1955 had successfully prevented efforts of Dr. Sammy Lee to buy a home.

• On January 12, the Los Angeles *Examiner* reported that "a racial clash" had been averted by sheriff's deputies when a "menacing" crowd of neighbors gathered to protest a Negro family's buying a home in an all white tract.

• On January 15, the Long Beach *Independent* reported that the Negro purchaser, an Air Force Lieutenant and Annapolis graduate, was selling his new home without moving in. While the threatening crowd gathered outside the house, the paper said, spokesmen for area residents met with the seller and the Negro buyer and arranged to buy back the house.

• On January 19, the Long Beach *Press Telegram* headlined "Garden Grove Welcomes Negro Couple". The Lieutenant and his wife had moved into their home on the previous day, the story said, and were met with "a warm welcome from the community".

Behind the newspaper stories was some quick hard work by local ministers. Three of them had tried unsuccessfully to stop the hastily formed citizen's committee which organized to prevent the Negro family from moving in. They then called together ministers of all faiths in the community, and drafted a statement of Christian principles which included an affirmation of the Christian duty to accept and welcome all law abiding neighbors. When the local newspaper refused to print the statement in a news story, they personally raised funds to run it as an advertisement.

In February, the local Methodist churches sent a letter to all ministers of their regional conference, reporting the actions taken "because we hope the experience may be of help to other communities". The letter concludes:

"Whereas within the tract block every home had put up a 'For Sale' sign, all but one disapeared within a week and a spirit of true brotherhood prevailed".

Racine

The Governor's Housing Consultant Committee of Wisconsin, composed of real estate leaders, has begun to survey specific housing needs of Negroes as a first step toward promotion of new open occupancy developments.

The Committee's Chairman, Mr. Kenneth Sarles, a leading Racine real estate appraiser, worked with the NAACP branch in that city to develop detailed information on the Negro market.

The survey includes statistics on the Negro population, present rents paid, number of families desiring to rent or to buy in different size and price categories and the down payment which could be afforded.

At a meeting of the Governor's Committee late in December, Mr. Sarles called the Racine survey the necessary first step. With this information, he said, his committee now plans to visit builders and lenders and to seek sites for new building. He advised other cities to conduct similar studies.

Chicago

The Welfare Council of Chicago has submitted a report on "Site Selection in Public Housing" to the Chicago Housing Authority, calling for a "reversal of present trends in site selection" to prevent an increasing pattern of segregation.

The Housing Authority has acknowledged the seriousness of the problem and has begun detailed study of the recommendations made in the report.

The Welfare Council particularly warned of the increasing proportion of Negroes in public housing, and the effect of continued construction of large projects in Negro areas. It noted that of 27 existing projects, only 6 large and 4 small projects are substantially bi-racial or predominantly white in occupancy.

New York City

The Commission on Intergroup Relations has contracted with the U. S. Census Bureau for a survey on economic status, employment, occupations, education, housing and family living conditions among Negroes and Puerto Ricans in New York City.

Information provided by this survey was called "a prime requisite for carrying out the city's announced program to eliminate discrimination and segregation" by the Commission's Chairman.

San Francisco

A Ceylonese woman doctor whose dark skin kept her from finding a place to live for three years in San Francisco, was deluged with offers of apartments and rooms last month after the city's Council for Civic Unity publicized her plight.

In January she appealed to the Civic Unity Council as a last resort. The Council gave her story to the newspapers, and immediately over 100 offers of housing poured in from every district of the city, and from towns within a 50 mile radius.

Detroit

A housing incident in Detroit has begun to bring into action a number of community groups, who see the incident as a symptom of a serious problem in this city whose Negro population has almost tripled in the past 20 years.

Mrs. Ethel Watkins, a Negro seamstress, bought a home in an attractive residential neighborhood. Within a few days after she moved in, windows were broken, a bomb threat was delivered, and demonstrators ranging up to 200 persons appeared in front of the home every night for several weeks. 500 neighbors met at a local church to pledge "no further sales to Negroes" and to continue "peaceful demonstrations".

Detroit police patrolled the area, kept groups small, and arrested several persons for disturbing the peace. After the arrests, demonstrations dwindled.

The ministers of six Protestant churches now plan a joint meeting for families in the area, and the Catholic Interracial Council, Jewish Community Council and Y groups are at work on the problem.

"There appears to be an increasing realization" reports the *N. Y. Times'* Detroit correspondent, "that the Cherrylawn incident and others like it are symptoms of a basic problem here". He notes that while considerable residential expansion has been achieved by Detroit's Negro population with "a minimum of friction", Mrs. Watkins' experience is an example "of the pattern of pressures which make it almost impossible to move into certain sections".

Wife's Income Not Excluded By FHA

A recent statement prepared by FHA indicates that the income of a working wife is not automatically excluded in determining eligibility for FHA mortgage insurance.

Many families wanting to purchase homes have reported that builders told them they were not qualified because FHA would not accept the wife's income in determining eligibility for mortgage insurance.

Latest census figures show that 42.2% of nonwhite wives and 29.3% of white wives are working.

FHA states that "principle determinant" in processing applications for mortgage insurance is "net effective income", which it defines as "effective income less Federal income tax liability". "There are no arbitrary exclusions from gross family income in arriving at effective income" says FHA. "Family income is analyzed to . . . eliminate any elements of income which are apparently unstable . . . the income of working wives is excluded when the wives' employment appears unlikely to continue very long . . .".

Evidence of widespread belief that FHA does exclude the wife's income is seen in the March issue of *House and Home* which criticizes FHA for "counting only one income per family." "This makes little sense today" the publication charges, "with 21 million women bringing home a second income".

National Magazines Feature Two Interracial Projects

Successful interracial private housing developments in California and Pennsylvania were featured in picture stories in two national magazines in February.

House and Home, leading builders' publication, reported favorably on Sunnyhills, United Auto Worker-sponsored project which will have 1500 homes in Milpitas, California. Concord Park, an integrated community of 139 homes in Trevose, Pas. was featured in the February issue of *Ebony*.

(Both of these projects were reported in the October issue of *Trends*)

According to *House and Home*, Sunnyhills "may shatter some prevailing opinions about interracial housing". "It has sold 90% of its homes to white buyers without a quota system . . . sold all the 169 houses built to date . . . won enthusiastic approval from both white and Negro families who bought the homes".

Obstacles encountered by UAW in trying to build an integrated project are reported in the *House and Home* article. The publication indicates that the project is attractive to white families because it offers exceptional value and location in an expanding industrial area.

Ebony titles its story of Concord Park "Democracy Comes to the Suburbs". Pictures and text tell the organization and financial story of the project, showing integration of families, and development of community feeling.

Times Hails Concord Park

The *New York Times*, in a front page story in its Sunday Real Estate section of March 10, also reports in detail on Concord Park. The *Times* cites a recent study of the project made by the Institute of Urban Studies at the University of Pennsylvania, which concludes that Concord Park's success may result in racially integrated housing sooner than many experts have predicted.

Local Groups Publicize Minority Housing Needs

Four attractive illustrated brochures published by local groups are bringing the need for equal opportunity in housing to the general public.

"*What Some Folks Say About Housing,*" published by the Human Relations Council of Bucks County, Pennsylvania, quotes Eleanor Roosevelt, Senator Ralph Flanders, Harold Urey, Oscar Hammerstein and others representing various professions, exploiting the myth of decreased property values, and supporting equal housing opportunity as a moral and constitutional right. The pamphlet specifically asks those who disagree to view nearby Concord Park as a successful integrated community.

"*We Believe—A Credo,*" a statement endorsed by member groups of the Philadelphia Fellowship Commission, contains a statement of beliefs on democratic housing, a specific Code of Fair Housing Practices, and suggestions for action by individuals and groups.

"*Don't Be Misled,*" published by the Portland (Ore.) Urban League, asks those scared by talk of "property depreciation" to "get the facts" from the *Appraisal Journal* and other sources, and invites queries for further information.

"*Is Yours a Changing Neighborhood?*" Examines the facts of transition neighborhoods, discusses property values, deterioration, etc. and suggests "what you should do." Specific action is outlined for those wishing to preserve their community. Published by the Baltimore Urban League, 2404 Pennsylvania Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

Copies of the first three publications are available from NCDH.

Literature

Available from NCDH

RADIO SCRIPT. "*With Malice Toward None.*" Produced by the Council of Churches of Syracuse and Onendaga County. Dramatic true story of the efforts of a Negro family to buy a home in Syracuse, neighborhood reaction and pressures brought on a white doctor who was willing to sell.

"*Homes for Sale — No Flight, No Blight,*" by Marion Perry Yankauer, Reprinted from the *Christian Century*, November 28, 1956. A short article which effectively summarizes the housing problems of minorities, deals with common "myths" and proposes an open housing market on Christian and economic principles. 10c a copy.

Legislation on Discrimination in Housing. New York State Commission Against Discrimination, Division of Housing, 1956. Provisions of federal, state and city legislation affecting housing discrimination in New York State.

If you are Planning to Buy or Rent a House, New Pamphlet of New York SCAD, informing public of rights and what to do under state housing anti-discrimination laws.

A Statement on Housing Policy, Robert F. Wagner, Mayor of the City of New York. Reprint of the address delivered by the Mayor at the NCDH annual meeting, October, 1956, proclaiming an "open city" policy for New York.

Fair Play in Housing — The American Way. A message from the Minnesota Governor's Commission on Human Rights, with specific "do's" and "don'ts" suggested for realtors, builders, bankers, landlords, etc.

Government Publications

Ninth Annual Report, Housing and Home Finance Agency 1955. Details the activities of constituent agencies of HHFA, with tables and charts on basic housing statistics. U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. $1.50.

A Report on Urban Renewal Demonstrations Authorized by Section 314 of the Housing Act of 1954. Urban Renewal Administration, HHFA, Washington 25, D. C. A 5-page summary as of November, 1956.

Urban Renewal — What It Is. Outlines essentials of the urban renewal program, telling how Federal aids can be used. 10c a copy from Urban Renewal Administration.

221 Relocation Housing, Housing and Home Finance Agency. A brief question and answer pamphlet with basic facts for city officials and housing industry.

Recent Articles

"*Integrated Private Housing — A Difficult Achievement*" Dennis Clark reports on Concord Park. The *Interracial Review*, January, 1957.

"*Race Relations Success Story,*" *Look* Magazine, March 19, 1957. Reports great progress in Los Angeles race relations, but finds housing situation "tragic". However, "some neighborhoods in the central city are becoming integrated, as white property owners refuse to be stampeded . . . by appeals to panic or greed."

"*The Negro and the North*", *Life*, March 11, 1957. Documents housing discrimination in the North. Alleges that cooperation in restrictive practices is practiced by realtors, builders, bankers and home sellers.

"*Racial Challenges in Shifting Communities,*" Charles Abrams. This article appeared in the *Interracial Review*, November, 1956.

Legal Action

Authority Ordered to Integrate

On December 21, the U. S. District Court granted an injunction preventing segregation in public housing and veterans' housing projects managed by the Benton Harbor (Michigan) Housing Commission.

The decision, similar to those previously rendered against housing authorities in Columbus, Detroit, Evansville, Toledo and San Francisco, found segregation unconstitutional, in violation of the 14th Amendment. The suit was brought by NAACP.

Other NAACP suits against the Savannah, Georgia and Louisville, Kentucky Housing Authorities are pending. In the Savannah case, a Federal Court of Appeals ruled last November that the Public Housing Administration might be sued along with the local Authority. This is the first time that the federal agency will be a party in such a suit. The case is now awaiting trial on the facts in the lower court.

FHA Decision Expected

Trial was held in February in Sacramento, California on a case challenging the right of private builders using FHA aid to restrict sales on the basis of race. A decision is expected shortly.

Housing Bias Examined By Major City Newspapers

The growing urgency of the nonwhite housing problem is documented in a number of recent studies made by newspapers in metropolitan areas.

The *New York Times* in February surveyed Negro housing problems in the New York area, and concluded that because most new private housing has been restricted, Negro pressures for housing have tended to make the few "open occupancy" projects all-Negro in fact.

In November, the *Indianapolis News* ran a 5 part series of articles on Negro housing in that city, which spotlighted the urgent need for housing and problems involved.

In August, the *Hartford Courant* devoted a front-page seven-part series to a study of housing discrimination, titled "Where Can A Negro Live?"

Other recent studies with similar findings have been made by the Providence (R.I.) *Journal*, The Des Moines (Iowa) *Tribune*, the New York *Post*, and Newark *Evening News*. (A five-city survey compiled by The New York *Times* and a picture story in *Look* were reported in August *Trends*.)

(Copies of the *Times* and *Hartford Courant* articles are available from NCDH).

Congress Begins Action On Housing Legislation

A number of housing bills have been introduced in Congress, but action on major legislation is not expected until late Spring, with hearings going through March and April.

Bills introduced to date would affect the availability of mortgage money and the future of low and middle income housing.

Among developments:

• A staff report of the Senate (Sparkman) Subcommittee on Housing of the Banking and Currency Committee, published in January, documents the vital need for low and middle income housing in the nation's cities, and cites minority, middle and low income families as groups hardest hit by present shortages. The report, "Income and Housing," was based on questionnaires sent to a sample of 250 mayors.

• Senate hearings have been held on President Eisenhower's request for additional authorization for the Federal National Mortgage Association for the purchase of FHA- and VA-insured mortgages. The House has passed a bill with one-half the funds asked by the President.

FNMA Criticized

During the hearings, organization witnesses and Senators Douglas, Sparkman and Clark attacked FNMA for its "business philosophy" concepts under which, they charged, it has assisted only the most desirable, money-making mortgages, rather than aiding housing unable to get other financing, which they asserted was the purpose for which it was created.

Minority Needs Cited

There was specific criticism of failure to use "special assistance" funds for minority housing needs, although this purpose was envisioned in the 1954 Act which set up the "special assistance" fund for direct loans. George Goodyear, new president of the National Association of Homebuilders, testified that his organization has requested use of these funds for the minority market. He agreed with Senator Douglas that some "special assistance" funds might be earmarked for minority and cooperative housing. Senator Sparkman observed that the President now has the power to make such an allocation, but that he has not done so.

No Funds Designated

The Senate Committee report recommended passage of increased funds for FNMA with additional authorization for purchasing cooperative mortgages. The report recognized "the need for a special-assistance category to assist families from minority groups," but did not make such a specific designation.

• The Administration has asked Congress to increase the interest rate on VA-insured loans from 4½% to 5% (FHA rates were upped late last year) but the House Veteran's Committee has turned this down. HHFA Administrator Cole has indicated that he will ask that down payments be lowered on FHA-insured homes.

• Bills providing for direct Federal loans to veterans buying homes have been introduced by Senators Lyndon Johnson and Hubert Humphrey. Representatives Albert Rains and Wright Patman have introduced similar bills in the House.

• Representative Abraham Multer has introduced a bill to aid cooperative and other nonprofit corporations in producing middle-income housing. The bill would establish a Cooperative Housing Administration with stature equal to FHA and PHA.

Integration Gaining

(continued from page 1)

makes no difference when it comes to tolerance toward residential proximity".

• Whereas 15 years ago 50% of Northerners felt that Negroes were less intelligent than white people, today only one Northern white person in seven says this. In the south nearly 60% feel that Negroes are as intelligent as whites, compared to only 20% in 1942.

• In the face of marked changes in other attitudes, a surprisingly consistent number of white Americans over the 14 year period indicated that they think Negroes are being treated fairly. In 1942, 66% replied "yes" to this question; in 1956, 69%. The survey suggests that this reveals a shifting standard for "fair" treatment relating to existing conditions, and that therefore, an appeal to "fair play" is not a widely effective argument for integration.

The survey concludes that "it is not necessary to wait until a majority of the American whites are ready to grant the Negro equal access to schools, buses and residential neighborhoods". In Southern areas that have integrated their schools during the last two years, it notes, two thirds of the white public continue to state that Negroes should go to separate schools. "But the fact of integration has been accepted".

(Copies of the *Scientific American* article are available from NCDH.)

PROGRESS REPORT

We are happy to report that *Trends in Housing* is a success.

Every issue has brought enthusiastic and complimentary letters — and new subscriptions.

Today, *Trends* has more than 1500 subscribers, located in every state and many cities and towns across the nation. Subscribers include government agencies, real estate boards, financial institutions, libraries, churches, newspapers and many civic groups.

We are encouraged that so many diverse individuals and groups are concerned about discrimination in housing, and that *Trends* has been useful to them. As an example, here are excerpts from two recent letters:

"We have found *Trends* tremendously helpful in our community. We find that we can reproduce its factual information in our own newsletters. And I enjoy reading it very much."

Mrs. Edward Schick
Teaneck Civic Conference

"We have found that our subscriptions for every member of our national and regional staff are most valuable. Continuous reporting of studies, pending projects, legal actions and other developments in this area is a long-felt need which "*Trends in Housing* has now filled."

Will Maslow, Director
Commission on Law and Social Action
American Jewish Congress

New York's SCAD has ordered 50 subscriptions for its Housing Advisory Council and Community Council Members.

Pittsburgh's Commission on Human Relations recently entered 100 subscriptions for members of a special committee of civic leaders which is working on minority housing problems there. Other groups may find *Trends* an effective means to educate lay members and interested citizens.

Negro Entry Raises Values In Kansas City, Study Finds

A study of the sale prices of homes over a four year period in two comparable areas of Kansas City, Missouri has found that entry of Negro families raised the value of homes sold in one area compared to those sold in a similar neighborhood which has remained all-white.

Thomas L. Gillette, who directed the research project under a grant from the University of Kansas City, concludes that the rise in value reflects the premium which a growing number of Negroes are able and have been willing to pay for housing.

Gillette's study, published in the January issue of the *American Journal of Economics and Sociology*, generally used the same methods and arrived at the same conclusions as Luigi Laurenti's study on the "Effect of Nonwhite Purchases on Market Prices of Residences" made in 1949-51 in San Francisco. A "control" area was selected which was as similar as possible to the area into which Negroes were moving, and sales prices over the same period were compared.

Negroes Pay More

From January 1939 to June 1953, a sample of 392 homes selected for the Kansas City study revealed that Negro buyers on the average were paying about $1000 more for comparable homes than white buyers in the "control" area. Houses in both areas sold from $6,000 to $15,000.

The study also found that Negroes moving into the formerly white area in general were of higher economic and educational achievement than white families in this area or in the "control" area.

Neighbors Pleasantly Surprised

Another portion of the study dealt with attitudes of white families who did not sell, but remained to become neighbors of the Negroes. "The great majority of these people found their stereotypes of the Negro pleasantly shattered, and were quite surprised to note the overall increase in the physical attractiveness of the area after the Negroes assumed occupancy", Gillette reports. He concludes, "It may well be that knowledge of such after effects may serve as another factor in reducing the pressure which the white owner may feel is being exerted upon him to sell".

Other Studies Available

Other studies of property values in changing neighborhoods, which have found similar evidence of stable or increased values include the Laurenti study mentioned earlier, and a survey made by the Portland, Oregon Urban League in 1956. Copies of the Laurenti study are available at 5¢ each from NCDH, The Portland study may be obtained from Urban League of Portland at 506 Dekum Bldg., Portland 4, Oregon, at 20¢ a copy.

Similar conclusions voiced by a real estate appraiser are contained in "*Values in Transition Areas; Some New Concepts*" by Belden Morgan, also available at 5¢ from NCDH.

Real Estate Practices Studied

A study of "unethical" and "illegal" practices of real estate agents in a transition neighborhood in Kansas City documents specific tactics employed to hasten departure of white families and encourage entry of Negroes. Available from the Kansas City Commission on Human Relations, City Hall, Kansas City, Mo.

Sermons Advocate Support For Housing Integration

Recently published sermons of spiritual leaders in two Midwest cities deal with the attitudes of neighbors toward housing integration.

Rabbi Morris Adler of Detroit, Michigan talks simply about the neighborly behavior he will extend to a new family of a different race which has moved next door. Unitarian minister Irving R. Murray of Pittsburgh cites surveys and studies to support his analysis of the roots of residential prejudice and call for specific action. Copies of the sermons are available from The Jewish Community Council of Detroit, 163 Madison Avenue, Detroit 26, Mich., and The First Unitarian Church of Pittsburgh, Ellsworth and Morewood Avenues, Pittsburgh, Penna.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE AGAINST DISCRIMINATION IN HOUSING
35 West 32nd Street, New York 1, New York

☐ I enclose $2.00 for a year's subscription to TRENDS IN HOUSING.

☐ Enter a group subscription for the 10 or more persons whose names and addresses (include postal zone numbers, please) are listed on the enclosed sheet.

I enclose $_____. Or: Bill me _____.

*NAME*_____

*ADDRESS*_____

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Jane
advise please
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FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

WASHINGTON

April 12, 1950

RECEIVED
APR 19 1950
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George Mitchell
Director
Southern Regional Council
Wesley Memorial Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

In behalf of the National Committee for the Midcentury White House Conference on Children and Youth, I take pleasure in inviting your organization to membership on the Advisory Council on Participation of National Organizations.

This is one of the four major official advisory councils to the National Committee and will include organizations in the fields of health, welfare, education, recreation, citizenship, religion, business, and others. Membership is open to national organizations having a primary interest, emphasis, or concern for the well-being of children and young people.

If you believe your organization meets the criterion for membership, and if you wish to accept this invitation, please complete the enclosed form and return it to the Executive Director of the Conference by April 30, 1950. The first meeting of the Council will be held in Washington, D.C., on May 25-26, 1950.

Because this is a citizens' conference, we believe your organization will want to take an active part in pre-Conference activities, Conference meetings, and the Conference follow-up. Organizations accepting membership on the Council should give serious consideration to the amount of time they can devote to this work. The enclosed materials will give you some suggestions about ways national organizations may work with the Conference. We trust it will be possible for those organizations accepting membership to state at this time what their pre-Conference participation will be.

The national organizations are truly representative of all phases of life in the United States today, and so can make a major contribution to the work of the Conference. We look forward to working with you in this common endeavor to advance the well-being of our Nation's children and young people.

Sincerely yours,

Oscar R. Ewing

Oscar R. Ewing
Chairman, National Committee
Midcentury White House Conference
on Children and Youth

Enclosures.

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY
Social Security Administration
Children's Bureau

MIDCENTURY WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH

Memorandum to National Organizations

Areas of Participation in Conference Work

The purpose of the Midcentury White House Conference on Children and Youth is to "consider how we can develop in children the mental, emotional, and spiritual qualities essential to individual happiness and responsible citizenship, and what physical, economic, and social conditions are deemed necessary to this development." This purpose, formulated by the National Committee appointed by the President of the United States, is based upon a primary concern for "spiritual values, democratic practice, and the dignity and worth of every individual."

National organizations can make a major contribution to the success of the Midcentury White House Conference on Children and Youth. Not only do the programs of these organizations cover every phase of life in the United States today, but their membership in one way or another touches every child and young person in this country.

National organizations work with the Conference through membership in the Advisory Council on Participation of National Organizations. Membership is open to all organizations having a major interest, emphasis, or concern for children and young people, as related to the purpose of the Conference. Such organizations include groups with civic or rural interests; service organizations; professional associations; the churches; labor unions; and associations with commercial and industrial memberships whose interests touch the lives of children directly and indirectly. Some national organizations have international memberships which will help to carry the results of the Conference abroad.

Working with the Conference

Each national organization will work with the White House Conference in the ways best suited to its purpose, program, and resources.

1. All organizations can use their regular channels of communication to keep their members informed about the Conference and stimulate interest in Conference purposes. For example:

   - Articles in official journals, bulletins, newsletters, and the like can be slanted to the focus of the Conference.

   - Annual conventions or other meetings can highlight Conference purposes.

2. Organizations may wish to report on their present programs for children and youth in light of the Conference focus. For example:

   - In how far are program purposes consonant with the development of healthy personality?

   - In how far do methods contribute to such development?

   - Which needs of children are being met? and which are not being met?

   - Which groups of children are being served? and which are left unserved?

3. Some organizations may wish to recommend topics for discussion by local, State, or regional units (providing appropriate discussion outlines and other program materials). For example:

   - What is a happy home?

   - Are the schools (or health programs, or churches) in our community fulfilling their responsibilities?

   (The enclosed pamphlet, "Toward a Mature Generation: A Guide for State Committees," may help in defining areas for discussion.)

4. Some organizations may wish to make studies or undertake special projects in keeping with the Conference theme, or extend studies already begun. Others will have recently completed studies to contribute. For example:

   - Gather data on a given topic from constituents (individual members, local, State, or regional units), the summary interpretation to be made by the national staff of the organization. One organization is gathering data from local units all over the United States on "the resources for the temporary care of the non-resident child."

   - Assign or suggest a study or demonstration project to local, State or regional units. A national women's organization is asking one of its units in a large city to look at "how the youthful offender fares under the State law, the problem of rebuilding character in the children who for some reason face justice despensed in (that) State, and the need for change in the corrective system."

- Select a specific area for study, the work to be done by the national staff of the organization or by some special committee. Such a project might be an evaluation of the organization's experience with children whose fathers or mothers are in prison. One organization has appointed a special committee to study and report on several aspects of speech and hearing difficulties, their effect on emotional development, cultural factors involved, and training needed by teachers.

- Develop a project with one or more other national organizations to be carried out cooperatively by their national staffs or by some combination of constituents. Several organizations might work together on the various aspects of the care of chronically ill children, such as therapeutic library service, occupational therapy, medical and nursing care, special teaching. Several organizations have stated their interest in developing material about migrant children: how to give them a sense of belonging, what special provisions schools, recreation facilities, and churches should make for them, what revisions should be made in the way they are dealt with by corrective and protective services.

(Here again the enclosed pamphlet, "Toward a Mature Generation: A Guide to State Committees," may prove helpful, this time in defining areas for study.)

Working with State Committees

It is a basic part of the White House Conference plan that State and Local constituents of national organizations work in close cooperation with their official State Committees and with whatever local or regional committees are established. (A list of official State White House Conference Committees is enclosed.) State White House Conference Committees have asked that organizations advise them of their local affiliates, their programs, and the specific ways in which they are contributing to Conference work.

Reports

1. Information to members. National organizations are requested to send White House Conference headquarters clippings from official publications, news releases, meeting programs, and clippings from newspaper and popular magazines that tell about their White House Conference work. This will facilitate making a summary statement of the efforts of national organizations to inform their members.

2. Present programs. A summary of reports on present programs, for which a suggested outline will soon be mailed to all national organizations, is to be prepared for presentation to the Conference.

3. Discussion. Here, too, a summary for presentation to the Conference will be prepared on the basis of schedules which will shortly be supplied to all national organizations.

4. Studies or special projects. The Advisory Council is to issue a collection of abstracts of studies or special projects. Preliminary reports should reach White House Conference headquarters by July 1, and final reports by October 31, 1950. It is suggested that the reports of studies or special projects include a statement of purpose, content, proposed use of results, and method of financing the study.

   National organizations are requested to send a brief descriptive statement of studies or projects to White House Conference headquarters as soon as possible. This will enable the Conference staff to maintain a file for the information of any members of the Council who wish to consult it.

In Conclusion

The December 1950 meetings will have as their background three kinds of reports.

The Fact Finding report, which is being developed by the Fact Finding staff under the guidance of a Technical Committee and with the help of other scholars and research workers as consultants, will include the basic theory of healthy personality development and an assessment, in the light of this theory, of the social institutions serving children and youth.

The report of State Committees will review what is happening to children and young people in the States with respect to the focus of the Conference--what needs to be done, and possible ways of doing it.

The National Organizations report will review what is happening to children and youth through organizational programs with respect to the focus of the Conference--what needs are being met, how widely, by what methods, and with what success.

The pooling of all these reports through the Midcentury White House Conference can give in broad outlines a picture of our children and young people. Based on this, plans can be made for filling gaps, adapting programs, and finding new ways of meeting newly recognized needs.

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY
Social Security Administration
Children's Bureau
Washington 25, D. C.

STATE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE COMMITTEES
(Officially appointed or designated by Governors as of April 10, 1950)

Alabama State Advisory Committee on Children and Youth

Chairman: Mrs. Edward Gresham
State Department of Public Welfare
421 South Union Street
Montgomery 5, Alabama

Secretary: Lulu Palmer
State Department of Education
Montgomery, Alabama

Alaska Commission on Children and Youth

Chairman: To be appointed

Arizona Council on Children and Youth

Chairman: Mrs. Emery C. Johnson
10 Paseo Redondo
Tucson, Arizona

Arkansas Council on Children and Youth

Chairman: Mrs. Edgar F. Dixon
615 East 21st Street
Little Rock, Arkansas

Executive Secretary: Robert H. Schnee
Old State Highway Building
Sixth and Marshall Streets
Little Rock, Arkansas

California Youth Committee

Chairman: Robert A. McKibben
825 East Sixth Street
Los Angeles, California

Secretary: Karl Holton
401 State Building No. 1
Sacramento, California

Colorado Committee for the Midcentury White House Conference

Chairman: Dr. Bradford Murphey
Republic Building
Denver, Colorado

Connecticut State Planning Group for the Midcentury White House Conference

Chairman: Dr. Stanley H. Osborn
State Department of Health
State Office Building
Hartford, Connecticut

Delaware Committee for the Midcentury White House Conference

Chairman: Judge Collins J. Seitz
Public Building
Wilmington, Delaware

Executive Secretary: Dr. Henry Welch
1404 N. Franklin Avenue
Wilmington, Delaware

District of Columbia Committee for the Midcentury White House Conference

Chairman: Mrs. Henry Gichner
6115 - 33rd Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Florida Children's Commission

Chairman: Mrs. Ellen Whiteside
4409 Santa Maria
Coral Gables, Florida

Executive Secretary: Mrs. Sylvia Carothers
59-A Caldwell Building
Tallahassee, Florida

Georgia Governor's Committee on the Midcentury White House Conference

Chairman: Mrs. Ralph Hobbs
Cataula, Georgia

Secretary: Mary Webb
20 Ivy Street, S.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Hawaii Committee for the Midcentury White House Conference

Chairman: Mrs. Garner Anthony
Honolulu, Hawaii

Idaho Committee for the Midcentury White House Conference

Chairman: Dr. Madelene Donnelly
State Department of Public Health
Boise, Idaho

Illinois Governor's Committee for the Midcentury White House Conference

Chairman: Frank H. Woods, Jr.
59 East Van Buren Street
Chicago, Illinois

Executive Secretary: Ann Davis
848 North Dearborn Street
Chicago 10, Illinois

Indiana Council for Children

Chairman: Mrs. Robert F. Shank
R. R. 17, Box 542
Indianapolis, Indiana

Executive Secretary: Dr. Robert E. Jewett
State Department of Health
Indianapolis, Indiana

Iowa Commission on Children and Youth

President: King Palmer
623 Insurance Exchange Building
Des Moines, Iowa

Secretary: Esther L. Immer
Fourth Floor - Iowa Building
Des Moines 8, Iowa

Kansas Committee for the Midcentury White House Conference

Chairman: Dr. Edward Greenwood
2200 West Sixth Street
Topeka, Kansas

Executive Secretary: B. W. Tucker
Masonic Temple Building
Topeka, Kansas

Kentucky Committee for the Midcentury White House Conference

Chairman: Dr. Cathryn C. Handelman
State Department of Health
620 South Third Street
Louisville 2, Kentucky

Louisiana Committee for the Midcentury White House Conference

Chairman: Shelby M. Jackson
State Department of Education
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Maine Committee for the Midcentury White House Conference

Chairman: Burton W. Taylor
79 Federal Street
Brunswick, Maine

Maryland Commission on Youth

Chairman: Judge Moylan
Judge for Juvenile Causes
of the Supreme Bench
Baltimore, Maryland

Massachusetts Committee for the Midcentury White House Conference

Chairman: Patrick A. Tompkins
State Department of Public Welfare
600 Washington Street
Boston 11, Massachusetts

Michigan Committee on Children and Youth

Chairman: Mrs. Margaret Price
315 Corrie Road
Ann Arbor, Michigan

Minnesota Youth Conservation Commission

Chairman: A. Whittier Day
308 State Office Building
St. Paul 1, Minnesota

Mississippi Children's Code Commission

Chairman: J. O. Snowden
Box 1078
Jackson, Mississippi

Executive Secretary: Evelyn Gandy
Box 1669
Jackson, Mississippi

Missouri Committee for the Midcentury White House Conference

Chairman: Samuel Marsh
State Department of Health and Welfare
State Office Building
Jefferson City, Missouri

Executive Secretary: Philip S. Akre
State Office Building
Jefferson City, Missouri

Montana Committee on Children and Youth

Chairman: Mary M. Condon
State Department of Public Instruction
Helena, Montana

Nebraska Committee for the Midcentury White House Conference

Chairman: Mrs. Emmet W. Orme
3025 Sheridan Boulevard
Lincoln, Nebraska

Nevada Committee for the Midcentury White House Conference

Chairman: Clarence F. Marshall
P. O. Box 438
Reno, Nevada

New Hampshire Committee for the Midcentury White House Conference

Chairman: Dr. Colin C. Stewart
Hitchcock Clinic
Hanover, New Hampshire

Executive Secretary: Mrs. Anne H. Sawyer
Room 207
18 School Street
Concord, New Hampshire

New Jersey Governor's Committee on Youth

Chairman: To be appointed

Secretary: Douglas H. MacNeil
State Office Building
Trenton 7, New Jersey

New Mexico Committee on Children and Youth

Chairman: Charles Rose
State Department of Public Instruction
Santa Fe, New Mexico

New York State Citizens Committee of
One Hundred for Children and Youth

Chairman: Samuel R. Milbank
1 East End Street
New York, New York

Executive Director: G. Roberts More
Room 139, State Capitol
Albany, New York

North Carolina Conference for Social Service

President: Mrs. Ellen Winston
State Board of Public Welfare
Raleigh, North Carolina

Executive Secretary: Mrs. Tom Grier
Post Office Box 532
Raleigh, North Carolina

North Dakota Youth Council

President: Pauline M. Reynolds
State College Station
Fargo, North Dakota

Ohio Commission on Children and Youth

Chairman: Dr. Herschel W. Nisonger
Ohio State University
Columbus, Ohio

Executive Secretary: J. Gordon Crowe
303-A State Office Building
Columbus 15, Ohio

Oklahoma Committee for the Midcentury White House Conference

Chairman: Lloyd F. Palmer
4621 Hamilton Drive
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Oregón Governor's Committee on Children and Youth

Chairman: Mrs. Saidie Orr Dunbar
Woodlark Building
Portland, Oregon

Executive Secretary: Michael Schapiro
505 Spalding Building
Portland, Oregon

Pennsylvania Committee for the Midcentury White House Conference

Chairman: To be appointed

Executive Secretary: Helen McManus
519 Education Building
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

Puerto Rico Committee for the Midcentury White House Conference

Chairman: Dr. Juan A. Pons
Territorial Department of Health
San Juan, Puerto Rico

Rhode Island Committee for the Midcentury White House Conference

Chairman: Rev. Joseph J. Lamb
90 Park Street
Providence, Rhode Island

Executive Secretary: Charles L. Burt
40 Fountain Street
Providence, Rhode Island

South Carolina Citizens' Committee on Children and Youth

Chairman: Mrs. T. B. Stackhouse
1511 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Secretary: Lucia Murchison
State Board of Public Health
Columbia, South Carolina

South Dakota Governor's Committee
for Children and Youth

Chairman: Judge Herbert B. Rudolph
State Supreme Court
Pierre, South Dakota

Secretary: Mrs. Grace W. Martin
State Department of Public Welfare
Pierre, South Dakota

Tennessee Committee for the Midcentury
White House Conference

Chairman: Mrs. W. M. McCallum
Henderson, Tennessee

Executive Secretary: Edna Hughes
204 State Office Building
Nashville 3, Tennessee

Texas Youth Development Council

Chairman: Rev. Walter K. Kerr
First Methodist Church
Kerrville, Texas

Executive Secretary: John H. Winters
Tribune Building
Austin, Texas

Utah Committee for the Midcentury
White House Conference

Chairman: John Farr Larson
State Department of Public Welfare
State Capitol
Salt Lake City, Utah

Vermont State Health Council - Midcentury
White House Conference Committee

Chairman: Frances M. Bates
State Department of Social Welfare
128 State Street
Montpelier, Vermont

Virgin Islands Committee for the Midcentury
White House Conference

Chairman: Roy W. Bornn
Insular Department of Social Welfare
Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas,
Virgin Islands

Virginia Committee for the Midcentury White House Conference

Chairman: Richard W. Copeland
State Department of Welfare & Institutions
Richmond, Virginia

Secretary: Daisy Young
State Department of Welfare & Institutions
Richmond, Virginia

Washington State Council for Children and Youth

Chairman: Lyle Stewart
815 Fourth Avenue North
Seattle 9, Washington

West Virginia Committee for Children and Youth

Chairman: Charles E. Kenney
State Department of Public Assistance
Charleston, West Virginia

Wisconsin Commission on Children and Youth

Chairman: Morris Hursh
Tenney Building
119 East Washington Avenue
Madison, Wisconsin

Wyoming Youth Council

Chairman: Harry M. Tibbs
Union Pacific Coal Company
Rock Springs, Wyoming

Executive Secretary: Mrs. Brooke Wunnicke
302 Boyd Building
Cheyenne, Wyoming

July 5, 1950

Melvin A. Glasser, Executive Director
Midcentury White House Conference on
Children and Youth
FSA Building, Fourth and Independence, S.W.
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Glasser:

The Southern Regional Council is glad to accept membership in the Advisory Council on Participation of National Organizations, since we are much in sympathy with the aims of the White House Conference on Children and Youth.

As we wrote you last April, unfortunately our small budget and staff will limit our active participation in the work of the Conference. However, we appreciate this opportunity to be represented and will be glad to cooperate in every possible way. Perhaps our major contribution might be the distribution of information about the Conference and its findings to our members throughout the Southern States.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Jane P. Fleming
Survey Assistant

Memo:

Jane:

It seems to me we should accept, and Jane should go.

G.S.M.

GSM:er

July 3, 1950

Midcentury White House Conference on Children and Youth

FSA Building, 4th & Independence Ave., S. W., Washington 25, D. C. Executive 6300

HONORARY CHAIRMAN
The President of the United States, Hon. Harry S. Truman

CHAIRMAN
Hon. Oscar R. Ewing

VICE-CHAIRMEN
Leonard W. Mayo Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt Benjamin Spock, M. D. George D. Stoddard

CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Leonard W. Mayo

CHAIRMAN, TECHNICAL COMMITTEE ON FACT FINDING
Benjamin E. Youngdahl

CHAIRMAN, TECHNICAL COMMITTEE ON COMMUNICATIONS
Lyman Bryson

CHAIRMAN, COMMITTEE ON CONFERENCE PROGRAM
A. J. Brumbaugh

CHAIRMAN, COMMITTEE ON BUDGET AND FINANCE
(to be selected)

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE

** Members of the Executive Committee*

Raymond B. Allen, M.D.
Seattle, Wash.
Francis Bacon
Los Angeles, Calif.
Charline Banks
Brooklyn, N. Y.
Harvie Branscomb
Nashville, Tenn.
A. J. Brumbaugh*
Washington, D. C.
Lyman Bryson*
New York, N. Y.
Mrs. J. L. Blair Buck
Washington, D. C.
James Carey*
Washington, D. C.
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Mrs. Jerome Evanson
Jamestown, N. D.
Oscar R. Ewing*
Washington, D. C.
Katherine E. Faville
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New York, N. Y.
Rabbi Solomon Goldman*
Chicago, Ill.
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Very Rev. Msgr. John J. McClafferty*
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Chauncey McCormick
Chicago, Ill.
Leonard W. Mayo*
New York, N. Y.
Benjamin E. Mays
Atlanta, Ga.
William C. Menninger, M.D.
Topeka, Kans.
Mrs. Agnes E. Meyer
Washington, D. C.
Mabel Newcomer
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Herman Neusch
Amarillo, Texas
Pauline Newman
New York, N. Y.
Emma C. Puschner
Indianapolis, Ind.
Walter Reuther
Detroit, Mich.
Max Rheinstein
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Helen Ross
Chicago, Ill.
Ruth Schaffer
Columbus, O.
Edward B. Shaw, M. D.
San Francisco, Calif.
G. Howland Shaw
Washington, D. C.
Boris Shishkin*
Washington, D. C.
Benjamin Spock, M. D.*
Rochester, Minn.
George D. Stoddard*
Urbana, Ill.
Donald F. Sullivan
Washington, D. C.
Gerard Swope
New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Phyllis Jones Tilley
St. Augustine, Fla.
Edward M. M. Warburg
New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Roy C. F. Weagly
Hagerstown, Md.
Rev. Luther Weigle*
New Haven, Conn.
John Wood
Bronx, N. Y.
Benjamin E. Youngdahl*
St. Louis, Mo.

Katharine F. Lenroot, *Secretary*

THE ADVISORY COUNCILS

(personnel to be selected)

PARTICIPATION OF NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS **FEDERAL GOVERNMENT PARTICIPATION**
STATE AND LOCAL ACTION **YOUTH PARTICIPATION**

Melvin A. Glasser, *Executive Director* Henry F. Helmholz, M. D., *Chief Consultant*

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY
SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

CHILDREN'S BUREAU

June 27, 1950

RECEIVED JUL 3 1950 Southern Regional Council

Mr. George Mitchell
Director
Southern Regional Council
Wesley Memorial Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

In April, Mr. Oscar R. Ewing, Chairman of the National Committee for the Midcentury White House Conference on Children and Youth, invited your organization to membership in the Advisory Council on Participation of National Organizations. As we have had no reply to that letter, we are writing you again as it is necessary that we know by July 1, if at all possible, what your wishes are about participation in White House Conference activities.

Membership in the Advisory Council on Participation of National Organizations involves work in preparation for the December meetings of the Conference, participation in those meetings, and some work in the post-Conference follow-up period directed toward carrying out the recommendations made.

Your organization was invited to membership in this Council because we know of your interest in the purposes of the Conference. We need and want your help, for an endeavor such as this depends on the full participation of every organization concerned with advancing the well-being of the Nation's children.

The enclosed form is for your use in replying.

Sincerely yours,

Melvin A. Glasser

Melvin A. Glasser
Executive Director
Midcentury White House Conference
on Children and Youth

Enclosure

August 22, 1950

Mr. Paul D. Williams
3320 Gloucester Road
Richmond 22, Virginia

Dear Mr. Williams:

The Southern Regional Council, as a member of the Advisory Council on Participation of National Organizations, of the Midcentury Whitehouse Conference on Children and Youth, has been asked to send a representative to the Conference meetings. The meetings will be held in Washington, D.C., December 3 to 7, 1950. (The enclosed information sheet will give you a summary of the Conference plans.)

Would it be at all possible for you to attend the Conference -- or at least a part of it -- as the Council's representative? Dr. Mitchell thinks that SRC participation in the Conference would be most helpful to us.

We hate to ask anything else of you when you already devote so much of your time and energy to the Council, but with present shortages of staff and money it would be very difficult to send someone from here.

We will have to notify the Conference Director by August 31, so we would appreciate your letting us know as soon as possible whether or not you will be able to attend.

Sent anyway - 8/29/50

Best wishes from all of us here.

Sincerely,

Jane Fleming

Midcentury White House Conference on Children and Youth

FSA Building, 4th & Independence Ave., S. W., Washington 25, D. C. Executive 6300

HONORARY CHAIRMAN
The President of the United States, Hon. Harry S. Truman

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Hon. Oscar R. Ewing

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Leonard W. Mayo Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt Benjamin Spock, M. D. George D. Stoddard

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Leonard W. Mayo

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Benjamin E. Youngdahl

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(to be selected)

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James Carey*
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Topeka, Kans.
Mrs. Agnes E. Meyer
Washington, D. C.
Mabel Newcomer
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Herman Neusch
Amarillo, Texas
Pauline Newman
New York, N. Y.
Emma C. Puschner
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Benjamin E. Youngdahl*
St. Louis, Mo.

Katharine F. Lenroot, *Secretary*

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(personnel to be selected)

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STATE AND LOCAL ACTION **YOUTH PARTICIPATION**

Melvin A. Glasser, *Executive Director* Henry F. Helmholz, M. D., *Chief Consultant*

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY
SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

August 14, 1950

CHILDREN'S BUREAU

Grace Hamilton
Paul Williams

Mrs. Jane P. Fleming
Survey Assistant
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Fleming:

Mr. Robert E. Bondy, Chairman of the Advisory Council on Participation of National Organizations, has asked us to write you as the representative on the Advisory Council regarding nominations for representatives from your organization to attend the December meetings of the Midcentury White House Conference on Children and Youth.

You will recall that the Advisory Council at its May 25-26 meeting adopted a plan for the distribution of the 1,000 invitations allotted to it by the National Committee. This plan provides for each organization accepting membership in the Council to be given the opportunity of nominating two persons to attend the December meetings. Because nominations will be received from the other three Advisory Councils, it will be necessary to clear them through this office to avoid duplication and to assure a balanced representation in the total attendance of approximately 5,000. Invitations will be issued by the President early in the Fall. They will not be transferrable.

Following consultation with the appropriate persons in your organization, will you complete one of the enclosed identification cards for each of your nominees and a nomination blank for the organization. Please return them to this office by August 31, 1950.

We regret that because of the limited Conference budget, each organization will have to assume responsibility for making all financial arrangements for its representatives. The enclosed information sheet will give you summary details about the December meetings.

In making nominations, it is suggested that you consider sending participants from your policy planning and field operations staff who will be able to represent your organization's experience most effectively, and who will be in a position to work on putting findings and recommendations into operation immediately following the Conference and in the years to come.

Sincerely yours,

Melvin A. Glasser

Melvin A. Glasser
Executive Director
Midcentury White House Conference
on Children and Youth

Enclosures

MIDCENTURY WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH

Advisory Council on Participation of National Organizations

Nomination Blank

Name of Organization SRC

We wish to nominate the following to attend the December 3 - 7, 1950 meetings of the Midcentury White House Conference on Children and Youth:

1. Name of representative Paul D. Williams

   Position in your organization President, SRC

   Mailing address of representative 3326 Gloucester Road
   Richmond 22, Va.

2. Name of representative Mrs. Grace T. Hamilton

   Position in your organization Member, Bd. of Dirs.

   Mailing address of representative Atlanta Urban League
   239 Auburn Ave NE, Atlanta, Ga.

8/22/50 - GTH said ok to send name - may attend

Signed

Title

Date Aug 29 - 1950

Note: Please check carefully for accuracy as official Conference records will be made up from the information given here.

RETURN TWO COPIES BY AUGUST 31, 1950

TO: Melvin A. Glasser, Executive Director
Midcentury White House Conference on Children and Youth
FSA Building North, Fourth and Independence, S.W.
Washington 25, D.C.

Midcentury White House Conference on Children and Youth

FSA Building, 4th & Independence Ave., S. W., Washington 25, D. C.

INFORMATION SHEET number 1

PURPOSE: The purpose of the Midcentury White House Conference on Children and Youth as adopted by the National Committee appointed by the President is to "consider how we can develop in children and youth the mental, emotional, and spiritual qualities essential to individual happiness and responsible citizenship, and what physical, economic, and social conditions are deemed necessary to this development."

WHEN: December 3 to 7, 1950

WHERE: National Guard Armory, Washington, D.C.

WHAT: The December meetings of the Conference will consider:

1. Facts established by the sciences that contribute to the knowledge of child growth and development.
2. Programs and practices affecting children and youth in fields such as education, health, welfare, recreation, employment, and religion.
3. Conditions, problems, and accomplishments relating to children and youth in the United States.
4. Methods and plans for post-Conference follow-up work.

WHO: Nominations for individuals to receive invitations to attend the meetings are being requested from the following:

Advisory Council on Participation of National Organizations
Advisory Council on State and Local Action
Advisory Council on Youth Participation
Advisory Council on Federal Government Participation
Professional Workers with Children and Youth

Participants in the Conference meetings will be broadly representative of the citizens of the United States, for they will come from the professions, technical fields, service agencies, rural and urban communities, labor and industry, minorities, State and local officials.

Each participant will be asked to attend throughout the Conference sessions and to share in information and discussion groups.

OBSERVERS: Invitations will be extended to State Governors, and to members of the Congress. Representatives from United Nations agencies, foreign countries, and international voluntary agencies will attend as observers.

INVITATIONS: Invitation will be issued by the President of the United States early in the fall.

FEES: A registration fee, the exact amount to be determined, will be requested to help cover the cost of the meetings.

Midcentury White House Conference on Children and Youth

FSA Building, 4th and Independence Avenue, S. W., Washington 25, D. C. EXecutive 6300

RECEIVED
SEP 22 1950
Southern Regional Council

HONORARY CHAIRMAN

The President of
the United States,
Hon. Harry S. Truman

CHAIRMAN

Hon. Oscar R. Ewing

VICE-CHAIRMEN

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September 18, 1950

Mrs. Jane P. Fleming
Survey Assistant
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta, 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Fleming:

Although your organization has become a member of the Advisory Council on Participation of National Organizations since the May meeting of that Council, we want to tell you about a significant step taken by those present. The Council at that time took recognition of the fact that each national organization has a stake in the outcome of this Conference.

White House Conferences on children have been guideposts over the last fifty years to parents and professional workers with children. This Conference gives us a unique opportunity to combine carefully developed scientific studies already under way with tested knowledge and experience and with practical programs for children. In this Conference, through the participation of national organizations and State and local committees, citizens are more widely represented than in any previous Conference. It is the first in which young people have taken part. Several hundred major national organizations, 53 State and Territorial White House Conference Committees, 44 youth-serving organizations, 37 agencies and departments of the Federal Government, and hundreds of professional specialists are at work on the Conference activities.

As a member of the Advisory Council, you are familiar with the fact that this White House Conference has adopted as its theme how we can give each child a fair chance to achieve a healthy personality and what conditions, physical, economic, and social, are required to make for individual happiness and responsible citizenship.

The work of national organizations and the Conference is related in several ways. The Conference is rapidly focusing national attention on the immediate need for improving our services to children. It creates a stimulus for the analysis and evaluation of existing programs. It provides a means through which organizations will be able to broaden their knowledge of the theory and practice of what children need to achieve their fullest powers for creative living. Thus each national organization can advance its own program and through it the well-being of the Nation's children.

Accordingly, the Advisory Council on Participation of National Organizations developed plans for the contribution of information and data to the work of the Conference, and for the discussion and evaluation by the Advisory Council of the key questions affecting the lives of children in this country as seen in the experience of the several hundred national organizations participating in the work. The Advisory Council also voted unanimously to seek to secure through its national organization members contributions of from $100 to $500 each in order to help finance the Conference effort.

This decision of the Advisory Council was taken in recognition of the fact that this Conference, as in the instance of previous White House Conferences, is a wholly nonpartisan effort supported primarily from voluntary funds. Out of a total budget of $412,946, there still exists an unsubscribed portion of $100,000. The Advisory Council recommended that its members attempt to raise approximately half of this total deficit through any one of three suggested methods:

(a) From finances now on hand in national organizations which they may use to contribute to the Conference.

(b) From program funds of national organizations, some part of which may be contributed to the Conference in recognition that the Conference activities are providing research data, standard-setting materials, and information for the professional and technical guidance of workers in the children's field. In this area the White House Conference is adding to the programming of national organizations in the children's field.

(c) Through national organizations securing relatively small gifts from local constituents, these gifts to be pooled as a contribution from the national organization to the White House Conference.

It was the feeling of the Advisory Council and of the National Committee that it should be made quite clear that contributions are wholly voluntary and that full participation and derivation of Conference values would not be denied any organization because of lack of financial contribution.

By your acceptance of membership in the Council, and by your participation in other areas of Conference work, you have indicated the recognition that your organization has given to the importance of the work of the Midcentury White House Conference on Children and Youth. It is our sincere hope, therefore, that you may find it possible to participate in the financing plan as developed by the Advisory Council on Participation of National Organizations.

We have attached to this letter a financial statement and a form for you to complete and return to the White House Conference Office by October 6th. May we hear from you at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely yours,

Leonard W. Mayo

Leonard W. Mayo
Chairman, Executive Committee

Enclosures

MIDCENTURY WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH

SUMMARY
19-Month Budget and Income
(July 1, 1949 to February 1, 1951)

Budget			
Fact Finding		$ 118,681	
State and Local Action		65,643	
Communications		102,416	
Participation of National Organizations		15,068	
Conference Meetings		23,630	
National, Executive and Special Committee Activities		34,100	
General Administrative (including common services)		53,408	
Total Budget			$ 412,946
Income			
Congressional Appropriation		75,000	
On Hand or Pledged from Voluntary Sources:			
From Foundations	$ 120,000		
From Individuals and Organizations	17,672		
From Donated Services and Study Projects (est)	75,000		
		212,672	
Total Income			287,672
			125,274
Savings effected in Budget through reductions in Expenditures			25,000
Amount Required			$100,274

As of June 5, 1950

Note: Between the above date and September 6, contributions from National organizations have amounted to..... $18,387

MIDCENTURY WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH

To: Leonard W. Mayo, Chairman
Executive Committee
Midcentury White House Conference
on Children and Youth
FSA Building, 4th and Independence, S.W.
Washington 25, D.C.

The _____
(name of organization)

is pleased to act upon your request and the recommendation of the Advisory Council on Participation of National Organizations by making available $ _____ for the work of the Midcentury White House Conference on Children and Youth.

Our contribution of $ _____ is enclosed.

We will make a contribution of $ _____ on _____.
(date)

Signed _____

Title _____

Date _____

(PLEASE RETURN BY OCTOBER 6, 1950)

Social Legislation Information Service

This Bulletin reports impartially on federal social legislation and the activities of federal agencies affecting family life, children, and community services in the areas of health, education, welfare, housing, employment and recreation.

The Service takes no position for or against legislation.

Issued by the Social Legislation Information Service, Inc.
(A nonprofit association supported by contributions and subscriptions)

1346 Connecticut Avenue, N. W. Washington 6, D. C.

BERNARD LOCKER, *Executive Director*

Washington, D. C.
December 18, 1950

Issue No. 97
81st Congress

MIDCENTURY WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH

At the concluding sessions of the Midcentury White House Conference on Children and Youth, 4,620 delegates with voting privilege adopted the following recommendations.

PREAMBLE

Believing in the primacy of spiritual values, democratic practice, and the dignity and worth of every human being, and recognizing that these are essential to individual happiness and responsible citizenship, we have come together to inquire

* How the necessary mental, emotional, and spiritual qualities may be developed in children, and
* How the physical, economic, and social conditions favorable to such development may be assured

And having found that children require, for their fullest development,

* Regard for their individual worth and sensitive respect for their feelings, from all who touch their lives
* Loving care and guidance from mothers and fathers, who have a sense of the privilege and responsibility which parenthood involves, and who have confidence in their capacity to rear a child
* A secure home that is free from want, and dread of want, and provides all family members with a satisfying physical, aesthetic, social, and spiritual environment
* A community whose citizens are dedicated to establishing the values and practices that make life meaningful and abundant for children of all colors, creeds and customs, and to cooperative endeavor for the expression of these values and practices in daily living
* Full access to health, educational, recreational, social and religious services and programs, directed toward the well-being of all they serve
* Concern on the part of all citizens for all children
* Devotion to the pursuit of knowledge and the wide application of that which is known

OFFICERS OF THE SLIS

President, MRS. EUGENE MEYER, of the Washington Post. *Vice Presidents:* JOHN DEWEY, Professor Emeritus of Philosophy, Columbia University; MRS. DOROTHY CANFIELD FISHER, Author, Member of Committee on Youth Problems, American Council on Education; HOMER FOLKS; GEORGE J. HECHT, Publisher, Parents' Magazine; LEONARD W. MAYO, President, Child Welfare League of America; MOST REVEREND BERNARD J. SHEIL, Director General, Catholic Youth Organization of the Archdiocese of Chicago; C.-E. A. WINSLOW, Professor Emeritus of Public Health, School of Medicine, Yale University; *Secretary*, MRS. GERTRUDE FOLKS ZIMAND, General Secretary, National Child Labor Committee; *Treasurer*, GEORGE GALLUP, Director, American Institute of Public Opinion.

If they are to grow in

* Trust in themselves and others
* Independence and initiative coupled with a true sense of being related to others
* Satisfaction in bringing individual and shared tasks to completion
* A sense of personal destiny, of the responsible parts they will eventually play as parents, workers, citizens
* The capacity for the love that underlies the family and that ideally comes to embrace all mankind
* Creativity that brings into being new life, new relationships, new values, and new things of beauty and usefulness, and cherishes them for their worth
* Integrity that sees each life as personally meaningful within the period of history in which it is lived, and in relation to enduring values.

* * * * *

FURTHERING HEALTHY PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT IN CHILDREN AND YOUTH

The Conference unanimously passed the first group of 25 recommendations, as amended from the floor.

1. The expansion of research on development and adjustment, and that such research include longitudinal studies of relations and factors that affect behavior and adjustment. In this way there will be provided a continuing understanding of infants, children and youth and a sound basis for practices. We further recommend support by public and private agencies in extending research pertaining to healthy personality.

2. That the citizens of every community accept responsibility for providing and sustaining adequate programs and facilities with professional personnel for education, health, recreation, and social services. In the development of such programs full and appropriate use should be made of all voluntary and public resources.

3. That schools for professional workers include in their curricula instruction in human growth and change and in family counseling, together with practical experience.

4. That ways and means be found for the formal and informal in-service education of professional people and that promising practices be widely disseminated.

5. That education for parenthood be made available to all through educational, health, religious and welfare agencies maintaining professional standards and by properly qualified individuals.

6. That nursery schools and kindergartens, as a desirable supplement to home life, be included as a part of public educational opportunity for children provided they meet high professional standards.

7. That children be provided with opportunities that are wide in range and challenging in nature, emphasizing exploration, participation, and social experience in an environment that is rich and stimulating; and that expectations of achievement should be in harmony with each child's ability and growth.

8. That appropriate public bodies set minimum standards for agencies and institutions providing foster care for children, whether foster day care or full time care, and provide for the authorization or licensing and supervision as to maintenance of standards.

9. That all states establish standards for the hospital care of mothers and children, in order to assure the quality of care which modern science knows how to give; and that these standards take into account the importance of avoiding unnecessary distress and anxiety.

10. That specialists and agencies take every opportunity to foster and increase parents' feelings of satisfaction and self-confidence. Material concerning the growth and development of children be made as reassuring and non-technical as possible, and not hold up false standards of perfection.

11. That elementary, secondary, college and community education include such appropriate experiences and studies of childhood and family life as will help young people to mature toward the role of parenthood.

12. That one department in each state government whether it be welfare, health or education, working in close conjunction with the other departments concerned, set up all-inclusive minimum standards for all day-care center nursery schools and kindergartens.

13. That appropriate public bodies establish minimum standards for licensing or authorization with respect to plant, program and staff, for all child care and preschool groups.

14. That there be authoritative exploration of methods of improving the economic situation of children in families with inadequate incomes, giving particular attention to family allowances, tax exemptions for children and expenses of working mothers.

15. That development of new housing facilities give special attention to health, recreational and social needs; to the extent that private industry does not provide suitable housing for low-income families, that such housing continue to be developed by governmental agencies.

16. That programs for children and youth with handicaps be expanded to provide for physical, mental, emotional, and occupational needs.

17. That local boards of education accept full responsibility for planning and providing adequate educational programs and services, including special services, to meet the needs of children with physical and mental limitations and that state departments of education accept responsibility for leadership service in realizing this objective.

18. That guidance and counseling services in schools, employment offices, and youth-servicing agencies be strengthened and extended, and that such services take into account emotional factors involved in vocational adjustment and aptitudes for specific jobs.

19. That children of migrant and seasonal workers be given all the protections and services available to other children, with special regard to transportation, housing, sanitation, health and educational services, social benefits, and protection under labor laws.

20. That school lunches be provided and that children unable to pay for their lunches be furnished them free, without being differentiated from the children who pay.

21. That restrictive eligibility provisions be eliminated from public assistance programs so as to provide assistance to all children in need.

22. That federal grants to states for public assistance be varied with the financial ability of the states but sufficient to protect children's personalities from the ill effects of inadequate income.

23. That racial segregation in education be abolished.

24. That it be made possible for qualified youth to obtain college or university education which would otherwise be denied them because of inability to pay.

25. That, as an aid to the economic stability of children and their mothers, the old age and survivors insurance program be further extended to cover workers not presently included and to make benefits more adequate; and that similar improvements be made in state unemployment insurance laws.

In addition, the Conference adopted a motion from the floor to include the following in its recommendations:

"That Churches of various faiths coordinate, strengthen and expand their religious services and activities for people of inadequate income."

*****

FURTHERING HEALTHY PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT THROUGH THE FAMILY, THE CHURCH, THE SCHOOL, AND OTHER SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

1. That there be a comprehensive study of the present body of law relating to children and families and the methods of implementing such laws, and that the study shall include laws that serve to impede the progress of Indians in the fields of social, and cultural advance.

2. That law schools include courses on family law and the relationship of the law to other professions, and schools of social work include courses in the law and its philosophy.

3. That standards be developed for juvenile services by police departments.

4. That, in accordance with state-wide standards, courts of superior jurisdiction, with judges qualified in the law with an understanding of social and psychological factors, and with qualified probation staff and auxiliary personnel be available for all cases involving children with problems that require court action in rural and urban areas.

5. That the preventive and treatment functions of social agencies, police, courts, institutions, and after-care agencies be coordinated so as to insure continuity of service.

6. That more emphasis be put on the effects of recreational activities on the personality of the individual and that in all neighborhoods where children and youth reside there should be provided recreation centers under professional and voluntary supervision.

7. That youth have an equal chance with adults to participate in planning and carrying out recreational activities, and that, as a practical aid for such planning, states be encouraged to study and establish official State Boards of Recreation to provide counsel and information assistance in recreation matters to communities, particularly small towns and rural areas.

8. That states and other appropriate public bodies establish and enforce standards covering the employment of youth in all occupations, such standards to include minimum age and wages, as well as hours of work, night work, protection from hazardous occupations and provisions for workmen compensation; and that, under these conditions, employers in cooperation with labor be urged to provide appropriate work experience for youth on a part-time basis.

9. Prompt action should be taken at the National level to provide funds to supplement those of states and localities, and to stimulate the early development of adequate local health service throughout the country, such action being particularly needed because of the physical and mental effects of mobilization and war on the mothers, children, and youth.

10. That a continuous program of education regarding the role of social service in adoption be carried on for the general public and for the professions involved to the end that effective safeguards be achieved for the protection of the adopted child, his natural parents and his adopted parents, that existing legislation be strengthened and if need be new legislation enacted to assure such protection and that qualified adoption agencies, local and state-wide, voluntary and public be strengthened and developed to further assure such protection.

11. Further federal aid to the states for educational services, in tax-supported public schools, without federal control, to help equalize educational opportunity - the issue of auxiliary services to be considered on its merits in separate legislation.

12. That all professions dealing with children have, as an integral part of the preparation, a core of common experiences on fundamental concepts of human behavior including the need to consider the total person as well as any specific disorder; the interrelationship of physical, mental, social, religious and cultural forces; the importance of interpersonal relationships; and the role of self-understanding; and emphasis on the positive recognition and production of healthy personalities and the treatment of variations; and that lay people be oriented through formal or informal education to an understanding of the importance of the foregoing concepts.

13. That steps be taken at national, state and local levels to improve the facilities and increase the output of professional schools preparing persons for services to children.

14. That an inquiring attitude be maintained toward all services, with appropriate provision at all levels for continuous scientific study of needs, objectives, alternative methods, and effectiveness of programs.

* * * * *

MAKING MORE POSITIVE THE INFLUENCE OF RELIGIOUS, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC FORCES ON PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT

1. Recognizing knowledge and understanding of religious and ethical concepts as essential to the development of spiritual values and that nothing is of greater importance to the moral and spiritual health of our nation than the works of religious education in our homes and families and in our institutions of organized religion, we nevertheless strongly affirm the principle of separation of church and state which has been the keystone of our American democracy and declare ourselves unalterably opposed to the use of the public schools directly or indirectly for religious educational purposes.

2. That there be further study of the underlying causes of broken homes and increasing divorce.

3. That we support the full program recommended by the President's Commission on Civil Rights because it represents our faith in and practice of democracy and we further urge prompt steps to eliminate all types of racial and religious segregation and that this Conference through its most appropriate channels appeal to the federal government to abolish segregation in the nation's capital, making Washington the world's example of a truly working democratic absence of discriminatory practices on the basis of race, creed, or color.

4. That to insure the welfare of all children the following specific measures be taken to provide a well-rounded comprehensive housing and community development program:

   A. Maximum emphasis should be placed on maintaining standards adequate for health, comfort, and decency in both private and public housing construction.

   B. That the construction of 810,000 low rent public housing units should proceed at full speed in order to provide much-needed housing for low-income families now living in slums.

   C. To meet the needs of middle-income families who are ineligible for public housing, that there be developed a cooperative housing program specifically geared to the needs and income of middle-income families.

   D. That our national housing program should meet the requirements of families not only in every income group, but also in every type of community, rural and urban, and of families of every size from the largest to the smallest.

   E. That the slum clearance and urban development and redevelopment program, now getting under way with federal assistance, be supported as an integral part of over-all community planning.

   F. That the need principle be regarded as the prime criterion in providing defense housing facilities in a period of mobilization.

5. That specific efforts be made to bring lower income groups up to a higher income level and to increase their real income by providing a greater variety of community services. (All expansion of services should include children in all the states and territories.)

6. That in view of television's unprecedented growth and its potential as a medium for mass education, the television industry and all educational, health, and social agencies seeking to use this medium accept their great social responsibility, and further that this principle apply also to the other mass media of communications.

7. That the Federal Communications Commission reserve television channels for non-commercial educational television stations so that some part of the limited number of frequencies to be allocated by the Commission may be reserved for educational uses and purposes.

8. That all groups concerned develop and maintain programs for protecting the healthy personality of children living under the stress of defense preparation.

9. That in the present emergency the sacrifices demanded should be shared by all individuals and groups in the population and that the services of men with physical and other disabilities be utilized in some capacity without the use of categories, such as 4-F.

10. That more and better educational opportunities be made available for young adults in civilian and military life.

11. That schools, labor, industry, and other community agencies involved and the military services improve and expand their personnel, evaluation, placement, and vocational guidance and counseling activities to serve the interests of the young people and to promote the overall development and utilization of our total human resources.

12. That provision of adequate allowances be made for wives and children of servicemen.

13. That the participation of children and youth in times of community stress should be in agreement with their stage of development and designed to minimize their anxieties.

14. That governmental and voluntary agencies work to meet the needs of wives and children of the personnel in the armed forces moving to new communities to insure their absorption into community life and the provision of adequate housing, health, educational, spiritual and recreational services to meet their needs.

* * * * *

MOBILIZING CITIZENS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF CONDITIONS AFFECTING THE PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDREN AND YOUTH

1. That community groups and community leaders re-examine their attitude and procedures in the light of findings of this Conference, and make appropriate adaptations and changes.

2. In order to insure proper assessment, creative planning and appropriate action with respect to meeting the needs of children and youth that communities undertake the following tasks on a continuing basis:

   A. Develop broad community interests.

   B. Obtain the broadest possible community sponsorship.

   C. Obtain where necessary technical assistance in planning and carrying out the program.

   D. Initiate or organize studies and gather facts that are focused on specific problems according to priorities.

E. Interpret the facts, and inform the community as to their significance.

Since goals and methods are closely intertwined, that in undertaking these tasks the methods used be based on the following principles:

A. People as individuals and as groups should be helped to help themselves. Professional workers should find their role in giving such help.

B. It should be recognized that differences and stresses may be present and can be utilized positively.

C. There should be broad based participation of all groups without discrimination as to age, sex, race, creed, national origin or economic levels.

D. Fact-finding should be used as part of a total educational process.

E. Channels of communication between individuals and groups should be provided for the purpose of not only furthering common social objectives but also for the improvement of relations between groups.

F. Since the community is served by both public and private agencies, which have a common concern for meeting the needs of children and youth, the endeavors of both in planning, assessment and financing should be utilized.

3. That greater emphasis be placed by the various professions on utilizing methods and seeking new means of bringing the parents into participation in thinking and planning with and for their children.

4. That professional workers should be trained in such a way that they will have an understanding of and respect for other professional skills and contributors in order that they may work together to further community growth. Some of the ways that this might be achieved are:

A. In all levels of undergraduate education, that students receive broad preparation in the knowledge of human growth behavior, and motivation which ought to be common knowledge for all students. This would also serve as a background for professional education.

B. In schools preparing for professional work, that there be included in the curriculum both through the classroom and field experiences opportunities for cooperative work as problems common to all professional interests.

C. The practicing professional worker further his training by seeking, utilizing and promoting opportunities to relate to and participate with other professional and citizens groups in resolving problems of the individual and the community.

D. That orientation programs be planned for all professional persons and inter-professional groups in the community.

5. Participation in planning in the community should begin in the schools and in other institutions in order that children, youth, and adults learn the importance of voluntary participation and responsibility for community leadership.

6. All interested groups should work in partnership to recruit, train, and use volunteer leaders for community programs, with special attention to using young people in appropriate ways.

7. Since citizen participation is essential for effective community services for children and youth, when not already provided, citizen advisory boards and similar groups representative of the community be established for public services as well as private and that every effort be made to enable and secure participation by a cross section of the citizenry. That educational institutions and other groups emphasize the importance of participation by volunteers as a basic factor in citizen responsibility.

8. Communities foster cooperative community councils representative of all community interests to study and advance better conditions and opportunities for young workers.

9. Citizens be encouraged to support adequate appropriations and qualified staff to administer and enforce basic legislative standards of states, and other appropriate public bodies, covering the employment of youth.

10. That more energetic efforts be made by both public and private organizations for support of selective recruitment and training of professional workers and for an extensive program of scholarships.

11. Recognizing that youth has rights and responsibilities for better community living, that progressive opportunities be provided for youth to participate vitally in community activities and planning in order that youth may early have the preparation and experience for leadership and community service. Further, that the professional workers accept their responsibilities to stimulate the community to see that these opportunities are provided for youth.

12. That youth representatives be placed on community boards of various agencies in order that they may participate in the planning, developmental and operational phases of the total community programs.

13. Immediate, vigorous and continuing work be undertaken to provide for the organization and financing of national, state and local programs which would put the Conference recommendations into action.

* * * * *

RESOLUTION ON FOLLOW-UP PROGRAM

Whereas, the President of the United States who called this Midcentury White House Conference, has stated that "essential for the progress of mankind" and the preservation of "our own liberty as a nation" are "ways to help our children and young people become mentally and morally stronger" and develop into the "self-reliant individuals" which are the strength of our democracy, and

Whereas, the President has urged that "in the days ahead -- we will have to make special efforts to see that children get a fair chance at the right start in life" and has asked this Conference to proceed immediately toward such goals, and

Whereas, over 100,000 citizens in all states and territories have studied ways of improving the well-being of children in their own communities, and

Whereas, this White House Conference has so dramatically demonstrated the pressing need for the better application of that which we know and that which we assume to be good as well as the importance of filling by further research the wide gaps in our knowledge of human and social behavior, and

Whereas, the follow-up on the recommendations and implications of the findings of the Midcentury White House Conference depend upon the fullest partnership of voluntary and official effort, and

Whereas, this White House Conference has demonstrated the need for more effective communication between the national, state and local levels, and

Whereas, there is need to establish a continuity of effort in follow-up, and

Whereas, the national committee of the White House Conference, its advisory councils, and delegates in attendance at the December meetings have recommended that machinery be authorized to implement follow-up,

BE IT RESOLVED THAT THIS CONFERENCE RECOMMENDS APPROVAL OF THE FOLLOWING PRINCIPLES IN EFFECTING APPROPRIATE ACTION IN FOLLOW-UP:

1. The chief operating group upon which the responsibility for follow-up should fall will be existing organizations -

national, state and local.

2. That chief purposes of the follow-up effort should be to disseminate the findings of the Conference, stimulate action on its recommendations, and promote research designed to fill in the gaps of knowledge which the Conference has brought forth.

3. That the participation of youth and the inter-disciplinary approach demonstrated in this Conference should be maintained and further developed.

4. That the formation of a national committee is important as an advisory and consultative group. Such a committee should work through all the groups which have a primary concern for the well-being of the nation's children and youth. It should be made up of individual citizens asked to serve in their own right rather than as representatives of organizations or interests and determine its own methods of financing.

5. That provision for continuity be implemented by

   (a) including on this new committee five selected members from each of the present advisory councils wishing to participate in follow-up, members from the presently organized national committee and members at large, and

   (b) by providing for state and local follow-up organization.

6. That ongoing activities should be effected by this national committee through an advisory council for participation of national organizations and an advisory council for state and local action and through such technical committee as may be indicated and should provide for appropriate cooperation with governmental groups at all levels.

7. That it is understood that the National Committee here proposed would of necessity have discretion, within the framework of the purposes herein set forth to make such changes as will assure the attainment of the objectives of the Midcentury White House Conference.

8. That authority for setting up this follow-up program be given to the National Committee of the Midcentury White House Conference.

* * * * *

PLEDGE TO CHILDREN

As its closing action, the Conference unanimously adopted the following pledge.

TO YOU, our children, who hold within you our most cherished hopes, we the members of the Midcentury White House Conference on Children and Youth, relying on your full response, make this pledge:

From your earliest infancy we give you our love, so that you may grow with trust in yourself and in others.

We will recognize your worth as a person and we will help you to strengthen your sense of belonging.

We will respect your right to be yourself and at the same time help you to understand the rights of others, so that you may experience cooperative living.

We will help you to develop initiative and imagination, so that you may have the opportunity freely to create.

We will encourage your curiosity and your pride in workmanship, so that you may have the satisfaction that comes from achievement.

We will provide the conditions for wholesome play that will add to your learning, to your social experience, and to your happiness.

We will illustrate by precept and example the value of integrity and the importance of moral courage.

We will encourage you always to seek the truth.

We will provide you with all opportunities possible to develop your own faith in God.

We will open the way for you to enjoy the arts and to use them for deepening your understanding of life.

We will work to rid ourselves of prejudice and discrimination, so that together we may achieve a truly democratic society.

We will work to lift the standard of living and to improve our economic practices, so that you may have the material basis for a full life.

We will provide you with rewarding educational opportunities, so that you may develop your talents and contribute to a better world.

We will protect you against exploitation and undue hazards and help you grow in health and strength.

We will work to conserve and improve family life and, as needed, to provide foster care according to your inherent rights.

We will intensify our search for new knowledge in order to guide you more effectively as you develop your potentialities.

As you grow from child to youth to adult, establishing a family life of your own and accepting larger social responsibilities, we will work with you to improve conditions for all children and youth.

Aware that these promises to you cannot be fully met in a world at war, we ask you to join us in a firm dedication to the building of a world society based on freedom, justice and mutual respect.

SO MAY YOU grow in joy, in faith in God and in man, and in those qualities of vision and of the spirit that will sustain us all and give us new hope for the future.

MEMO TO SUBSCRIBERS: In order to encourage additional organizations to get acquainted with our Service, we have a special trial subscription rate for new subscribers only. For the first year, they can obtain a subscription for only $10 -- a saving of $5 on the regular rate.

We would greatly appreciate your passing on this information to other interested organizations.

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY
SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

CHILDREN'S BUREAU

January 11, 1951

Mrs. Jane P. Fleming
Survey Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Fleming:

Mr. Glasser has referred to me your letter of December 22 in which you discussed your plans for devoting an issue of the New South to a discussion of children in the South. I agree with you that some of the reports of the State Committees for the White House Conference should provide valuable data for you to use in this connection and that there is much material in the individual reports which we could not carry fully in our summary report. We do have copies of the individual State reports here in our Washington office where they can be made available for appropriate uses; however, I would suggest that if you do not find it convenient to examine the reports here in Washington that you might find it more feasible to select those States which you wish to cover in your report and write to them individually. Attached is a list of the State and Territorial White House Conference Committees. If you will write to the ones in which you are interested I feel sure that they will wish to cooperate with you in lending you a copy of their reports.

If we can be of any help to you by commenting on your publication in draft form or in any way, please do not hesitate to call upon us.

Sincerely yours,

Lois Gratz

Lois Gratz
Field Consultant
Midcentury White House Conference
on Children and Youth

RECEIVED
JAN 15
Southern Regional Council

Midcentury White House Conference on Children and Youth

FSA Building, 4th and Independence Avenue, S. W.,

Washington 25, D. C. EXecutive 6300

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the United States,
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Henry F. Helmholz, M. D., *Chief Consultant*

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY
Children's Bureau
Washington 25, D. C.

September 1950

MIDCENTURY WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH

STATE AND TERRITORIAL WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE COMMITTEES
(Officially appointed or designated by Governors)

Alabama State Advisory Committee on Children and Youth

Chairman: Mrs. Edward Gresham
State Department of Public Welfare
421 South Union Street
Montgomery 5, Alabama

Secretary: Lulu Palmer
State Department of Education
Montgomery, Alabama

Alaska Commission on Children and Youth

Chairman: Rev. R. Rolland Armstrong
Post Office Box 2390
Juneau, Alaska

Executive Secretary: George F. Crisman
Post Office Box 2390
Juneau, Alaska

Arizona Council on Children and Youth

Chairman: Mrs. Emery C. Johnson
10 Paseo Redondo
Tucson, Arizona

Arkansas Council on Children and Youth

Chairman: Mrs. Edgar F. Dixon
615 East 21st Street
Little Rock, Arkansas

Executive Secretary: Robert H. Schnee
Old State Highway Building
Little Rock, Arkansas

California Youth Committee

Chairman: Robert A. McKibben
315 South Broadway, Room 301
Los Angeles 13, California

Secretary: Karl Holton
401 State Building No. 1
Sacramento, California

Colorado Committee for the Midcentury White House Conference

Chairman: Dr. Bradford Murphey
814 Republic Building
Denver, Colorado

Executive Secretary: Mrs. Mary C. Murphy
Room 238, State Capitol Building
Denver, Colorado

Connecticut State Planning Group for the Midcentury White House Conference

Chairman: Dr. Stanley H. Osborn
State Department of Health
State Office Building
Hartford, Connecticut

Executive Secretary: Nathan Sherman
436 Capitol Avenue
Hartford, Connecticut

Delaware Committee for the Midcentury White House Conference

Chairman: Judge Collins J. Seitz
Public Building
Wilmington, Delaware

Executive Director: Henry H. Welch
1404 North Franklin Avenue
Wilmington, Delaware

District of Columbia Committee for the Midcentury White House Conference

Chairman: Mrs. Henry Gichner
6115 - 33rd Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Florida Children's Commission

Chairman: Mrs. Ellen Whiteside
4409 Santa Maria
Coral Gables, Florida

Executive Secretary: Mrs. Sylvia Carothers
59-A Caldwell Building
Tallahassee, Florida

Georgia Governor's Committee on the Midcentury White House Conference

Chairman: Mrs. Ralph Hobbs
Cataula, Georgia

Secretary: Mary Webb
20 Ivy Street, S. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Hawaii Committee for the Midcentury White House Conference

Chairman: Mrs. Garner Anthony
3251 Pacific Heights Road
Honolulu, Hawaii

Executive Secretary: Francis M. Okita
Post Office Box 3499
Honolulu 9, Hawaii

Idaho Committee for the Midcentury White House Conference

Chairman: Dr. Robert S. McKean
218 North First Street
Boise, Idaho

Executive Secretary: Mrs. Julia M. Harrison
Room 414, State House
Boise, Idaho

Illinois Governor's Committee for the Midcentury White House Conference

Chairman: Frank H. Woods, Jr.
59 East VanBuren Street
Chicago, Illinois

Executive Secretary: Anne S. Davis
848 North Dearborn Street
Chicago 10, Illinois

Indiana Council for Children

Chairman: Mrs. Robert F. Shank
R. R. 17, Box 542
Indianapolis, Indiana

Executive Secretary: Lyle L. Cameron
1330 West Michigan Street
Indianapolis 7, Indiana

Iowa Commission on Children and Youth

President: King Palmer
Fourth Floor - Iowa Building
Des Moines 8, Iowa

Secretary: Esther L. Immer
Fourth Floor - Iowa Building
Des Moines 8, Iowa

Kansas Committee for the Midcentury
White House Conference

Chairman: Dr. Edward Greenwood
2200 West Sixth Street
Topeka, Kansas

Executive Secretary: B. W. Tucker
Masonic Temple Building
Topeka, Kansas

Kentucky Committee on Children and Youth

Acting Chairman: Dr. Cathryn C. Handelman
State Department of Health
620 South Third Street
Louisville 2, Kentucky

Executive Secretary: Mrs. Virginia Bixler
620 South Third Street
Louisville 2, Kentucky

Louisiana Committee for the Midcentury
White House Conference

Chairman: Shelby M. Jackson
State Department of Education
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Maine Committee for the Midcentury
White House Conference

Chairman: Burton W. Taylor
79 Federal Street
Brunswick, Maine

Executive Secretary: Mrs. Catharine Alley
State Department of Health
and Welfare
Augusta, Maine

Maryland Commission on Youth

Chairman: J. Milton Patterson
120 West Redwood Street
Baltimore 1, Maryland

Director: E. Preston Sharp
120 West Redwood Street
Baltimore 1, Maryland

Massachusetts Committee for the Midcentury White House Conference

Chairman: Patrick A. Tompkins
600 Washington Street
Boston 11, Massachusetts

Executive Secretary: Thomas R. Flynn
600 Washington Street
Boston 11, Massachusetts

Michigan Youth Commission

Chairman: Mrs. Margaret Price
Post Office Box 278
Ann Arbor, Michigan

Executive Secretary: Sam Rabinovitz
1100 Cadillac Square Building
Detroit 26, Michigan

Minnesota White House Conference Committee

Chairman: A. Whittier Day
117 University Avenue
St. Paul 1, Minnesota

Executive Secretary: Robert J. Mosher
117 University Avenue
St. Paul 1, Minnesota

Mississippi Children's Code Commission

Chairman: Mrs. Thad Ryan
Box 1669
Jackson, Mississippi

Executive Secretary: Herschel Saucier
Box 1669
Jackson, Mississippi

Missouri Committee for the Midcentury White House Conference

Chairman: Samuel Marsh
State Office Building
Jefferson City, Missouri

Executive Director: Philip S. Akre
State Office Building
Jefferson City, Missouri

Montana Committee on Children and Youth

Chairman: Mary M. Condon
State Department of Public Instruction
Helena, Montana

Nebraska Council on Children and Youth

Chairman: Mrs. Emmet W. Orme
3025 Sheridan Boulevard
Lincoln, Nebraska

Executive Secretary: Douglas H. Stanton
Box 161, State Capitol Building
Lincoln, Nebraska

Nevada Committee for the Midcentury White House Conference

Chairman: Clarence F. Marshall
Post Office Box 438
Reno, Nevada

New Hampshire Committee for the Midcentury White House Conference

Chairman: Dr. Colin C. Stewart
Hitchcock Clinic
Hanover, New Hampshire

Executive Secretary: Mrs. Anne H. Sawyer
18 School Street
Concord, New Hampshire

New Jersey Governor's Committee on Youth

Chairman: Judge Harold B. Wells
State Office Building
Trenton 7, New Jersey

Secretary: Douglas H. MacNeil
State Office Building
Trenton 7, New Jersey

New Mexico Committee on Children and Youth

Chairman: Charles L. Rose
State Department of Public Instruction
Santa Fe, New Mexico

New York State Citizens Committee of One Hundred for Children and Youth

Chairman: Samuel R. Milbank
1 East End Street
New York, New York

Executive Director: G. Roberts More
Room 139, State Capitol
Albany, New York

North Carolina Conference for Social Service

President: Guy B. Phillips
Department of Education
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Executive Secretary: Mrs. Tom Grier
Post Office Box 532
Raleigh, North Carolina

North Dakota Youth Council

President: H. J. Eininger
Emerson Smith School
Fargo, North Dakota

Executive Secretary: Edward Krise
Capitol Building
Bismarck, North Dakota

Ohio Commission on Children and Youth

Chairman: Herschel W. Nisonger
Ohio State University
Columbus, Ohio

Executive Secretary: J. Gordon Crowe
Room 11, State House
Columbus 15, Ohio

Oklahoma Committee for the Midcentury
White House Conference

Chairman: Lloyd F. Palmer
c/o Child Welfare Division
Box 3161, Capitol Station
Oklahoma City 5, Oklahoma

Secretary: Laura E. Dester
Child Welfare Division
Box 3161, Capitol Station
Oklahoma City 5, Oklahoma

Oregon Governor's Committee on Children and Youth

Chairman: Mrs. Saidie Orr Dunbar
Woodlark Building
Portland, Oregon

Executive Secretary: Michael Schapiro
505 Spalding Building
Portland, Oregon

Pennsylvania Committee for the Midcentury White House Conference

Chairman: Geoffrey S. Smith
Girard Trust Company
Broad and Chestnut Streets
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Executive Secretary: Helen W. McManus
570 Education Building
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

Puerto Rico Committee for the Midcentury White House Conference

Chairman: Dr. Juan A. Pons
Territorial Department of Health
San Juan, Puerto Rico

Executive Secretary: Mrs. Ana Laura C. Delgado
Territorial Department of Health
San Juan, Puerto Rico

Rhode Island Committee for the Midcentury White House Conference

Chairman: Rev. Joseph J. Lamb
90 Park Street
Providence, Rhode Island

Executive Secretary: Charles L. Burt
40 Fountain Street
Providence, Rhode Island

South Carolina Citizens' Committee on Children and Youth

Chairman: Mrs. T. B. Stackhouse
1511 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Secretary: Lucia Murchison
State Board of Public Health
Columbia, South Carolina

Coordinator: Adele J. Minahan
1930 College Street
Columbia, South Carolina

South Dakota Governor's Committee for Children and Youth

Chairman: Judge Herbert B. Rudolph
State Supreme Court
Pierre, South Dakota

Executive Secretary: Geneva Beller
City Hall
Sioux Falls, South Dakota

Tennessee Committee for the Midcentury White House Conference

Chairman: Mrs. W. M. McCallum
Henderson, Tennessee

Executive Secretary: Edna Hughes
204 State Office Building
Nashville 3, Tennessee

Texas Youth Development Council

Chairman: Rev. Walter K. Kerr
First Methodist Church
Kerrville, Texas

Executive Secretary: John H. Winters
808 Tribune Building
Austin, Texas

Utah Committee for the Midcentury
White House Conference

Chairman: John Farr Larson
State Department of Public Welfare
State Capitol
Salt Lake City, Utah

Vermont State Health Council - Midcentury
White House Conference Committee

Chairman: Frances M. Bates
State Department of Social Welfare
128 State Street
Montpelier, Vermont

Virgin Islands Committee for the Midcentury
White House Conference

Chairman: Roy W. Bornn
Insular Department of Social Welfare
Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas,
Virgin Islands

Virginia Committee for the Midcentury
White House Conference

Chairman: Richard W. Copeland
State Department of Welfare & Institutions
Richmond, Virginia

Secretary: Daisy Young
State Department of Welfare & Institutions
Richmond, Virginia

Washington State Council for Children and Youth

Chairman: Lyle Stewart
815 Fourth Avenue North
Seattle 9, Washington

Executive Secretary: Leonard Savitch
905 Dexter Avenue
Seattle 9, Washington

West Virginia Committee for Children and Youth

Chairman: Charles E. Kenney
State Department of Public Assistance
Charleston 5, West Virginia

Wisconsin Committee on Children and Youth

Chairman: Morris Hursh
440 Washington Building
Madison 3, Wisconsin

Wyoming Youth Council

Chairman: Harry M. Tibbs
Union Pacific Coal Company
Rock Springs, Wyoming

Executive Secretary: Mrs. Brooke Wunnicke
302 Boyd Building
Cheyenne, Wyoming

December 22, 1950

Mr. Melvin A. Glasser, Executive Secretary
Midcentury White House Conference on
Children and Youth
FSA Building, North
4th and Independence, SW
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Glasser:

The Southern Regional Council is a member of the Advisory Council on Participation of National Organizations and, as such, participated in the Midcentury Conference on Children and Youth held in Washington December 3-7, 1950.

As an organization with an important and widespread membership throughout the South, we are anxious that our members be informed and active in this important field. It has occurred to us that a useful issue of our regular publication, NEW SOUTH, might be devoted to a report on Children in the South. The findings of the various State Committees of the White House Conference would be ideal for that purpose. We have seen the first general reports coming out of the Conference and have found them useful, However, for our purposes, we need state-by-state data.

Does your office have copies of these individual state reports which could be made available to us? And if not, could you tell us how we might obtain them? We will appreciate very much any help you can give us.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Jane P. Fleming
Survey Assistant

Jour. of Negro Education

Yearbook Number, XIX

Summer 1950 (Devoted to info. related to WH Conf.)

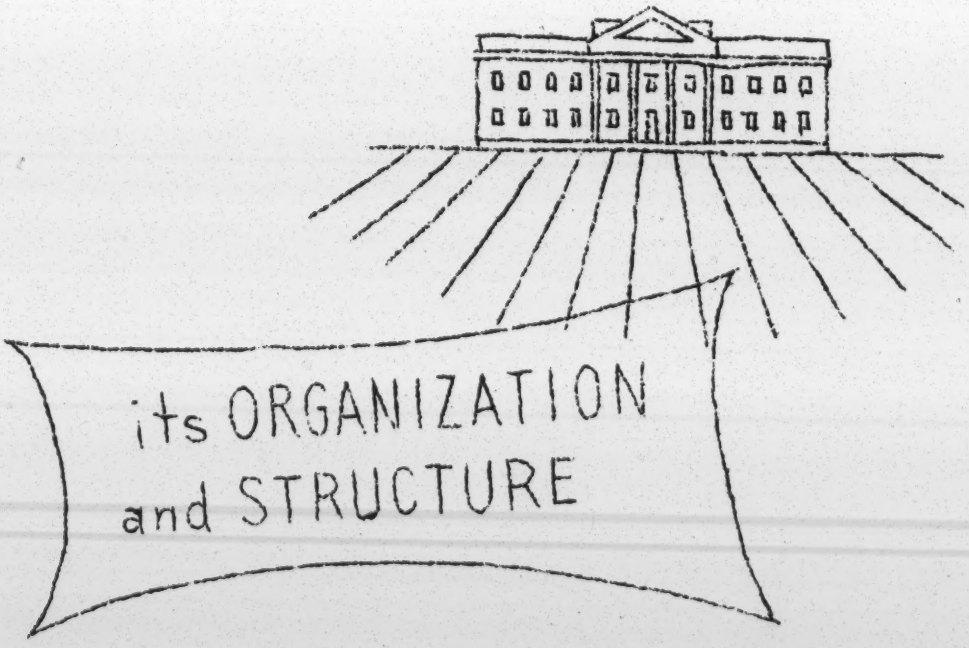
($ 2.00)

Howard University
Washington 1, D.C.

Ordered, check encl., 1-10-51

Rec'd - 1-15-51

the MIDCENTURY WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH



FOR EVERY CHILD--A FAIR CHANCE FOR A HEALTHY PERSONALITY

Once every decade, under the leadership of the President of the United States, the Nation's attention is centered on the needs of children.

Today at the Midcentury, in part due to the distresses following World War II and the increasing tensions of living, our children and young people are facing more serious problems and responsibilities than ever before. The Midcentury White House Conference provides a means of bringing concretely to bear the united knowledge, skills, and concern of the entire Nation in solving these problems.

Eminent citizens appointed by the President from the fields of religion, law, education, science, and service are giving of their time and talents to the great cause of our children's well-being--the very wellspring and essence of the future of this country.

This informal pamphlet is designed to present briefly the key facts of Conference organization and structure. Other descriptive pamphlets and illustrative materials are available at the headquarters of the Conference.

As a genuine citizens' effort, the Midcentury White House Conference on Children and Youth is supported primarily from voluntary funds. The total budget - for the period from July 1, 1949, through the Conference meetings at the end of 1950 - is $413,000. For this period the Congress has appropriated $75,000, and the balance is being secured from voluntary sources.

This is not only a series of meetings to be held in Washington the week of December 3, 1950. It is a unique opportunity for combining the knowledge from carefully developed scientific study with practical programs for children.

Official White House Conference Committees in each of the States and Territories, several hundred national organizations, and scores of youth groups are at work mobilizing the interest and concern of all the people in achieving Conference objectives. Only full citizen participation will bring about concrete results--maximum opportunity for the children and young people of our Nation to achieve the kind of healthy personality that makes for happy and responsible citizenship.

Midcentury White House Conference on Children and Youth
Federal Security Building
Washington 25, D. C.

The Focus
of the
Midcentury White House Conference on Children and Youth

The Midcentury White House Conference on Children and Youth bases its concern for children on the primacy of spiritual values, democratic practice, and the dignity and worth of every individual. Accordingly, the purpose of the Conference shall be to consider how we can develop in children the mental, emotional, and spiritual qualities essential to individual happiness and to responsible citizenship, and what physical, economic, and social conditions are deemed necessary to this development.

To do this the Conference shall:

(a) bring together in usable form pertinent knowledge related to the development of children and indicate areas in which further knowledge is needed;

(b) examine the environment in which children are growing up, with a view to determining its influence upon them;

(c) study the ways in which the home, the school, the church, the law, health and welfare agencies, and other social institutions, individually and cooperatively, are serving the needs of children;

(d) formulate, through cooperative efforts of laymen and specialists, proposals for the improvement of parental, environmental, and institutional influences on children;

(e) suggest means whereby these proposals may be communicated to the people and put into action.

Adopted by the National Committee
September 9, 1949.
Amended December 15, 1949.

MIDCENTURY WHITE HOUSE C

NATIONAL COM

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Hon. Chairman - Pr
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Secretary - K

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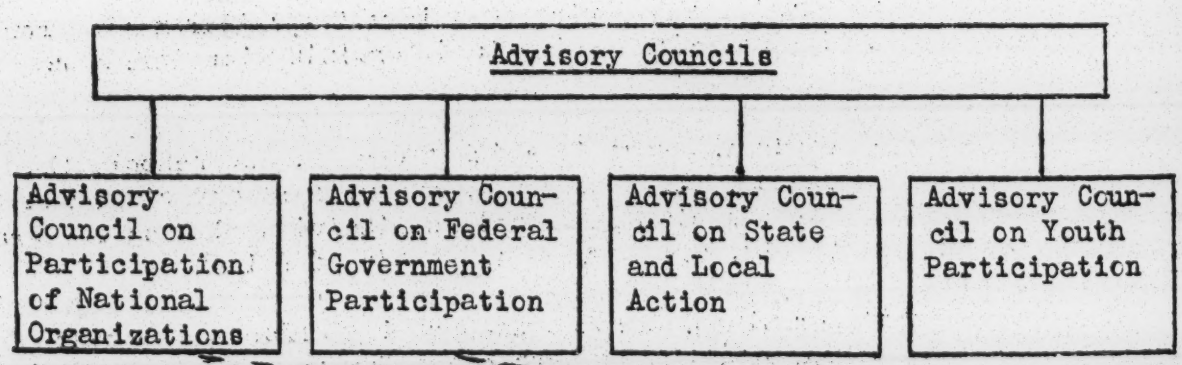

Executive
Melvin A.
and
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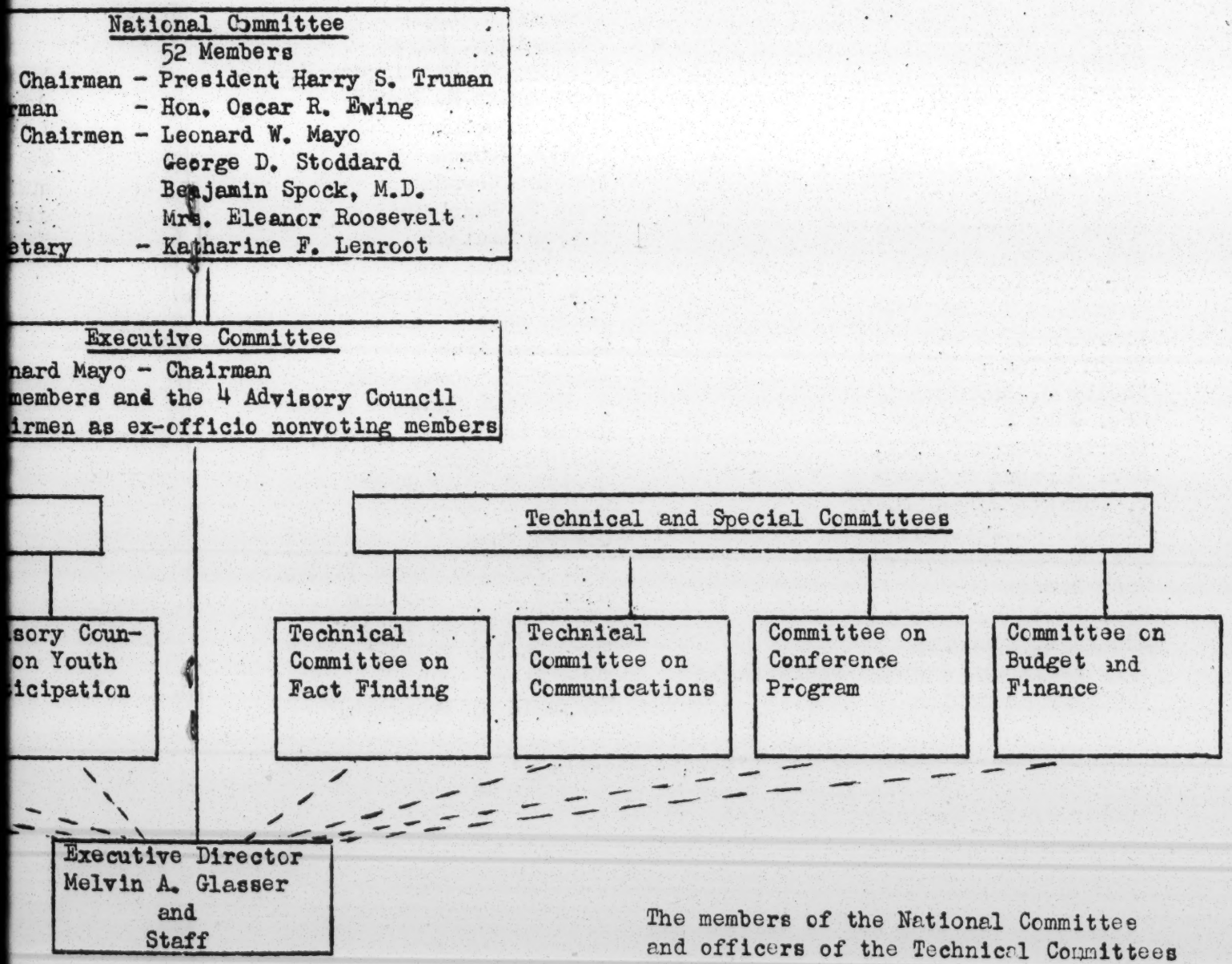
WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH

NATIONAL COMMITTEE ORGANIZATION



The members of the National Committee and officers of the Technical Committees and Advisory Councils are listed on the two pages immediately following.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE
(Appointed by The President, August 31, 1949)

Raymond B. Allen, M.D.
Francis Bacon
Charline Banks
Harvie Branscomb
A. J. Brumbaugh*
Lyman Bryson*
Mrs. J. L. Blair Buck
James Carey*
Chris L. Christensen
Mrs. Jerome Evanson
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Charles Janeway, M.D.
Rev. Raymond B. Johnson
T. Duckett Jones, M.D.*
Flemmie P. Kittrell*
Rev. C. E. Krumbholz
Mary Leeper
Mrs. David M. Levy*
Eduard C. Lindeman
Very Rev.Msgr. John J. McClafferty*
Chauncey McCormick
Leonard W. Mayo*
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William C. Menninger, M.D.
Mrs. Agnes E. Meyer
Mabel Newcomer
Herman Neusch
Pauline Newman
Emma C. Puschner
Walter Reuther
Max Rheinstein
Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt*
Helen Ross
Ruth Schaffer
Edward B. Shaw, M.D.
G. Howland Shaw
Boris Shiskin*
Benjamin Spock, M.D.*
George D. Stoddard*
Donald F. Sullivan
Gerard Swope
Mrs. Phyllis Jones Tilley
Edward M. M. Warburg
Mrs. Roy C. F. Weagly
Rev. Luther Weigle*
John Wood
Benjamin E. Youngdahl*

Katharine F. Lenroot, Secretary

*Member of the Executive Committee

OFFICERS OF THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEES AND ADVISORY COUNCILS

Technical Committee on Fact Finding	Benjamin E. Youngdahl, Chairman
Technical Committee on Communications	Lyman Bryson, Chairman
Committee on Conference Program	A. J. Brumbaugh, Chairman
Committee on Budget and Finance	Leonard W. Mayo, Acting Chairman

Advisory Council on Participation of National Organizations

Chairman : Robert E. Bondy, National Social Welfare Assembly
Vice Chairman: Thomas D. Dublin, M.D., National Health Council

Advisory Council on State and Local Action

Chairman : Mrs. Margaret Price, Michigan
Vice Chairmen: Reverend Walter K. Kerr, Texas
Burton W. Taylor, Maine
Mrs. Helen C. Cathcart, Virgin Islands
Michael Schapiro, Oregon

Advisory Council on Youth Participation

Chairman : Arnulf M. Pins, National Jewish Welfare Board
Vice Chairmen: Stefan Anderson, American National Red Cross
Majorie Jean Fitton, The Salvation Army
Ernestine Herbin, New Homemakers of America
Secretary : DiAnne Mathre, Four-H Clubs of America

Advisory Council on Federal Government Participation

Chairman : Hazel K. Stiebeling, Director, Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, Department of Agriculture
Vice Chairmen: Ewan Clague, Commissioner, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor
Earl J. McGrath, Commissioner, U. S. Office of Education

THE CONFERENCE STAFF

Executive Director	Melvin A. Glasser
Chief Consultant	Henry F. Helmholz, M.D.
Director of Fact Finding	Helen Witmer (economics, sociology, and research)
Assistant Director of Fact Finding	Ruth Kotinsky (education)
Consultants in Fact Finding	Dale Cameron, M.D. (psychiatry) Mrs. Dorothy Lee (cultural anthropology) Mrs. Elizabeth Healy Ross (social Welfare) Muriel Brown (psychology and parent education) part time Edward Schwartz (economics and statistics) part time Mrs. Sophia Robison (social welfare) September 1949 - January 1950
Director of State and Local Action	Louis de Boer
Assistant Director of State and Local Action and Consultant in Youth Participation	Juanita Luck
Consultants in State and Local Action	Lois Gratz Mrs. Gertrude Davis
Consultant in Public Cooperation	Elma Phillipson

"All who would aid a child to grow strong and finally to develop a new leadership, must take time out for thought, for the weighing of values, and for the testing of cooperative endeavors."

George D. Stoddard

Midcentury White House Conference on Children and Youth

toward a mature generation

A GUIDE
FOR STATE COMMITTEES
FOR THE MIDCENTURY
WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE
ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH

PARTICIPATION IN THE MIDCENTURY WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH

A guide for State Committees

The purpose of the Midcentury White House Conference on Children and Youth is to "consider how we can develop in children the mental, emotional, and spiritual qualities essential to individual happiness and responsible citizenship, and what physical, economic and social conditions are deemed necessary to this development." This purpose, formulated by the National Committee appointed by the President of the United States, is based upon a primary concern for "spiritual values, democratic practice, and the dignity and worth of every individual."

This Conference belongs to the people of the United States. To arrange for the widest possible participation in it, committees of citizens are being appointed by governors in each of the States and Territories. These committees are taking responsibility for organizing efforts, in their States, to find out what is actually happening to children in the homes and neighborhoods where they live.

Assisting wherever they can, through national State and local channels, are the many voluntary organizations concerned with the well-being of children, families and young people. These organizations include lay, civic, fraternal, service and professional groups. Their contributions to the development of the Conference will be as rich as their interests are varied.

The Nation-wide activities carried on in communities and States throughout the country, looking to the improvement of child care and guidance, are a vital part of the Conference "content." In a very real sense, the 1950 White House Conference is now in progress. When we meet together in December to look at the results of our work this year, we shall, like Lewis Carroll's immortal Alice, be in the "second square." The third phase of the Conference will be the follow-up, the programs of work for the years to come which will evolve out of the discoveries we make and the thinking we do between now and next December.

The purpose of this Guide

This Guide is offered to State committees to help them with their work. It gives a wide, wide view of possible directions for thought and study. In no sense is it a directive or an outline to be followed precisely.

In every State, during this next year, groups of all kinds, -local, county, regional, district,- will be engaged in discussion, study, and action. One of the major purposes of the Guide is to assist State committees in the preparation of materials for the use of these groups. Such groups will differ in interests and background, and so will want study outlines and program suggestions adapted to their various needs. All groups, however, will be considering questions pertinent to the Conference theme.

The questions outlined on the following pages essentially attempt to define this theme more specifically as it applies to the settings in which children grow, are nurtured and guided. They are not intended to limit what may be appropriately considered, nor is there need on the part of any group, State or local, to attempt to cover all the topics outlined.

It is suggested that State Committees:

1. Encourage the organization or use of existing local, county, regional or district groups along lines of selected interests.

2. Prepare, or otherwise make available, discussion outlines and other program materials (based on this outline, if they desire) for these groups.

3. Secure from the local groups reports on their ideas, recommendations, findings, activities. It would be helpful if these reports included information on how the groups were constituted, how they operated, and the basis on which they reached their conclusions.

4. Combine these reports into a State report on public opinion and action regarding the subject matter of the Conference, and send this State report to national headquarters.

Many of the questions raised in this Guide, in fact most of them, cannot be answered with precise statistical information. Certain quantitative data are necessary prerequisites to all this material. It is the quality of what is happening to American children that is, however, the center of conern of this Conference. Hence much of the material suggested is qualitative and judgmental. It calls for widespread study and discussion, the help of experts, use of those standards available in each of the fields of study, and eventual solutions that at the present state of our knowledge must of necessity be a combination of knowledge and experience.

Channeling reports

All local discussion, study, fact-finding, and action, whatever its special emphasis of form, is to be reported to the State Committee for the Midcentury White House Conference on Children and Youth. There it should be summarized in a State report which is to be sent to the Midcentury White House Conference headquarters. A preliminary report of activities is desired by June 1, 1950. A final report is to be submitted by October 15, 1950. Together the reports from the 48 States and the Territories will provide an exciting picture of progress in child care in the United States. As such they will make an invaluable contribution to the deliberations of the December 1950 meetings.

The results of this kind of work cannot be added together to make a concise statistical report. The summary report will instead be descriptive of citizens' efforts to assure a better life for their children. It will tell how people in different places got to work to achieve the purpose of the Conference, the problems they found most urgent, how they worked, what they found out, what they achieved. There will be opportunity at the December 3 meeting of the White House Conference to discuss the activities of State Committees and their implications for post-Conference follow-up.

Some Suggestions

(1) It is strongly urged that all groups seeking to achieve the purpose of the Conference -- whether through discussion, study, research, or action -- include as wide a representation of specialists concerned with children as possible. Even should the question under consideration concern the school, for example, the group should desirably include psychiatrists and other physicians, psychologists, lawyers, recreation workers, social workers, clergymen, and representatives of other professions, as well as teachers, parents, and school administrators.

(2) As an initial approach, it is suggested that outstandingly successful examples of efforts to further the emotional, social, and spiritual growth of children be cited and agreed upon. Subsequently, the difference between these outstanding examples and the general run of local practice may be identified, ways sought for closing the gap -- so that all children may profit as now a few do, or that they may profit in all areas as they now do in just one or two.

(3) Each State Committee will have to determine for itself the most pressing priorities for study and action on the basis of local experience. The projects treated in this Guide are not intended to cover all possibilities. The Midcentury White House Conference is an action conference. It is suggested, therefore, that after State Committees make overall studies of what home, agencies and institutions in the community, and the community itself need to provide in order to make a sound environment in which to nurture children and young people, priorities for further study and action be established. Through concentration on meeting a few of the most pressing needs in each state and community citizens can move more effectively in achieving results in the next year.

(4) Finally, it is strongly urged that attention be given to all the children -- children of all races and creeds, regardless of economic status, geographical location, social position, language, national origin, or any other consideration.

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I. HEALTHY PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT THROUGH FAMILY LIVING

OWN HOMES

ADOPTIVE HOMES

FOSTER HOMES AND CHILD CARE INSTITUTIONS

PARENT EDUCATION AND THE EDUCATION OF YOUNG PEOPLE FOR FAMILY LIVING

GUIDANCE AND COUNSELLING SERVICES ON PERSONAL, MARITAL, AND CHILD-REARING PROBLEMS

Own homes; adoptive homes; foster homes; child care institutions

1. It is widely thought that the good home for healthy personality development is marked by such characteristics as the following. How should this list of characteristics be amended? How can such characteristics be developed in own and adoptive homes? In foster homes? In child care institutions?

   a. a relaxed atmosphere inspired by warmth and affection, in which adults and children take pleasure in one another's company.

   b. sufficient order and regularity to give children a sense of security, a feeling that there is something they can reply on

   c. general agreement among adults about how conflict situations should be handled

   d. awareness on the part of adults of what it is reasonable to expect of a child at various ages

   e. increasing responsibility placed upon each child for his own behavior

   f. helpfulness toward children in settling their differences with other children and with adults; and their doubts and conflicts within themselves

   g. acceptance, by all members of the group, of individual differences, and willingness on the part of adults to let each child become his own best self

   h. an understanding of the nature, function and objectives of family life and respective parental roles

i. a sense of "togetherness" in the family group which will help the child to enter warmly into other group experiences, and to respect and deal with differences of opinion and belief

j. the use of religious concepts to enhance the child's sense of security and his sense of ethical values

k. opportunities for self-expression in intellectual, artistic, craft, or other pursuits, and for new and challenging experiences

l. parents adequately skilled in the mechanics of homemaking and physical aspects of child care, etc.

m. opportunities for children and young people to participate in the making of family decisions.

2. In how far are such characteristics considered in the selection of adoptive homes? What special skills are used to select adoptive parents who are emotionally capable of providing such conditions for the child's growth? Are adoptive parents given an opportunity to select a child who will fit into their family? How is this done?

3. In how far do foster homes and child care institutions exemplify the characteristics outlined above? How are the child and his family prepared for separation? For possible reunion? Is there licensing of adoption agencies? foster home agencies? By what unit of government? Are licensing standards adequate to protect the child and the parents? Do the state and local laws covering legal adoption conform with established standards designed to protect the child and parents?

4. How available are services designed to keep families intact where the mother is out of the home for a period of time or for part of each day (e.g., homemaker service, day care, nursery schools, temporary shelters);or where the children are left with baby-sitters and others? To what kinds of families are such services not available?

5. What shortages are there in the various kinds of foster care facilities (short-term care, long-term care)? For children of various age, ethnic, and religious groups? For children with various physical or emotional disabilities? How much use is made of relatives' homes for boarding children?

6. What are the considered opinions (of such groups as taxpayers' associations, social workers, and the general public) concerning the adequacy of social security, assistance, and insurance programs, public and/or private? Of family income for different sectors of the population?

Parent education and the education of young people for family living: guidance and counselling services on personal, premarital, marital, and child-rearing problems

7. What parent education programs (including programs for expectant parents) are available? Who sponsors them? What is the training of group leaders? For what groups are they planned? For what groups is no provision made? Why? What kinds of parents (socio-economic status, educational level) respond to available programs? What kinds do not respond? Would they respond to programs more carefully planned to meet their needs? Under some other auspices? What revisions would this entail? In how far do available programs concern themselves with:

   a. the development of healthy personalities?

   b. helping parents to provide homes increasingly marked by such characteristics as those outlined under 1 above?

   c. helping parents to feel less anxious; to gain a sense of personal adequacy as parents; to realize that their problems are not unique and that there is help available?

8. What provision is made for the education of children and young people in family living? In the schools? By other agencies? How adequate is this provision? In how far do available programs concern themselves with:

   a. personal feelings and emotional factors in family living?

   b. adaptation to the needs and interests of various age levels?

9. What counselling and guidance services are available to adolescents and youth for discussion of and help with problems common to this age period, social, recreational, family, vocational, etc., to parents in relation to problems of marital adjustment and child-rearing? Who sponsors them? How available are they in terms of numbers, location, fees, auspices, etc? Is the training of the counsellors adequate? If not, why not? What can be done about it? For what groups are the services planned? For what groups is no provision made? Why? What kinds of persons (socio-economic status, educational level) make use of available services? What kinds of persons do not make use of them? Why? Would they make use of another type of service? Under some other auspices?

II. HEALTHY PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT THROUGH THE SCHOOLS

1. It is widely thought that the good classroom for healthy personality development is marked by such characteristics as the following. How should this list of characteristics be amended? In how far are schools and classrooms in both public and non-public schools marked by such characteristics? What can be done to bring school experience closer to the ideal?

   a. an atmosphere of friendliness and cooperation on the part of all adults and children

   b. a curriculum adapted to the interests and needs of individual pupils, and to their particular pace and way of learning

   c. students' participation in building and planning of the curriculum and other aspects of school program

   d. consultation with parents in school program planning for the student

   e. recognition of and respect for individual differences among children

   f. recognition of the stages of development and the abilities which characterize each

   g. a sense of "togetherness" in the group which will help the child to work and play with other children and adults and to respect and deal with differences of opinion and belief

   h. an environment rich in opportunities for self-expression in intellectual, artistic, craft, and other pursuits, and for new and challenging experiences

   i. helpfulness toward children in resolving their conflicts with other children, with adults, and within themselves

   j. emphasis upon building a sense of civic, social, and moral responsibilities.

2. What notable administrative and supervisory efforts are being made to render school experience more favorable to the social and emotional growth of children, e.g.:

   In-service programs for teachers

   Teacher-student committees on teaching practices, curriculum, school program

Having the teachers help decide what courses should be offered, what the courses should cover and other aspects of school planning

Conscious attention to teacher-supervisor and teacher-pupil relations, and to the group life of pupils

The development of placement, promotion, and "report card" practices that encourage rather than discourage the child; enable him to participate fruitfully in the groups in which he works

Programs of school, home, agency and community cooperation

Making sure that the testing program avoids (a) exclusive emphasis on intellectual capacities and vocational aptitudes and (b) comparisons of one student's achievement with another's

Adaptation of vocational,* guidance, and citizenship education programs to meet the personality needs of students

Efforts to minimize the problems of adjustment the child faces as he passes from phase to phase of his schooling (the provision of nursery schools and kindergartens in the transition from home to school; the 4-4-4, 6-3-3, 8-4 groupings, etc.)

3. What special school programs are provided for children with physical or mental handicaps? What account do these programs take of the special problems on emotional adjustment faced by cardiacs, the crippled, etc.? By what measures do these programs seek to minimize the differences between these children and other pupils in the school?

4. What provision is made to help children with emotional and behavior problems?

5. What is the average teacher load in (a) preschool groups, (b) elementary schools, (c) high schools? What is the considered opinion (of teachers, school administrators, parents, social workers, psychologists, psychiatrists, etc.) as to whether or not this load is too heavy to permit adequate attention to the social and emotional growth of individual pupils?

6. In how far and in what ways do customary standards for the selection of candidates for teaching positions (and for maintaining teachers in service) include qualifications that have to do with the teacher's capacity to foster the social and emotional development of pupils?

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* See also "V. Healthy Personality Development Through Programs of Vocational Guidance and Placement," below.

7. Are salaries such as to attract teachers equipped to foster social and emotional development? Is the school budget adequate to provide the necessary materials and equipment required for the best development of the children? What does the community offer the teacher by way of desirable living conditions?

8. How many days are there in the school year? What is the average daily attendance? The average age of leaving school? How do these figures compare with national standards? How many pupils have poor attendance records or leave school before graduation because (a) there is no school for them to attend; (b) the school is not adapted to their needs, interests, capacities; (c) the costs of attendance are too great (clothes, books, etc.); (d) free transportation to school is not available; (e) their wages are required for family support?

(See also: "I. Healthy Personality Development Through Family Living," above, for parent education and education for family living; "IV. Healthy Personality Development Through Health Services," below, for school health programs; and "VI. Healthy Personality Development Through Recreation," below.)

III. HEALTHY PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT THROUGH PROGRAMS UNDER RELIGIOUS AUSPICES

CHURCH AND SYNAGOGUE SCHOOLS AND CLASSES FOR CHILDREN

CHURCH PROGRAMS OF EDUCATION AND GUIDANCE IN MARRIAGE AND FAMILY LIVING

Church and synagogue schools and classes for children

1. In how far are church and synagogue schools and classrooms marked by such characteristics as those outlined under II 1, above? By an understanding of the mental, spiritual and emotional effects of the religious and other teaching they give, and of educational methods in this teaching?

2. How are the functions and objectives of the programs conceived? In a way to include the whole personality development of the child? How long a period of time is devoted to these programs?

3. What proportion of the children and young people of what ages do these programs reach?

4. Are methods used for promotion and for maintaining attendance acceptable from the point of view of their effects upon the child's sound development?

5. What are the educational qualifications of the director? The clergyman? The members of the teaching staff?

6. To what extent are children and youth given a chance to share in the discussion of and decisions affecting programs under such auspices?

Church programs of education, guidance, and counselling in marriage and family living

7. What examples of church programs of education, guidance, and counselling are outstanding by virtue of (a) specific attention to emotional factors; (b) particular success in overcoming the reluctance many people feel in seeking such help?

8. What special preparation does the teacher, group leader, counsellor or minister have for dealing with people who come to him for help? What preparation should he have? If he does not have it how can he be helped to achieve it?

9. To what extent do church programs of education, guidance and counselling make use of community resources (public and voluntary)

in helping meet certain needs of church members? To what extent should the resources of other community health, welfare and education agencies, public and private, be used as sources of referral by church leaders?

(See also, under "I. Healthy Personality Development Through Family Living," above, the sections on "Parent Education and the Education of Young People for Family Living," and on "Guidance and Counselling Services on Personal, Marital, and Child Rearing Problems"; and question 1 under "VIII. Healthy Personality Development Through Social Welfare Agencies and Programs.")

IV. HEALTHY PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT THROUGH HEALTH SERVICES

ENVIRONMENTAL PREVENTIVE HEALTH SERVICES

HEALTH SERVICES DIRECTED TOWARD THE INDIVIDUAL

HEALTH EDUCATION SERVICES

THE PRACTICES OF PHYSICIANS, NURSES, DENTISTS, ETC.

While at one time sickness was considered primarily as a physical disorder, it is now recognized that illness involves the whole individual, that is both physical and emotional aspects. For this reason health is now thought of as "a state of complete physical, mental and social well being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity." 1/

Considered in this light the prevention and treatment of disease and the promotion of health is very important to the development of healthy personalities.

Environmental Preventive Health Services

One aspect of the control of diseases is accomplished by measures such as the protection of water and milk supplies, sanitary food handling, sanitary disposal of garbage and sewage, imposition of quarantine, etc. These responsibilities have usually been assigned to public health departments, but the services can be provided only through the cooperative efforts of private physicians and health personnel (public health nurses, dentists, medical social workers, etc.) in schools, industry and other community organizations. This type of service, as provided by the better local health departments, is basic to the development of any preventive health program whether it be directed to a segment of the population (for example, children and youth) or to a particular disease category (for example, tuberculosis control).

Is there an adequate local public health program in the community? Is it concerned with mental health as well as physical health and sanitation? Are the personnel involved sensitive to the emotional and social needs of the people in the imposition of quarantine regulations, health education programs, etc.? Does the public health department have an adequate staff of well trained and experienced specialists? An adequate budget? What efforts are being made by health personnel to assure a health emotional climate in the family, school and community as discussed in the previous sections?

1/ Preamble to the Constitution of World Health Organization.

Health Services Directed Toward Individual *

A. Preventive

Adequate preventive health services for children and youth are now generally recognized as including periodic health examinations for all children, prenatal, well-baby and child health services, wide-spread immunization programs and dental prophylaxis (including topical fluoride application). The means by which these services are offered varies from one community to another. Private practitioners, school health personnel, and public health personnel should be involved.

Whatever the auspices, are such services available to all the children in the community? Are they adequate? Is the emotional health of the child considered in providing these services? What efforts are being made by health personnel to assure children the opportunity to solve their daily problems of living to the end that they are able to meet relatively severe emotional crises satisfactorily? In the home? In the school? In other community institutions? Do health personnel (general physicians, pediatricians, psychiatrists, clinical psychologists, visiting nurses, social workers, etc.) assist children with their emotional problems when necessary? In what ways do they furnish this help? Directly? Through others dealing with the children? How? Are the health personnel especially equipped to deal with the problems of children? Is there an integration of these health services for children? Does the preventive health program use the services provided by family, welfare and other agencies, and vice versa? Are such other services available in the community?

Do mothers receive adequate guidance in fostering the emotional development of their children, especially during infancy? Are the physicians and public health nurses specially trained in this regard? Are the emotional factors in motherhood a concern in lying-in or is the emphasis almost exclusively on physical care?

B. Diagnostic and Treatment Services

1. Are there adequate general and specialized facilities to treat the variety of ails to which children are heir? Pediatric services in general hospitals and clinics? Children's services in mental hospitals and clinics? Special facilities for crippled children? Feeble-minded? Those with specific reading or speech difficulties? Those needing orthodontia? Other special services?

2. Are there adequate general and specialized health personnel -- physicians, dentists, nurses, clinical psychologists, social workers, physical and recreational therapists -- to provide these services and staff in existing or needed facilities?

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* State committees may wish to refer to the recently completed comprehensive survey of health services for children conducted by the American Academy of Pediatrics. Each State committee should consult its State Department of Public Health to determine whether the report for its State has been published.

Health Education Services

1. Do school health services and the school health education programs go hand in hand? How?

2. Is mental health education given in special courses? Is mental health education an integral part of other class activities? Who is responsible for these activities? How well prepared?

3. How are parents involved in school health education programs? For follow up merely? Or to reduce conflict between home health attitudes and school health attitudes? To reduce unwarranted anxiety about health in the home?

4. Are there school conferences on problem children? Who attends? General physicians, psychiatrists, social service workers, teachers superintendents, parents, etc.?

5. Is there a health education program for parents or parent substitutes? For teachers? Other adults? In the school? Elsewhere?

6. How effective are the health education programs? To what extent are routine health examinations utilized? How well do parents, teachers, and other youth leaders recognize the danger signals of ill health (physical, dental, and emotional)? How many defects noted during health examination of children are not corrected within a year? To what extent is parents' failure to cooperate due to (1) lack of community facilities? (for what socio-economic or other groups? in what sectors of the city or county?); (2) lack of understanding on the part of parents (primarily among what socio-economic or other groups?)?

The Practices of Physicians, Nurses, and Dentists, etc. (as related directly to theme of Conference)

1. What is done during the health examination of well children (in physicians' and dentists' offices, institutions, schools, etc.) to reassure them about their own physical and emotional development, in ways appropriate to their age and maturity? To contribute to their serenity about their health and well-being? To give them a sense of increasing responsibility for their health? How widely are these practices known and used?

2. What attitudes, understanding, and methods of care in the treatment of children (by doctors, nurses, dentists, and by non-professional workers, etc.) are unusually successful in reducing fear and avoiding emotional upsets? How widely are these practices known and used?

3. How do doctors, nurses, dentists, clinic personnel, etc., contribute to parents' sense of security in dealing with their children's health needs? How widely are these practices known and used?

V. HEALTHY PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT THROUGH PROGRAMS OF VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE AND PLACEMENT

1. It is widely thought that vocational guidance and placement services most favorable to healthy personality development are marked by such characteristics as the following. How should this list of characteristics be amended? In how far are available programs marked by such characteristics?

   a. Emphasis on life values, basic inclination, self-realization, possibility of service (instead of an exclusive pre-occupation with the results of vocational aptitude tests and the demands and limitations of the labor market).

   b. Concern for the self-confidence of the individual in administering vocational aptitude and interests tests and reporting on the results.

   c. Efforts to help the young person find and feel prestige and status in the kind of work that his personal capacities, realistically considered, may possibly lead to.

2. Is there a vocational guidance and placement program in the schools? What is the approximate number of pupils under the guidance of one counsellor in junior high schools? In senior high schools? Is this load reasonable in terms of the individual help each pupil requires?

3. What vocational guidance and placement services are available outside the schools? Who sponsors them? What is the training of the counsellors? For what groups of young people are they planned? For what groups is no provision made? What kinds of young people (socio-economic status, educational level) respond to available programs? What kinds do not respond? Would they respond to programs more carefully planned to meet their needs? Under other auspices?

4. By what criteria should the effectiveness of a vocational guidance and placement service be judged? By these criteria, how effective are available services?

5. What kinds of jobs are young people getting? Do State laws protect young people and children from employment at too young an age and under unwholesome working conditions? What needs to be done to have better employment safeguards for children?

6. What proportion of the young people seeking work are unable to find it? Why? What can be done to help them keep usefully occupied? To offset the feeling of being unneeded?

7. What proportion of the young people who leave school for work return for further part-time schooling? Full-time schooling? What can be done to increase this proportion? By whom?

VI. HEALTHY PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT THROUGH RECREATION

RECREATION PROGRAMS AND FACILITIES

COMMERCIALIZED AMUSEMENT

Recreation programs and facilities

1. It is widely thought that group recreation programs conducive to healthy personality development are marked by the following characteristics. How should this list of characteristics be amended? In how far are available programs marked by such characteristics?

   a. Trained leaders equipped to further the social and emotional development of children and young people through groupexperience

   b. Shared responsibility of leader and group in program planning

   c. Activities related to the interests and needs of children and young people at various levels of development

   d. Equipment and materials that stimulate a wide variety of creative experiences appropriate to each age level

   e. A wide range of expressive arts (such as folklore, music, and crafts) as aids in facilitating social adjustment

2. How adequate is the provision of recreational programs to meet the needs of <u>all</u> the children and young people? Are there special groups in the community requiring more than average recreational programs? Are they receiving them? Are there groups in the community being denied access to recreational programs? Why? If so, what can be done about this? What are the sources of support and how adequate is it? Are there enough trained leaders?

3. How adequate is the provision of indoor and outdoor play space, parks, outdoor recreation areas, game courts, campsites, etc.? For free play? For supervised group recreation? For family recreation?

4. How can family recreation in the home be made to contribute more effectively to the wholesome development of personality? What effect, wholesome or unwholesome, does the radio, television, etc. have on family recreation? Are there sources for information on family recreation which might be suggested to parent education groups?

Commercialized amusement

5. What groups take responsibility for considering the influence of commercial amusement (such as poolrooms, dance halls, radio and television programs, movies, comic strips, etc.) on the social, moral and emotional health of young persons? What are their considered judgments? What kinds of action do they take?

VIII. HEALTHY PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT THROUGH PROTECTIVE AND CORRECTIONAL AGENCIES AND PROGRAMS

1. It is generally accepted that delinquency grows out of a combination of unmet personality needs and unfavorable environment. The most effective handling of delinquents would require that attention be directed to both of these aspects.

   To that end, do the agencies in this field in your community concern themselves sufficiently with the personality needs of each child? Do they have the necessary help through psychiatric services, well-trained caseworkers (probation officers), foster-home placement programs, etc. to meet the needs of these children? How effectively are the resources of the church, recreation and other community agencies used? Do these agencies concern themselves with unfavorable community influences? How effective are those efforts to improve conditions?

2. To what extent do juvenile, domestic relations, and other courts that deal with families and children concern themselves with the social, emotional, and moral needs of individual children? On a non-punitive basis? What proportion of these courts have access to social work and other services, to psychiatric clinics, for diagnosis and treatment? Do juvenile court and domestic relations judges have training in and knowledge of the law, of problems of people in trouble, genuine interest in people and in character building agencies of the community? Are the probation officers well trained?

3. What are the arrangements for the detention of children pending trial? Jails? Foster homes? Detention homes? Could the detention of children outside of their own home safely be decreased? Where detention facilities are used, do these tend to promote the health and character of the child? Do the personnel in these facilities have an understanding of the meaning of delinquent behavior? Do they have adequate training and experience in handling children?

4. Is there a bureau for crime prevention in the police department? Are the officers qualified by training and experience to handle disturbed youth? Does the bureau work in close relationship with community agencies?

5. Are efforts made to eliminate juvenile delinquency aimed at suppression, corrrction, or prevention? What are examples of each? To what extent is there public understanding of the differences in approach?

6. In how far does legal practice in divorce, separation, adoption, support, and guardianship custody cases take account of the social and emotional needs of individual children? Of the crucial importance of keeping the family intact if at all possible? To what extent does such practice call upon expert help in determining what course would be best for the social and emotional development of the child?

VIII. HEALTHY PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT THROUGH SOCIAL WELFARE AGENCIES AND PROGRAMS

1. To whom do persons in the community most often turn for help with their personal or family problems? The clergyman? The doctor? The psychiatrist? The lawyer? The teacher? The social worker? For what types of problems is the help of any one of these most likely to be sought? How aware are members of each profession of the nature and value of the particular services available from members of other professions? Do people of different socio-economic and educational status tend to seek different sources of help? How extensive are popular "advice" programs for parents and young people in the community? In press? Radio? Other? Who gives the advice? How sound is it? Do people tend to avoid the use of social work agencies? If so, why?

2. Are family consultation agencies, child welfare, child guidance, and other social work services available to all who need them? For what kinds of problems is no help available? What groups are unserved? Do the public welfare agencies offer exclusively financial assistance or do they also offer treatment services?

3. Is there private agency fee service available for counselling in connection with family and child guidance agencies? Should there be?

4. How extensively are welfare agencies called upon by educators, clergymen, doctors, vocational guidance workers, lawyers, etc., for help in dealing with the problems of children and young people? How well do the agencies cooperate? Could they be of more service if called upon more frequently?

5. How rapidly is the number of qualified and trained social workers increasing on the staffs of family welfare, child care, and group work agencies? On the staffs of hospitals, schools, courts, churches, and other institutions not exclusively concerned with case work service?

6. To what extent are volunteers used in agencies?

7. Are there institutes for the training of board members?

(See also: "I. Healthy Personality Development Through Family Living," and "VII. Healthy Personality Development Through Protective and Correctional Agencies and Programs.")

IX. SOME OVER-ALL FACTORS

PROFESSIONAL TRAINING

COSTS OF SERVICE

PROMOTING UNDERSTANDING AMONG GROUPS

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION

Professional training

1. In the recruitment and selection of young persons for professional training (in education, the ministry, medicine, social work, etc.) how much emphasis is placed upon personality qualifications that bode well for healthy personality development of the children and young people who will be under their care? To what extent does admission to professional school continue to be based on academic qualifications more or less exclusively?

2. What opportunities do professional training programs offer students for acquiring first-hand awareness and understanding of healthy personality development of children and young people?

3. To what extent do programs of in-service training for teachers, doctors, clergymen, social workers, probation officers, etc., attempt to provide orientation in theories and practices recommended for furthering the healthy personality growth of children? To develop pertinent insights and understandings? In what ways?

4. To what extent are lacks in the services of these professions related to lacks in personnel and to restrictions on the number of persons who can obtain or afford to obtain professional education?

Costs of service

5. Is there a developing community willingness to pay the added costs of the kind of services contemplated here (costlier professional training, better salaries required for more highly-trained personnel, a better ratio of professionals to numbers in need of their services, etc.)?

Promoting better understanding among racial, religious and socio-economic groups

6. What programs or practices based on understanding of factors in the healthy personality growth of children are designed to

improve intergroup (interracial, interfaith, socio-economic) relationships? In families? Schools? Churches? Hospitals and health centers? Vocational guidance and placement? Recreation? Welfare agencies? How widely are such programs and practices known? Used? How effective are they?

Community planning

7. Is there an overall community wide group which looks at the needs of the children in the community? How sensitive is it to the changing needs of children?

8. Is this group representative of all the segments of the community, geographic, racial, vocational, economic, administrative, age, etc.?

9. Do the agency boards, public and private, attempt to gear their agency's services to the needs of children? And are they quick to modify their programs in accordance with changing needs as these become apparent? Or as more effective ways of meeting such needs are better understood?

MIDCENTURY WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH
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Executive Director: Melvin A. Glasser
Chief Consultant: Henry F. Helmholz, M.D.

Director of State and Local Action: Louis de Boer
Assistant Director of State and Local Action: Juanita Luck
Consultant in State and Local Action: Lois Gratz
Consultant in State and Local Action: Gertrude R. Davis

SOUTH HAS SHARP RISE IN ITS FOREIGN TRADE

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW ORLEANS—The South's stake in foreign trade increased sharply in 1951, making itself felt in both export-import volume in the region's Atlantic and Gulf coast ports.

In the southeast generally, exports in the first half of 1951 reached $256,400,000 as compared with $128,200,000 for the similar period in 1950. Southeastern imports in the same period reached $194,300,000 in 1951 as against $134,800,000 in 1950.

Georgia's shipments to other countries during the first half of 1951 were valued at $25,900,000, a little more than double the value of imports in the first six months of 1950. Exports included naval stores to Cuba, Germany, Brazil and Britain; manufactured and raw cotton to the Netherlands, Italy, Norway and Australia; paper products, lumber and agricultural machinery to all sections of the world.

New Orleans maintained its position as the nation's number two port. During the first half of 1951 it held its position as the country's leading port for importing sugar and molasses. In the same period, New Orleans had an increase of 24 per cent in coffee imports as compared to 1950.

Water-borne commerce through Tampa will show another increase this year, port authorities predicted, with the most important gains taking place in general cargo. Mobile and Gulfport reported brisk trade, with imports of nitrate and copper from Chile, bananas from Honduras, spruce and newsprint from Canada. Miami reported that shipping had more than doubled through its port facilities in the past three years.

Jan 2 1952

COMMERCIAL COMMENT

Dixie Port Slump Laid To Dip in Crop Prices

By JIM MONTGOMERY

Although 1953 proved a record-breaking year for most business and industry in the Southeast, the region's world trade dollar volume lagged considerably behind that of 1952.

The value of goods moved through Southeastern ports in the first nine months of the year fell $228,300,000 below the same period in 1952 when Dixie's exports and imports totaled more than $1,900,000,000.

The trade report, covering the customs districts of Georgia, Florida, Mobile, New Orleans and North and South Carolina, was released yesterday by the Atlanta office of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

The regional decline was paralleled in the Georgia district where the value of exports dropped 9.9 per cent (from $23.2 million to $20.9 million) and the value of imports fell 6.7 per cent (from $48.1 million to $44.9 million).

New Orleans was the only other district registering declines in both, although Florida exports and North Carolina imports also dropped. The Mobile and South Carolina districts showed increases in both exports and imports.

Authorities here expressed the belief that the sharp drop in the dollar volume of world trade reflected last year's depressed agricultural situation when farm prices and farm income fell below the 1952 level.

Nationally there has been a gradual, but sharp, decline in exports of products produced in relatively large quantities in the Southeast.

Shipments of raw cotton showed a monthly average reduction of some 136,000 bales from 1950 through 1952. During the same period fresh and dried vegetables dropped by more than eight million pounds; vegetable oils, fats and the like went down 2.7 million pounds; unmanufactured tobacco dropped 6.7 million pounds; fertilizer materials declined 33.5 million pounds, and the value of naval stores declined by $1,400,000.

However, there have been increases in the exports of such commodities as sawmill products, cotton cloth and canned fruits.

Export Decline Sent Farm Prices Down

By OVID A. MARTIN

WASHINGTON (AP) — The year 1953 showed that the modern farmer, like his brother of the past, still has his financial ups and downs despite government efforts to hold things on an even keel.

Farmers produced abundantly, the total volume being close to the record set in 1952.

Yet farm prices declined nearly 8 per cent during the year. Farm income dropped 7 per cent. The resulting reduction in farm buying power contributed directly to smaller purchases of farm machinery, equipment and other nonfarm products.

Likewise, farm land values declined and farm debts increased.

* * *

THESE developments brought complaints from farmers and their leaders and predictions in some quarters that a new agricultural depression was just around the corner.

All this happened despite the fact that the government had broad farm price support programs in operation.

A major cause of the agricultural setback—which had its beginning in 1952—was a sharp reduction in exports of agricultural commodities. Foreign sales, which reached a peak directly after World War II, declined nearly 30 per cent. As a consequence, supplies which otherwise would have moved overseas became surpluses that depressed prices. Most of these extra supplies were stored under government price support programs. By the end of the year the government had around 4 billion dollars invested in these supplies and the amount promised to climb past the 5-billion-mark before the 1954 crops were harvested.

* * *

THE FARM situation was complicated also by a severe drought that plagued farmers in parts of the Midwest, Southwest, South and Far West. Because of poor pastures and feed grain crops, many farmers in these areas were forced to dump beef animals on the market. The result was a further depression of cattle prices.

The year also brought a change of national administrations and a new secretary of agriculture.

Ezra Taft Benson, the new farm chief, started out by telling farmers that existing federal farm programs were not good enough to keep them prosperous. He also said the programs would eventually put producers under complete control of government.

Benson, a leader in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, declared existing programs, particularly price support measures, tended to price farm products out of foreign and domestic markets, create surpluses and bring on undesirable production controls.

The secretary called upon farmers to develop "self-help" programs that would reduce government's role.

Atl Jnl - Const 1-3-54

Cotton Spokesmen See Handwriting on Wall

Add the National Cotton Council, now in session in Atlanta, to the list of groups backing a continued gradual liberalization of United States trade policies.

The council Tuesday adopted a resolution urging congressional support for moves to promote greater world trade.

The resolution is realistic. The cotton industry views with alarm the steady decline of movement of American raw cotton in world trade channels and the increasing competition for the cotton fabric market. It sees cotton being frozen out of the world market by the shortage of dollars and the tariff walls that prevent other countries from earning those dollars.

The council thus backs the President's foreign trade proposals and extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act. It goes further in requesting the Eisenhower administration to encourage restoration of currency convertibility as a means of stimulating commerce.

More and more groups are beginning to realize that if the American economy is to continue to grow, to maintain access to sources of needed raw materials and dispose of its surplus production, it cannot isolate itself behind a wall of restrictions and trade barriers.

AUG 29 1957

8-4-57

State Ports Seek New Industries

ATL CONST
2-4-54

The Georgia Ports Authority yesterday charted a full-scale push in 1954 to attract new industries to the state and disclosed that January ports business at Savannah set a new record.

D. Leon Williams, executive director of the authority, disclosed the plan following an authority meeting here.

"We are, of course, particularly interested in attracting those industries which are engaged in foreign trade," he said. "To this end we plan to work closely with the Georgia State Department of Commerce and all other industrial organizations in the state."

Williams said the authority will seek industrial development not just for the vicinity of Savannah but also for the rest of Georgia.

The ports official announced that the authority's solicitors outside the state will make their biggest efforts to date to persuade industries to move in.

At a regular meeting here the authority heard that 99 ships loaded or unloaded at the Savannah State Docks during the six months ended Dec. 31. The vessels came from nations all over the world.

Williams said preliminary estimates show that about 30,000 tons of general cargo moved over the Savannah docks in January—more than in any month since the $6,000,000 facilities were completed last summer.

AR CONST 2-5-54

U.S. Trade Bars Force Pacts With Reds, Farm Official Says

By JACK GILCHRIST
Constitution Farm Editor

Allied nations of the NATO community are being forced to enter into trade agreements with Russia instead of the United States because of American trade restrictions, an American Farm Bureau official said here yesterday.

John C. Lynn, legislative director of the American Farm Bureau, charged that within the past six months eight to 10 Western European nations have entered into trade agreements with America's cold war enemy.

At the same time, R. E. Short, of Brinkley, Ark., a former secretary of agriculture, said that a sound foreign economic policy is the key not only to solving many o America's farm problems but also the key to national security.

The statements came as Farm Bureau officials from 13 Southern states gathered in Atlanta to discuss 1954 policy objectives of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Lynn said the NATO nations, which must import a great deal of their food supplies, are looking to America first but are finding it difficult to trade with America because of America's refusal to import goods which would give these nations money to purchase their needs from America.

Lynn said further that by June it is estimated the cost of storing farm surpluses will hit $1,000,000 a day and that losses due to deterioration and other damage to stored commodities will hit $400,000 a day.

He said the present administration is making an honest effort to solve foreign trade problems and create foreign markets for American agricultural products but warned, "certain agencies of the government must change their attitude in regard to the exporting of agricultural commodities if we are to find a workable answer to our farm surplus problem."

Short, who was in charge of Foreign Agricultural Service for the department, said that a sound foreign economic policy is as important, if not more important, to national security than the building of military strength, including activities of the Atomic Energy Commission.

"Our economic policy must be a policy leading to the expansion of trade among the free nations of the world," Short said, quoting the phrase, "if goods don't cross —armies will."

Allan B. Kline, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, also stressed the need for greater foreign trade.

As principal speaker at a banquet last night Kline said, "There is no substitute for markets."

Commenting on America's growing stockpile of farm surpluses, he said, "We better start selling the stuff."

Demands for increasing trade between America and her allies highlighted the first day of the Farm Bureau meeting here just as the same demands highlighted the meeting of the National Cotton Council here earlier this week.

The American Farm Bureau Federation has recommended that Congress and the executive departments of government establish a clear-cut, long-range policy of foreign economic relations and trade which includes exporting the maximum quantities of farm products.

Also highlighting the meeting here yesterday was an expression of unity and accord in putting the 1954 Farm Bureau proposals through Congress.

Lynn said the Farm Bureau program adopted at the national convention in Chicago in December is a "sound program that Congress will accept." H. L. Wingate, president of the Georgia Farm Bureau Federation, criticized AFBF staff for failure to publish or give an explanation to the public on a comporomise agreement between Southern farm leaders and the national Farm Bureau organization.

The compromise resulted from Southern farm opposition to the "variable" support price program endorsed by the AFBF. It will provide 90 per cent of parity of supports the first year marketing quotas are in effect for a commodity following a year in which no quotas were in effect for that commodity.

Wingate and Lynn placed the blame for the present large farm surpluses on the shoulders of former Secretary of Agriculture Charles Brannan for failure to impose quotas on wheat and cotton "when they were needed."

2.00 + blanks given Miss Clay

MRS. ROBERT E. SPEER
Honorary President
MRS. HENRY A. INGRAHAM
President
MISS MARGARET P. MEAD
First Vice-President
MRS. JOHN FRENCH
Second Vice-President
MRS. ARTHUR FORREST ANDERSON
Third Vice-President
MRS. C. DOUGLAS MERCER
Fourth Vice-President

The National Board
of the
Young Womens Christian Associations
of the United States of America

MRS. WILLIAM CRAWFORD WHITE
Secretary
MISS MAY B. VAN ARSDALE
Treasurer
MRS. WILLIAM SPENCER BOWEN
Assistant Treasurer
MRS. EDWIN P. MAYNARD, JR.
Assistant Treasurer

MRS. HARRISON S. ELLIOTT
General Secretary

600 LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N. Y. TELEPHONE: PLAZA 3-4700 CABLE ADDRESS: EMISSARIUS, NEW YORK

February 1, 1945

Mr. Guy B. Johnson
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

My dear Mr. Johnson:

This letter must begin with an apology. Through an oversight in the office here, your letter of November 17 addressed to Miss Isobel Lawson was put aside in her absence and only within the last few days did Miss Lawson find it and bring it to me. I am very sorry that this delay occurred.

The National Board of the Young Womens Christian Associations is much interested in the Southern Regional Council and I regret that we did not have a member of our staff at your meeting in December. We would like to have at least two members of our professional staff associate members in the Council. If they are acceptable to you, we would like to propose Miss Dorothy Height, Secretary for Interracial Relations, and Miss Myra Smith, Executive of the Data and Trends Department. Both Miss Height and Miss Smith are working for the Young Womens Christian Association with many of the same problems that the Southern Regional Council is facing and we believe that they would gain much from an opportunity to attend the meetings of the Council, to receive material and through any other relationships that are available. They would I am sure also from their own training and experience share in and contribute to the work of the Council.

I am enclosing with this the application blanks for Miss Smith and Miss Height together with a check for dues for one year.

Cordially yours,

Grace Forrester Elliott

Mrs. Harrison S. Elliott
General Secretary

GLE/g

Phyllis Wheatley Branch
Young Women's Christian Association

218 Boulevard, Northeast
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

MRS. J. W. NICOLSON
Chairman, Committee of Management

MISS IRENE HARRIS
Executive Secretary

MISS FRANKIE V. ADAMS
Chairman, Finance Committee

Aug. 18, 1945

Miss Emily H. Clay
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Ave. N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Miss Clay:

Thank you for the interesting and informational material from the Southern Regional office. Our Public Affairs Committee will find special use for such material and please know the Phyllis Wheatley Branch, Y.W.C.A. is very much in accord with your program.

Sincerely yours

A. Louise Taylor
Mrs. Edward W. Taylor
Executive Secretary

MRS. ROBERT E. SPEER
Honorary President
MRS. HENRY A. INGRAHAM
President
MRS. ARTHUR FORREST ANDERSON
First Vice-President
MRS. EDWARD W. MACY
Second Vice-President
MRS. HENRY E. CORNER
Third Vice-President
MRS. C. DOUGLAS MERCER
Fourth Vice-President

The National Board of the Young Womens Christian Associations of the United States of America

MRS. WILLIAM CRAWFORD WHITE
Secretary
MISS MAY B. VAN ARSDALE
Treasurer
MRS. WILLIAM SPENCER BOWEN
First Assistant Treasurer
MISS ADAH KIEFFER
Second Assistant Treasurer

MRS. HARRISON S. ELLIOTT
General Secretary

600 LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N. Y. TELEPHONE: PLAZA 3-4700 CABLE ADDRESS: EMISSARIUS, NEW YORK

July 20, 1945.

Southern Regional Council,
C/O Mr. Howard W. Odum,
710 Standard Bldg.,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Sirs:

Try to find
Thanks
GBG

We are enclosing a copy of "Experiments in Democracy", a recent pamphlet published by the USO Division of the National Board YWCA.

For many years our organization has had a deep concern about Negro-white relationships in America, and in the administration and program of the USO Division it has been our sincerest desire to set forward these relationships.

The pamphlet which we are sending you summarizes the official policies of the USO with regard to services to Negroes, and outlines some of the constructive ways in which professional staff and volunteers have worked together in the direction of sound race relationships and good interracial practices.

If you wish to secure additional copies of this pamphlet, we shall be glad to make them available to you.

Sincerely yours,

Margaret E. Kuhn

Margaret E. Kuhn
Publications Editor
USO Division

MEK:MNN

October 8, 1945

Director U. S. O. Division
National Board Y.W.C.A.
600 Lexington Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Friend:

I want to express appreciation for your splendid pamphlet Experiments in Democracy which came to our attention sometime ago. We would be glad to have another copy for our files if you can spare it. Please bill us if there is any charge.

We are, of course, very much pleased that you have listed the Interracial Commission, the Southern Regional Council and the Southern Frontier in this pamphlet. In case you issue a new edition, could you indicate on page 68 that the Interracial Commission was absorbed by the Southern Regional Council? Also, on page 76 the address of the Southern Frontier should be 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Atlanta.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON,
Executive Director

GBJ:t

MRS. GRANGER HANSELL
PRESIDENT

MRS. MARY KATE DUSKIN
GENERAL SECRETARY

MISS ETHEL M. MOORE
TREASURER

MRS. FRED O. BROOKS
CHAIRMAN
BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Y.W.C.A.

Young Women's Christian Association

CHARTER MEMBER OF YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

CAMP HIGHLAND
R.F.D. NO. 2, SMYRNA, GA.

PHYLLIS WHEATLEY BRANCH
218 BOULEVARD, N. E.

37 AUBURN AVENUE

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

RECEIVED
OCT 30 1945
Southern Regional Council

October 22, 1945

Dear Mrs. Johnson:

You know I am Chairman of the World Fellowship Committee of the Y. W. C. A., and I thought you might be interested in knowing about the program we are planning for the evening of November 9th because I would so love to have you come.

The program will include a buffet supper and round table discussion. The theme for the discussion is, "Take Your Place at the Peace Table," and topics for discussion and program participants will include:

Moderator: Miss Emily Woodward
I. Monetary Systems in a Peace Plan - Mr. Malcolm Bryan
II. Freedom of Opinion in a Peace Plan - Mr. Ralph McGill
III. Motion Pictures and Radio in a Peace Plan - Miss Christine Smith
IV. Education in a Peace Plan - Dr. J. R. McCain
V. Community Organization in a Peace Plan - Dr. Herman Turner
VI. Christianity in a Peace Plan - Dr. Arva Floyd

Tickets are $1.25 each and are "Shares in World Fellowship," as the proceeds will be used for the purpose of creating World Fellowship in YWCA's throughout the world.

Tickets may be obtained at the Y. W. C. A., 37 Auburn Avenue, or I will get them to you if you will let me know how many you want. And I do hope you will come as I would personally appreciate your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,
Helen Smith Lasseter
Mrs. Dillard B. Lasseter, Chairman
World Fellowship Committee

YWCA

October 29, 1945

Miss Ruth Haines
USO-Campus Services
Secretary YWCA
1812 E. Grace Street
Richmond 23, Virginia

Dear Miss Haines:

Thank you for calling our attention to the meeting of Advisers of student Y.W.C.A.'s which is to be held in Atlanta November 2-4 and for inviting Mrs. Johnson and me to attend the sessions.

Mrs. Johnson has out of town engagements and probably will not be able to attend, but I hope to drop in on some of the meetings. The program looks very interesting.

All good wishes,

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m

National Student Council
of the National Board of the
Young Womens Christian Associations
of the United States of America

RECEIVED
OCT 25 1945
RECEIVED
Southern Regional Council

600 Lexington Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.
Telephone: Plaza 3-4700

Reply to: 1812 E. Grace St.
Richmond 23, Va.

Chairman
Mrs. Eleanor P. Godfrey
Radcliffe College

Vice-Chairmen
Elizabeth Brigham
Smith College
Madeline Patterson
Spelman College
Louise Young
Berea College

Headquarters Staff
Eleanor French
Executive
Muriel W. Jacobson
Associate in Administration
Fern Babcock
Program Coordinator
Yolanda Barnett
Interracial Education
Louise E. Fleming
Staff Extension

October 22, 1945

Dr. and Mrs. Guy Johnson
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Friends:

The Advisers of student Y.W.C.A.'s in the Southern Region will meet for an important consultation at the Atlanta, Georgia Y.W.C.A., 37 Auburn Avenue, N.E. and Wesley Memorial Church, November 2 through 4, 1945. The Sessions will begin Friday evening, November 2 at 8:00 p.m. in the church and close Sunday morning, November 4 at the Y.W.C.A. A copy of the program is enclosed.

We feel that we have obtained excellent leadership for our Consultation and we wish to extend to you an invitation to attend any of the program sessions you can. It will not be necessary for you to notify us ahead of time, since we cannot include you for the meals.

If you wish to invite your interested friends and professional associates, please feel free to do so. It will be a pleasure to meet you on this occasion.

Cordially,

Ruth Haines

Ruth Haines
USO-Campus Services Secretary YWCA

Rosalie Oakes Irene Harris

Rosalie Oakes Irene Harris
National Student Secretaries YWCA

RO/h

Enc.

November 2, 1945

Mr. Channing H Tobias
The National Council of the YMCA's
347 Madison Avenue
New York 17, New York

Dear Mr. Tobias:

Thank you for your letter of October 30. I shall be glad to address the Y.M.C.A. Conference in Atlanta in the evening of December 8th. I appreciate the honor of being asked to make this address.

With all good wishes, I am

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON,
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

HOWARD A. COFFIN
PRESIDENT

HARPER SIBLEY
CHAIRMAN INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

ELLIOTT H. LEE
TREASURER

EUGENE E. BARNETT
GENERAL SECRETARY

RALPH W. HARBISON
CHAIRMAN NATIONAL BOARD

WM. E. SPEERS
CHAIRMAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

CLEVELAND E. DODGE
CHAIRMAN INTERNATIONAL BOARD

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS

OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

CORPORATE BODY
INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS

347 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

MURRAY HILL 6-1200

October 30, 1945

RECEIVED
NOV 1 1945
Southern Regional Council

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Room 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson:

On December 7th, 8th and 9th, we are holding a conference in Atlanta of Y.M.C.A. secretaries and laymen working with Negroes in the Southern Area, and I am writing to ask you to deliver the keynote address at 6:00 o'clock on Saturday evening, December 8th, using as your subject: "RACE RELATIONS IN THE SOUTH - A CHALLENGE TO CHRISTIAN AGENCIES." While predominately this meeting will be composed of Negro secretaries and laymen, it will be attended by a number of white persons who are interested in and working with Negro groups in schools and local communities.

The session which we want you to address will be held in the banquet hall on the fourth floor of the Savoy Hotel in the Herndon Building, at 239 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Atlanta. You will be given whatever time that you may desire to develop the subject of your talk.

We shall appreciate a favorable response from you at an early date.

Very sincerely yours,

Channing H. Tobias

Channing H. Tobias.

YMCA

November 21, 1945

Dr. Channing H. Tobias
347 Madison Avenue
New York 17, New York

Dear Dr. Tobias:

Your letter of November 8 arrived just as we were going into the hectic round of activities in connection with our annual meeting.

I shall do my best to get my address for the December 8 meeting in typewritten form so that it will be available for distribution. When I look at all the things I have to do between now and then, I wonder whether I am going to be able to prepare something worthwhile. Anyway, I shall do my best.

All good wishes,

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m

HOWARD A. COFFIN
PRESIDENT

HARPER SIBLEY
CHAIRMAN INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

ELLIOTT H. LEE
TREASURER

EUGENE E. BARNETT
GENERAL SECRETARY

RALPH W. HARBISON
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CLEVELAND E. DODGE
CHAIRMAN INTERNATIONAL BOARD

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS

OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

CORPORATE BODY
INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS

347 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

MURRAY HILL 6-1200

November 8, 1945

RECEIVED
NOV 12 1945
Southern Regional Council

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson:

I wish to thank you very much for your letter of November 2nd accepting our invitation to address our Conference on December 8th. I am sure all of our men will be eagerly looking forward to hearing your presentation.

We should be most appreciative if you could find the time to put your talk in manuscript form and let us have it following the Conference, so that we might reproduce it and distribute it with the Conference reports and materials which we shall produce in this meeting.

Thanking you again for your willingness to address our meeting, I am

Cordially yours,

Channing H. Tobias

Channing H. Tobias

hh

YMCA

HOWARD A. COFFIN
PRESIDENT

HARPER SIBLEY
CHAIRMAN INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

ELLIOTT H. LEE
TREASURER

EUGENE E. BARNETT
GENERAL SECRETARY

RALPH W. HARBISON
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THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS

OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

CORPORATE BODY
INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS

347 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

MURRAY HILL 6-1200

November 26, 1945

RECEIVED
NOV 28 1945
Southern Regional Council

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson:

Thank you ever so much for yours of November 21st. I am very glad that you will prepare your address for the December eighth meeting in typewritten form so that it may be published for distribution.

I have just read of the election of officers of the Council. The new Chairman seems to be a real liberal. I shall be glad to cooperate with him in any way that I can to the end that the objectives of the Council may be realized.

Cordially yours,

Channing H. Tobias

Channing H. Tobias.

CHT:ERR

December 3, 1945

Mr. F. E. DeFrantz
Y.M.C.A.
450 N. Senate Avenue
Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Mr. DeFrantz:

Thank you for your thoughtfulness in sending me a copy of the souvenir program of your Y.M.C.A. meeting in honor of Dr. Mordecai Johnson. This must have been an inspiring affair indeed. I wish I could have been there.

All good wishes.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON,
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
Indianapolis

RECEIVED
DEC 3 1945
Southern Regional Council

OFFICE OF EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

LINCOLN 6661
450 N. SENATE AVENUE

November 29, 1945

Dear Dr. Johnson:

Enclosed you will find a brochure commemorating Dr. Johnson's twenty-five years of service as the opening speaker of the Senate Avenue YMCA Monster Meeting series.

I assure you that it would have pleased you beyond words to have seen this fine expression of genuine affection manifested by the community. Our old building fairly bulged on November 11th and 12th for over three thousand people crowded every available space to pay homage to a man they revered and who had contributed so much to the community.

It was a grand affair and was inspiring to see the top dignitaries and the average citizen from all walks of life enjoy themselves without regard to race or class.

Dr. Johnson's visit and address on Monday afternoon to the students of Indiana University was indeed historic in significance.

The contents of the brochure is self explanatory, but words or pictures cannot portray the true significance of this event.

Sincerely,

F. E. DeFrantz

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Southern Regional Council
710 Standard Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Enc.

/fm

Souvenir Program

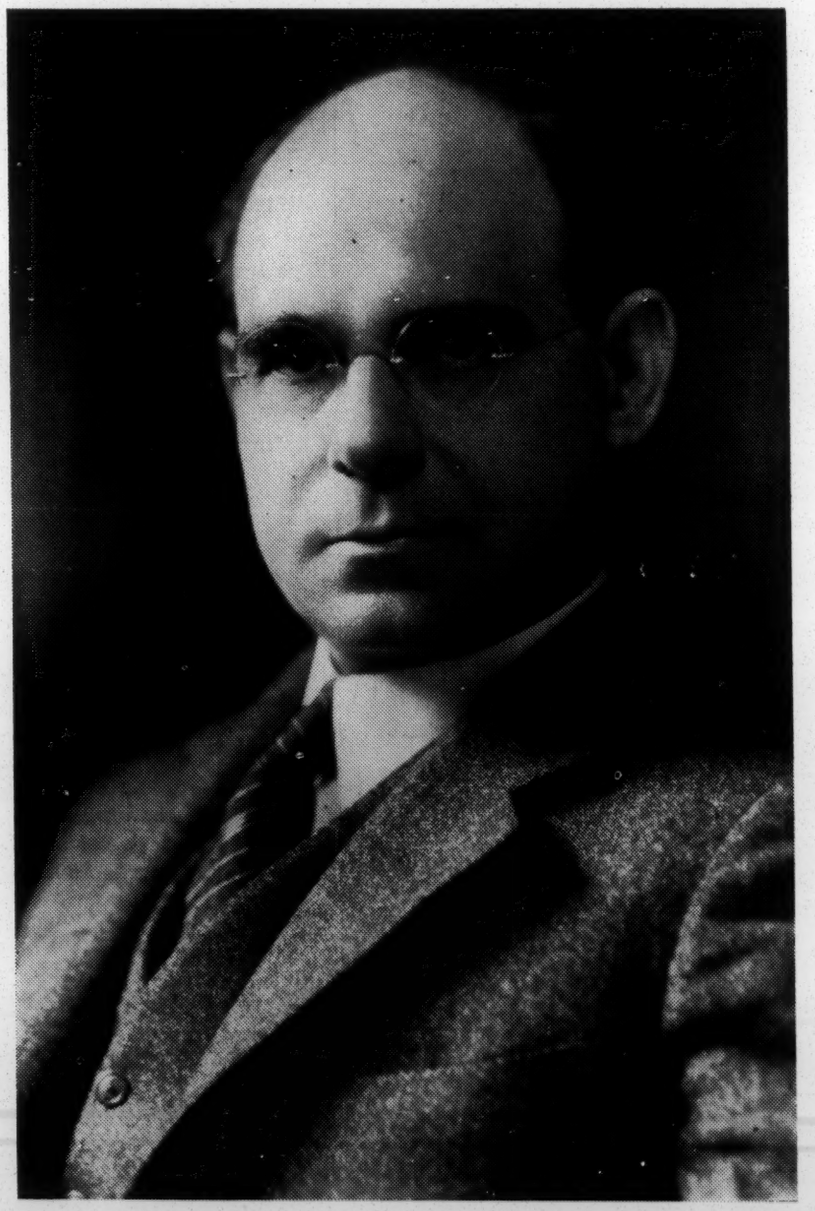
IN HONOR

OF

DR. MORDECAI JOHNSON

RECEIVED
DEC 3 1945
Southern Regional Council

IN APPRECIATION FOR 25 YEARS OF CONSECUTIVE SERVICE ON THE SENATE AVENUE Y.M.C.A. MONSTER MEETING FORUM AND TO THE CITIZENS OF INDIANAPOLIS.



DR. MORDECAI JOHNSON
PRESIDENT — HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Program

MONSTER MEETING

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1945

3:30 P. M.—Senate Avenue Y. M. C. A. Gym

Opening of the Forty-First Year of the Monster Meeting Series

Musical Prelude

Piano Selections by Harry Campbell

"March of the Priest"

Hallelujah Chorus

"Go Down Moses"

Invocation.....Rev. Judge I. Saunders
Music.....Y. M. C. A. Quartet
George Robinson, Clarence Hicks, Wallace Woolfolk, Edward Hammonds
Remarks and Announcements.....F. E. DeFrantz
Music.....Y. M. C. A. Quartet
Collection.....
R. L. Brokenburr, Paul Batties or Carey D. Jacobs
Introduction of Speaker.....F. B. Ransom
Address.....Dr. Mordecai Johnson
President, Howard University
Remarks.....F. E. DeFrantz
Benediction.....Rev. Judge I. Saunders

BANQUET

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1945 — 6:15

Senate Avenue Y. M. C. A. Gymnasium

Banquet in Honor of Dr. Mordecai Johnson

Lionel F. Artis, Master of Ceremonies

Prayer 6:15
Dinner 6:15
Dinner Music.....
Russell Brown
Laverne Newsome
James Compton
Harry Campbell
Y. M. C. A. Quartet.....Two selections
Purpose of Meeting.....L. F. Artis
As a Friend.....F. E. DeFrantz
As a Friend of Labor.....Milton Cruze
As a Preacher.....Rev. I. A. Moore
As an Administrator.....Erskine Roberts
As a Christian Statesman.....Dr. Howard Baumgartel
As an Inspiration to Youth.....A. W. Ramsey
As a Champion of Human Rights.....
.....Atty. Frank Beckwith
As an Inspiration to Our Community.....Joe Bush
Mordecai Johnson and the Press Over the Years
.....Mark Stewart
As an Educator.....Virgil Steinbaugh
As an Influence On Negro Women.....F. B. Coston
As an Inspiration to Our Social Agencies.....
.....Cleo Blackburn
As an Inspiration to the Y. W. C. A.....Mrs. J. H. Ward
As an Inspiration to Organized Civic Groups.....
.....S. W. James
Presentation of Gift.....Dr. Lucian Meriwether
Response.....Dr. Mordecai Johnson
Closing Prayer

Life Sketch

DR. MORDECAI JOHNSON

"Western civilization, Christianity, decency are struggling for their very lives. In this world-wide civil war, race prejudice is our most dangerous enemy, for it is a disease at the very root of our democratic life."

Such is the profound thinking today of Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard University, the same Mordecai, who was born January 12, 1890, in the busy little mill town and railway junction of Paris, Tennessee. In the simple and rustic surroundings of this typical southern community with his home not on the other side of the tracks,—but between the tracks of two railroads.

His father, the Reverend Wyatt Johnson, born a slave, was fifty years of age when Mordecai was born. Deeply religious, he sternly directed the religious life of his flock at the Mt. Zion Baptist Church and methodically regulated his life and all who came under his influence. His sermons were powerful with a fierce authority and were peculiarly unusual for they never lasted more than thirty minutes, a brevity and restraint which Mordecai Johnson admits he has never been able to master. His mother, young and still in her twenties when he was born, glowed with rapturing beauty in spite of the local doctor's careless ministration. Out of the conflicts of his youth, he had to choose which of those two railroad tracks he would cross.

Two persons early in his life aided him in making his decision. A Miss Nora Porter, as his first teacher, gave him a new perspective of life and freedom from some of his conflicts. Later a Benjamin Sampson, who was fired from Memphis because he allowed a pupil to write an essay on lynching, became his teacher. Sampson, a dynamic teacher, poured into Mordecai's very soul the foundations upon which he has achieved greatness. Leaving the Paris school, his mother followed the typical sacrificial style and sent him to high school at the Roger William's University in Nashville. A few months later the University burned and he entered Howe Baptist Institute in Memphis. Porter, printer's helper and restaurant operator were jobs which provided him with means. Meek and lonely and failing to make friends easily, plus fears, the scars for earlier experiences caused him to draw into a studious shell.

In 1906, Mordecai Johnson, at the age of sixteen, entered Morehouse College in Atlanta. Johnson says, "I was thrown at once under three of the greatest teachers I have ever known: Samuel Archer, Benjamin Brawley, and John Hope." Under the stimulus of these men, combined with a growing self-confidence and a liberal college environment, he was soon known as the glamour boy of Morehouse. Debating became his great love and after a speech at Talledega College, Mrs. Booker T. Washington was so carried away with his performance that she triumphantly bore him on her shoulders from the hall. His college career suddenly exploded when he was caught playing cards on Sunday and was sent home. His father did not know of this escapade, but Johnson with his mother's permission went to Chicago to work and study. In 1908, he returned to Morehouse, caught up his work and moved along with his class. After graduation, he succeeded Benjamin Brawley on the Morehouse faculty.

Mordecai Johnson's role in American life was revealed to him in a vision as he meditated upon the passing of his mother. He says, "Before that night was over, I know that I had found the meaning of life,—service to the poor and needy, service to my race. I felt that the way to give that service was by entering the ministry." Some urged him to preach, others urged him to teach, and for weeks he debated with himself. One day Dr. E. R. Carter of the Friendship Baptist Church impatiently remarked, "Mordecai, if you don't go on and preach the gospel, God is going to take a board to your tail." Mordecai Johnson became a preacher. W. E. DuBois remarked, "Another good man gone."

At Chicago, he earned the B. A. degree and then entered the Rochester Theological Seminary. Going next to Harvard for a year of graduate study, he was selected as one of the commencement speakers. It will do well at this point to cite a portion of that speech for in it is encouched the basic tenents of his philosophy and the road which he has traveled to achieve the distinction of "champion of human rights."

"The Negro people of America have been with us here for three hundred years. They have cut our forests, tilled our fields, built our railroads, fought our battles, and in all of their trials until now they have manifested a simple faith, a grateful heart, a cheerful spirit, and an undivided loyalty to the nation that has been a thing of beauty to behold. Now they have come to the place where their faith can no longer feed on the bread of liberty, of public equality, and public responsibility. It must not be denied them. Across the seas the darker peoples of the earth are rising from their long sleep and are searching this Western world for light. They are asking, 'What can bind this multi-colored world in bonds of brotherhood?'

"We of all nations are best prepared to answer that question for we have world's problem of race relationships here in a crucible, and by strength of our American faith, we have made some encouraging progress in its solution. If the fires of this faith are kept burning around that crucible, what comes out of it may place these United States in the spiritual leadership of all humanity.

"When the Negro cries with pain from his deep hurt and lays his petition for elemental justice before the nation, he is calling upon the Ameri-

can people to kindle anew, about the crucible of race relationships, the fires of American faith."

He acted as student pastor of a Baptist church while at Rochester Theological Seminary, and upon graduation he took a post on the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A. At a Y. M. C. A. conference in Atlantic City, he discovered the Negro members were not permitted to eat or sleep in the hotel where the meetings were held. Mordecai Johnson resigned at once for he did not see how the Y. M. C. A. could carry out its program of bringing Christianity to the world, if it could not carry out the basic of teachings of Jesus at home. During 1917 to 1926, he pastored at Charleston, West Virginia. Significant from one of his sermons is the following statement, "The time is past when Christians in America can take a long spoon and hand the gospel to a black man out the back door." Thus with profound faith in mankind and a deep reverence toward God, Mordecai Johnson preached the social gospel. When called to Howard University to become its first Negro president, this was in a measure an endorsement of his practical philosophy.

What he has said to the Senate Avenue Monster Meeting audiences, he has said throughout America. Some say he is a little to the left, some say he is far to the left, some say he is a radical, some have said he talks like a "communist," but none can deny that he is a Christian statesman, a champion of human decency and right, a proponent of the expansion of democracy.

The Senate Avenue Y. M. C. A. Monster Meetings

The Monster Meeting Series now goes into its forty-first year of service to the membership and the community. As a community educational service it has gained national prominence. Channing H. Tobias, Senior Secretary for men and boys on the National Council of Y.M.C.A.'s, stated in his last appearance here, "I know no Y.M.C.A., similar institution, or specific forum program in any city in America that has a community educational program as dynamic and potent as the Monster Meetings sponsored by the Senate Avenue Y.M.C.A."

Throughout its existence this Association has attempted to bring the foremost thinkers and speakers to its platform. Its fundamental purpose has been to stimulate thinking upon the broad social issues of the day which particularly affect the lives of minority peoples and has impeded the progress of democracy. Because the caliber of speakers have always been liberals who unflinchingly challenged the status quo or the forces of reaction, the Monster Meeting has been labeled as a 'leftist' movement and many of its speakers as 'reds' or radicals. However, an analysis of the program functions over the years reveals that it has only followed the liberal pattern of social action and education as set forth in the policy of the National Council of Y.M.C.A.'s, which, has not been too readily accepted by many local Y.M.C.A.'s. Further, it should be recognized that this program has been endorsed by the membership and has received voluntary support and participation from the general public which indicates approval. It should also be pointed out that the Monster Meeting programs have kept the com-

munity informed as to the trends of mass movements which seek the eradication of those factors which stand in the way of human progress.

The leadership of the Association and the speakers have constantly emphasized the necessity of revitalizing the ideal of freedom. Because, the resurgence of freedom in the hearts and souls of people would 'rock the boat of status quo', and because groups and individuals have been stimulated into action as first class citizens; recommendations and suggestions have been presented requesting that some of the 'too' radical speakers be shelved.

When one speaker vigorously expressed a popular attitude prevalent among Negro servicemen during the dark days of the war, "that Negro soldiers are saying that they would much rather fight at home for first class citizenship and democracy than to fight and die to bring democracy in England, France, Poland, Italy, Japan, Bulgaria, Rumania, or Germany." Or when another speaker loudly exclaimed, "that while the fight is going on abroad, we at home must vigorously fight for first class citizenship," such strong statements were considered as dangerous and harmful to the war effort.

Throughout the existence of the Monster Meeting, its critics have charged it to be solely a means of 'stirring up the people', but basically this program has remained within the framework of the typical American forum, which emphasized freedom of speech and a frank and open discussion of all public questions.

Without the Monster Meeting platform, Indianapolis would have been culturally poorer, for it has given opportunity for discussion, stimulated reading and done its part to develop intellectual curiosity, which is vital to our democratic progress, and is a greater importance to colored Americans.

Thus, the Monster Meeting of the Senate Avenue Branch Y.M.C.A. must continue to serve, for its function is vital to its membership and the community as a whole.

THE Y.M.C.A. STAFF

F. E. DeFrantz, Executive Secretary

Hobson Zeigler
R. K. Smith
Robert Starms
Bertram Gardner [on leave]
Sanford Ramsey [on leave]
Thomas Harding
C. W. Shelton
Franklin Morrison
Mossetta Woolridge
Marilyn Glenn
Elsie Jones
John Terry
Louis Allen
Carl Tate
Ralph Temple [on leave]
Herbert Higgins [on leave]

THE COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT

Dr. W. W. Stuart, Chairman

R. L. Brokenburr
F. B. Ransom
Oliver Martin
W. T. Wilhite
Dr. E. D. Alexander
Mathias Nolcox
Fred Majors
Andrew Ramsey
Dr. Paul Batties
Erskine Roberts
Dr. Joseph Ward
Dr. H. N. Middleton
Dr. E. D. Moten

Dr. H. L. Hummons, Chrm Emeritus

"A fine Christian gentleman, a powerful orator, one who speaks with a vivid understanding."

Smith H. Cheatham,
President,
Y. M. C. A. Emblem Club.

"Dr. Mordecai Johnson is a clear thinker about the issues of all human relations. Both democracy and religion can profit by understanding and practicing his moral insights."

Dr. Howard J. Baumgartel,
Executive Secretary,
Indianapolis Church Federation.

"A progressive thinker, orator, educator, theologian, political analyst, economist, in fact, a man of great mental ability and worth. His grasp of local, national and world economical, social, and political issues is such as one would expect from an able statesman.

"His thinking on practically any subject has depth and provokes the other person to begin to think and to continue to think, and then act.

"Preeminent in his field—a university president."

Russell A. Lane, Principal,
Crispus Attucks High School.

"Dr. Mordecai Johnson well deserves to be honored for his services to our Y. M. C. A. and our city. For twenty-five years he has started our Monster Meetings, and, in so doing, has stimulated the thought and quickened the conscience of our good community to the end that all of us are more certain of better days to come. We, therefore, think clearer and work better toward the more perfect."

Robert Lee Brokenburr,
Attorney and Senator,
Indiana General Assembly.

"Dr. Mordecai Johnson always comes to his audience with a vital message. He delivers it dramatically and with powerful directness. He is truly an inspired speaker."

Lula B. Hoss, Teacher,
Indianapolis Public Schools.

"Dr. Mordecai Johnson is a clarion against the Wall Street bankers, reactionary industrialists and feudal landlords, who oppress the masses and prevent the realization of full employment and an end to the 'divide and rule' system of jim-crow and discrimination as it is practiced against the American Negro people.

"He is an American ANTI-FASCIST fighting in the front ranks against native fascism."

Joseph Bush,
Laborer.

"A true leader who inspires, and points the way, and awakens men. Dr. Mordecai Johnson is the supreme example of complete dedication to the life of thought and service."

Fred M. Majors,
Member of Committee of Management,
Senate Avenue Y. M. C. A.

"It has been such a pleasure and privilege to hear Dr. Mordecai Johnson each year. My appreciation of and respect for Dr. Johnson has steadily increased, especially during the last few years, when he has maintained a strict honesty in expressing his opinions regardless of consequence. We need leaders with integrity and fearlessness; we need to support them. Each fall I look forward to the Monster Meetings, and this one is no exception."

Katherine L. Hancock,
Teacher,
Indianapolis Public Schools.

"There are few Americans who can equal the contribution of Mordecai Johnson. Internationally recognized as a great educator and scholar, he is also loved as a warm human person. When we have in this world, more men like Mordecai Johnson, and fewer like Bilbo and Rankin, we will come nearer our dream of realizing the Brotherhood of Man."

Walter Frisbie,
Secretary-Treasurer,
Indiana State Industrial Union Council.

"A profound scholar, a leading educator, a forceful and convincing orator, a liberal humanitarian, a fearless advocate of human justice; a masterful interpreter of Negro aspirations and ideals; a lover of truth; a preacher of the Gospel of Jesus Christ; a Christian statesman, and the most popular speaker for the Monster Meetings of the Senate Avenue Branch of the Indianapolis Y.M.C.A., is our delightful guest whom we take great pleasure to honor."

Marshall A. Talley,
Pastor,
New Era Baptist Church.

"We recall with pride that you were invited to appear on the Monster Meeting Series here long before you had been singled out for the most significant position of Negro leadership in the world. When the larger opportunity for service came to you, we too, rejoiced.

"During the years you have come to us, you have brought inspiration and hope. In you, all races have been quickened to a realization of the common brotherhood of all men. Your approach to questions involving the living conditions of minority groups throughout the world, has brought new hope for a better world to live in. Men and women of many races have come to hear you each year in a way akin to a 'pilgrimage', hoping to renew their faith in men and to gain greater understanding of the stewardship of life.

"Our sincerest hope is that we may continue to look forward to your return from year to year with the same eagerness as in the past."

Frances B. Coston,
Teacher,
Indianapolis Public Schools.

"The coming of Dr. Mordecai Johnson for the twenty-fifth consecutive year to the Senate Avenue Branch of the Y.M.C.A. is both a compliment to him and to the institution. It says to him that because you deliver an eloquent, stimulating and thought provoking message, you are a definite attraction and drawing card for our annual Monster Meetings. It says to the Y.M.C.A. that because you stand so well in the estimation of Dr. Mordecai Johnson as an agency and force for good in this community as well as throughout the nation, he can still take time out of his busy life to come annually to you. Consequently, both the Senate Avenue Branch of the Y.M.C.A. and Dr. Mordecai Johnson are honored by his coming."

F. B. Ransom,
Manager,
Walker Manufacturing Company.

"In the name of the Senate Avenue Y.M.C.A., I wish to express sincere thanks and gratitude for the inspiration which Dr. Johnson has given to us over these twenty-five years. His profound scholarly approach to the great human problems of the world and his fine demonstration of Christian statesmanship is a beacon of hope and courage to all who have come under the sound of his voice."

Dr. W. W. Stuart,
Chairman,
Senate Avenue Committee of Management.

"Dr. Mordecai Johnson has rendered a unique service to the Senate Avenue Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association and to the city of Indianapolis in coming for twenty-five successive years to open the Monster Meeting series. His message brings vision, encouragement, faith, hope and love."

Indianapolis Young Men's Christian Association
Parker J. Jordan,
General Secretary,
Indianapolis Y.M.C.A.

The Y. M. C. A. Citizens Committee

PRESENTS AND SPONSORS

THE MORDECAI JOHNSON APPRECIATION COMMITTEE

Fred Majors, General Chairman

PROGRAM

F. B. Ransom
L. F. Artis
Julian Coleman
F. A. Parker
Milton Cruze
S. W. James

PUBLICITY

Lowell Trice
Charles S. Davis
Walter Bailey

BANQUET

Oscar Schexsnider
Bishop Owsley
George McButts
Ernest Jones
Preston Roney
Everett Shobe
Merle Anderson
Smith Cheatham
Felton Smith

TICKETS

Wallace Waugh
Henry Flemings
Edward Gaillard
Marimon Hansberry
Lyman Goodloe
Ernest Dix
Henry Greer
Cleo Blackburn
Arthur Dodson
Dr. H. N. Middleton

GIFT

Sea Ferguson
Lucian Meriwether
Clarence Lucas, Jr.
Carey Jacobs

PUBLIC RELATIONS

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Rev. J. I. Saunders
Rev. R. H. Peoples
M. A. Nolcox
Rev. A. T. Clark

MUSIC

L. Newsome
Russell Brown
Roscoe Polin
Harry Campbell
James Compton
George Robinson

SOUVENIR PROGRAMS

Erskin Roberts

HOWARD ALUMNI

R. L. Brokenburr

We Look Ahead

Young Men's Christian Association.
The present Senate Avenue Branch of the Indianapolis

This building for 32 years has stood as a monument to unselfish service to humanity. Its structure has become hallowed because of the esteem and devotion it has engendered over the years. Throughout the years the Senate Avenue Y.M.C.A. has sought to do a unique piece of work in the community. Its program has aimed to build the character and to develop the personality of our youth through a network of organized club activity. Among our young men and women, it has attempted to encourage and inspire them to greater achievements and abundant living. The physical program of the "Y" has been two-fold, for, recreation and physical growth.

This old building has been heavily used by the community, and the demands on its facilities are growing. Indianapolis probably wonders if the time isn't approaching when the torch of progress will rest atop a firmer and more beautiful structure. Truly the "Y" looks ahead toward increasing service and overall improvement in facilities and program for the community.

The Y's Man

Vol. 21, No. 10 Indianapolis, Indiana, November 10, 1945

FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL MONSTER MEETING SERIES TO OPEN

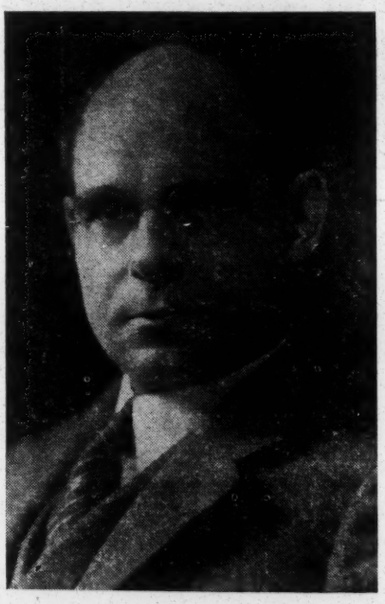
Mordecai Johnson to Speak

Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard University, will open the forty-first annual series of the Senate Avenue Y. M. C. A. Monster Meetings Sunday, November 11th, at 3 P. M. This marks the twenty-fifth consecutive year Dr. Johnson has appeared as the opening speaker of the forum series. His quarter-century service will be honored by a two-day appreciation events. On Monday, at 6:15 P. M., the Y. M. C. A. Citizens' Committee, through its special Mordecai Johnson Appreciation Committee, will honor Dr. and Mrs. Johnson at a banquet.

Dr. Johnson first came to Indianapolis as a Monster Meeting speaker, while he was a minister at a large Baptist church in Charleston, West Virginia. His courageous and virile pronunciation of the Social Gospel of Jesus acquired for him national recognition as a prophetic and practical speaker, and he became much in demand for platform appearances. Dr. Johnson's deep insight into human problems and the international aspects of human relationships soon made him recognized as one of America's outstanding religious statesmen. His powerful oratory and picturesque language, combined with a deep philosophy and a sincere respect for the truth, early placed him in the category of the so-called "radicals."

In spite of this reputation, and probably because of it, he was called in 1926 to the presidency of Howard University. He was the first Negro to fill this position. In this office Dr. Johnson found a broader field in which to carry out his avowed purpose of "service" to his "fellowman." His thoroug htraining at Morehouse College, Rochester Theological Seminary and Harvard University, combined with his powerful innate ability, very ably fitted him for great service. At the present, and for a number of years, Dr. Johnson has been a member of important national and international committees, and at all times he has concerned himself with the welfare and improvement of the under-privileged human beings throughout the world.

The Sunday meeting will be opened to the public, as usual, and only 300 tickets will be available for the banquet. As a prelude to the meeting, piano music will be rendered by Harry Campbell, outstanding pianist. The Y. M. C. A. Quartet will supply music for the main program.



Dr. Mordecai Johnson

INTERCOLLEGIATE CLUB

Enthusiasm and interest indicates that the club is in for a very successful year at the Sunday meeting. A short song fest and two selections of the vocal trio composed of Bernard Brent, Wilbur Hylton and Charles Daley gave the meeting a new tone. Bernard Brent, discharged serviceman, gave a speech on the subject, "My Tour of the Pacific As a GI." The account of his experiences were very dramatically presented as he took the group from San Francisco to Australia, then to New Guinea and other Pacific islands, inldluding islands of the East Indies group. Mr. Brent stated that in Australia many Negro troops experienced real democracy for the first time. The Australians, said Brent, paid no attention to the color of skin and discovered that colored troops were not the inhuman beast pictured to them.

On Sunday, November 18, at 5:30, John Ward will render a piano selection, Lora Whitefield will give a recitation and Maude Lee will render a solo accompanied by Anderson Daley.

LIFE BUILDERS CLUB

The members of the Board of Architects announces the beginning of the 17th session of the Life Builders Club, Sunday, November 11th, at 2:30 P. M. Rev. Thomas A. Grandy has opened the meeting for several years and the boys have

(cont. on page 2, col. 3.)

The "Y's" Man

Published weekly beginning the second Saturday in September and ending the last Saturday in April, by the Colored Men's Branch Y. M. C. A. of Indianapolis.

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Indianapolis, Indiana

EDITORIAL

A Tribute to Mordecai Johnson

Colored Americans and liberal, decent thinking white citizens, who believe in democracy without reservation, are becoming more alert to the task of giving honor to colored men and women, who demonstrate distinctive leadership. This in itself is a step in progressive democratic thinking, and is a media of national education in the process of expanding and making fair play and human justice a reality.

Mordecai Johnson stands almost alone on the pedestal of statesmanship among the Negro peoples of America. His contribution to the thinking of America cuts across race lines and Mordecai Johnson shines as a great American personality. The profundity of his insight into the problems of human relationship stems from his deep and sincere belief in the power of God. His attacks upon the evil practices by humans to other humans reveals that his whole being is nourished by the divine principles of Jesus Christ.

God, when he breathed life into Mordecai Johnson, gave him a purity and

freshness which has exhalted itself into a dynamic pronunciation of the social gospel and a challenge to mankind to cement religion into the foundation of modern civilization. His pungent exhortations throughout America has marked him as a prophet and a man of great wisdom. Out of the recesses of his great mind he has verified those who have attempted to shackle the human spirit and to instill hatred into the hearts of men.

As a champion of human rights he stands like an "Atlas" and personifies the impregnability of Gibraltar as his voice joins with others who see mankind and all his institutions at the crossroads. Courageously and unflinchingly his powerful oratory rolling forth sometimes like a placid lake and then with the fury of an oceanic storm beats against the superficial human barriers, which keeps men in fear and as strangers. Filled, without a doubt, by a divine fire, his words have burned deep into the consciousness of a cross section of America.

Mordecai Johnson is a great American, with a great soul driven by an inner urge which can only be explained by his complete dependence on his God. His critics may call him a "communist," or a radical, but all certainly must agree that he has pricked the consciousness of the unrighteous and has never ceased fighting at the walls of Jericho.

(cont. from page 1, col. 3)

always enjoyed his message. Music will be furnished by members of the Boys' Department.

The members of the Board of Architects are Marvin Barnett, president of the Life Builders Club, with six years of perfect attendance; Russell Pope, vice-president of the Life Builders Club, with eight years of perfect attendance; Julius Rhodes, secretary, with four years of perfect attendance; John Wilson, treasurer, with four years of perfect attendance; James Cheatham, chaplain, with two years of perfect attendance. Other members are Theodore Greer, Rudolph Wilson, Lewis Crawford, Benard Shobe, James Barrett and Lewis Allen, general manager.

All boys are invited to attend these meetings.

BILLIARD BANTER

Russell Brown has been put on the board so often it is reported that he has gone into retirement in order to settle his nerves. Harry Harris is responsible for Brown's condition. However, the boys are still battling away. Jago and Clay tore into each other with both fellows making some beautiful shots.

Doc Scott is now on leave, but will soon return.

FLASH!!! Brown beat Jones, five games to zero. Flash Harris beat Merle two games to zero. Harden and Clay played a

two-two, however. Later in the week Clay defeated Harden four to one. Harden took Jones two games to one and defeated Rankin two games to zero. Rank hasn't been doing so well with Harden the last two weeks.

After a long layoff of improving his game, Crenshaw challenged Starms and beat him one game, 50 to 45. Starms sent Crenshaw back for more practice by later beating him four straights to nothing for Crenshaw. Crenshaw got 138 billiards out of the four games.

Jones zeroed Starms two. Braxton beat Ladd, 50 to 49. Ladd claims that he is a jinx to young Fay because he usually beats him 50 to 25. Fay doesn't get a chance to play much but his game is improving. Watch out, Ladd!!! Crenshaw and Ladd battled, score, Ladd 50 to 32 and 50 to 27. Merle defeated Jones, 3 to 1, and also defeated Roney, 2 to 0. Starms defeated Parkin, who was off, 2 to 0.

BOYS' HIGHLIGHTS

"They come back." That would be a fitting title for a book that could be written about boys who come up in the Life Builders Club. The Y. M. C. A.'s program is a four-fold program: the training of a boy to help him to fit into the pattern of Christian Citizenship—it trains him, socially, physically, mentally and spiritually. The latter is where the Life Builders Club comes in and if my experience is correct, that is the finishing touch of a well-balanced personality. We have had lots of boys to get the first three and become fine men, but if you would ask for the best fellows who have come up through the "Y," I would have to point out to you the fellows of the Life Builders Club. It is just what the name implies. It builds lives.

So many of them are now returning from the Armed Forces, their first thought is the L. B. C. Others are writing saying I wish I could be there to the first meeting. No, they never outgrow the L. B. C., when they come back. They come back with the desire to help the younger boys as they were helped. They are coming back, 1st Seargent Charles Week, Jack Davis, Robert DeFrantz, Walter Smith, and a host of others. Thomas Barnett, student at Depauw University, came up Sunday to be in the first meeting of the Board of Architects. The Spirit of Service, the greatest tool God gave to man, that man might help build a World of Brotherhood. The members of the Board of Architects has that Spirit. They will carry on, the city of Indianapolis can depend on them. Yes, they all come back from the four corners of the world. "Be a Life Builder."

"Thought of the Week"

I will not be afraid of being laughed at when I am right. I will not be afraid of doing right when the crowd does wrong.

BOYS' DEPARTMENT

Among the Pioneer Clubs

School 24—The Pioneer Club at School 24 met last Monday after the ritual time was spent studying the Pioneer requirements. Mrs. R. K. Smith was present and talked on the purpose of the club and the first aim. Next week the members will discuss the first aim of a Pioneer. Mr. Harding, physical director, will come over and select the candidates for the Turkey Day Race.

School 23—The Max Yergan Pioneers of School 23 enjoyed a recreational program at the last meeting. The boys really had a good time boxing. Harold Guton, ex-Pioneer, now at School 17, came over and joined in the fun. Everybody is getting ready for the Turkey Day Race.

School 56—Our meeting last week was held at Douglas Park. The weather was warm and Mr. Thomas Harding of the "Y" gave the boys lessons in racing in preparing for the Turkey Day Race. Everyone had a good time.

School 64—Our club met at the regular hour last week and we enjoyed a talk by Mr. R. K. Smith. A large number of boys will be ready to receive their membership cards at the next meeting. Mr. H. M. Riley, principal of the school, talked and told the boys the great things the Pioneer Club will do for them if they apply themselves. "Even though I am a man," said Mr. Riley, "the information I have received from the Pioneer Manual and the Pioneer way of living has enriched my life more than I am able to explain." Mr. Harding will visit our club next week.

School 19—The Black Hawk Pioneer Club met as usual last Friday. There were 48 boys present. After the ritual, our chief ranger, Russell Rochester, turned the meeting over to Mr. Smith, who praised the boys for having such a good club. Then Mr. Smith introduced Mr. Thomas Harding, who gave us instructions as to how to run. He gave tryouts and selected 20 boys to practice for the races. Mr. Harding will come again and select 15 of the best runners to represent the school.

PHYSICAL DEPARTMENT

The "Y" Juniors defeated the Bluff Avenue Juniors 35 to 10 in a basketball game at the Senate Avenue Branch Y. M. C. A. The Bluff Avenue team was no match for the sharpshooting "Y" aggregation. High point man for the "Y" Juniors was Barrett with six field goals.

The various professional and business men are taking advantage of the physical activities conducted at the Y. M. C. A. The first class met at 12:00 last Thursday and enjoyed playing volleyball. Those present were Dog Clark, Zeigler, Watkins, Ladsons, Jones and Harding. Two teams were formed and at the end of the play the score was tied at two games. After playing everyone enjoyed a refreshing swim in the pool.

There are three teams working out who expect to participate in our Industrial League, namely: Supreme Circle, International Harvester, and Kingan's.

The Area Recreation Conference started its program of sessions dealing with recreational planning for the future at the War Memorial Plaza, Sunday, November 4th, at 3:30. Another session was scheduled for Monday, November 5th, at 9:30. A buffet supper and dance was held for the delegates Monday night at the U. S. O. Center.

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January 22, 1946

The Rev. Edward G. Carroll
Associate Secretary
National Student Council of the YMCA
347 Madison Avenue
New York 17, New York

Dear Mr. Carroll:

You will kindly pardon me for not having written you concerning my change of positions. I was fully occupied in the last weeks at Elizabeth City because of my desire to leave the institution as I would have liked to find it. Since I have been here, I have been equally busy in making adjustments to the new environment.

I am grateful for your expression of good will toward this new venture. I am confident at the same time that this organization is vitally needed and is headed in the right direction. It is not a spectacular effort, but will, in all probability, secure lasting results.

I talked to President S. D. Williams at Elizabeth City concerning the Cluster Plan, and I feel certain that he will cooperate with you. I would suggest that you make a trip to the institution and go over the matter with him personally. The YWCA fills a vital need in the life of the college, and the YMCA will be just as effective with the men who will be returning in large numbers next year.

Whenever you come to Atlanta, be sure to honor us with a call. With every good wish and highest personal regards, I remain,

Yours very sincerely,

HAROLD L. TRIGG
Associate Executive Director

HLT:m

NATIONAL STUDENT COUNCIL OF THE YMCA

Auxiliary Assembly of The National Council of Young Men's Christian Associations

347 Madison Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.

MUrray Hill 6-1200

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R. H. Edwin Espy
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Harold W. Colvin
Edward G. Carroll
Harold B. Ingalls
Harry W. Seamans
Associate Secretaries

Rec'd Jan. 21

January 18th, 1945

Dr. Harold L. Trigg
Associate Director of Southern
Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. Trigg:

I just learned that you are no longer connected with Elizabeth City State Teachers College, but that you are now in a position that offers you a greater challenge. Please accept my congratulations! The Carrolls are always interested in the progress of the Triggs.

In view of the fact that our negotiations, in regard to the Cluster Plan, were with you I am anxious to know what will be the status of it at Elizabeth City since you are no longer the President. Would some kind of communication to your successor be sufficient to guarantee the success of the Cluster Plan?

We are now at the point where several probable candidates will be considered by the Presidents of the participating colleges. Then soon after that we should be in a position to make the final choice and start the Plan in operation. Of course, you realize the great difficulty of starting the first of this month in view of the fact that high caliber persons need time to be released from their present commitments.

With every good wish for a most successful year and warm personal regards, I am;

Sincerely yours,

Eddie

Edward G. Carroll
Associate Secretary

EGC/md

Phyllis Wheatley Branch

Young Women's Christian Association

cordially invites you to attend the

Twenty-six Annual Dinner and Meeting

Friday, January 25, 1946, 7:30 p. m.

at the

Butler Street Y. M. C. A.

Speaker, Atty. Ruth Whitehead Whaley

Dinner $1.00

R.S.V.P. Wa. 1550

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A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

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Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

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TODAY

Night Letter February 18, 1946

Miss Irene Harris
National Student Secretary YWCA
Southern Regional Office
1812 E. Grace Street
Richmond 23, Virginia

Seems impossible to get meeting place in Montgomery. Might be arranged in Birmingham. Suggest you get in touch with Mrs. L. S. Evins 216 Princeton Avenue, Birmingham, Alabama.

Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council

NATIONAL STUDENT COUNCIL
YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS
600 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Cable Address: Emissarius, New York
Telephone: PLaza 3-4700

Southern Regional Office
1812 E. Grace Street
Richmond 23, Va.
Feb. 14, 1946

Mr. Guy Johnson
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

RECEIVED
FEB 16 1946

Dear Mr. Johnson:

The Southern Division of the National Student Council YWCA is trying to find a place to have a one-day interracial meeting in Montgomery, Ala. Can you suggest a place?

We would like food service if possible. Are there other cities in Alabama that might accommodate us. We need meeting space for about 50 students. Any help you can give us will be appreciated. We need this information immediately.

Sincerely,

Irene Harris

Irene Harris
National Student Secretary YWCA
Southern Region

IH/h

Mrs L. S. Evins
216 Princeton Ave
Birmingham, Ala

4 MCA

February 26, 1946

Mr. G. Murray Branch
Young Men's Christian Association
706 Standard Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Branch:

Thank you very much for your letter of February 15 and for the postal card requesting some of our literature.

I am glad that you had the opportunity to visit Elizabeth City and I am hoping that you and I will be able to get together sometime and discuss the details there. I feel confident that the new president will cooperate with you. Miss Jacqueline T. Cooper, Secretary of the YWCA, is a very energetic, effective person, and will be of tremendous assistance.

With kindest good wishes, I remain

Yours very sincerely,

HAROLD L. TRIGG
Associate Executive Director

HLT:jm

TELEPHONE WALNUT 0352

SOUTHERN REGION
NATIONAL STUDENT COUNCIL
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS
706 STANDARD BUILDING
ATLANTA 3, GA.

Rec'd 2-16

Feb. 15, 1946

Dear Dr. Trigg:

The enclosed card came to our office. I suspect it was intended for you. Nevertheless, I am sending some information on the work of the Student Division YMCA's, especially regarding race relations. I am sure your office can better provide the literature which Miss Walker desires.

I had a good visit at Eliz. City last week-end.

The best to you.

Ever sincerely,

W. Murray Branch

4 YMCA

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A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

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Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

April 6, 1946

Mr. Henry W. Pope
USO
350 Fifth Avenue
New York 1, New York

APPRECIATE INVITATION TO WILBERFORCE CONFERENCE. REGRET IMPOSSIBLE TO BE THERE.

Guy B. Johnson

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RECEIVED
MAR 29 1946
Southern Regional Council

March 27, 1946

Special Delivery

Dr. Guy Johnson,
Executive Director
The Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson:

For a number of years, key laymen associated with the YMCA program in communities across the country, have met annually in the National Laymen's Conference under the auspices of the Chesapeake Summer School Association of the Y.M.C.A.

This year the Conference meets at Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, Ohio, June 29th to 30th. The employed Y.M.C.A. Secretaries' Institute begins on Sunday, June 23rd and runs through Noon, Saturday, June 29th. At this point the Laymen's Sessions begin and run through Sunday afternoon.

The theme of the Conference is "Implementing the Purpose of the Y.M.C.A. Through Social Action." This theme will be discussed in two panel sessions; one at two o'clock Saturday afternoon (running for approximately two hours), the other, Saturday evening (also running approximately two hours). There will be eight or ten panel participants. At the end of their analysis and discussion, the floor will be thrown open for general discussion.

In addition to the panels, there will be two principal addresses. Saturday evening, Dr. Charles Wesley, President of Wilberforce will speak on the subject, "The Present World Situation and the Christian Task." Sunday morning, Dr. Benjamin Mays, President of Moorehouse College will speak on the subject, "The Task of the Y.M.C.A. in Building a Christian Society."

As Secretary of the National Laymen's Conference, I have been requested to write you to urge you to serve as a panel participant in both the afternoon and evening sessions on Saturday, June 29th. We are exceedingly anxious to have reflected in the panel a cross-section of opinion. Because of your interest and professional

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experience in the area of race relations, we know that you are especially well equipped to make an outstanding contribution to these discussions. Therefore, we sincerely hope that you will find it convenient to accept this invitation. In due course, you will receive an outline, and I hope, some other materials as background material for your preparation.

I would deeply appreciate a response at your earliest convenience. We are anxious to begin work on our promotion plans so as to insure a large and representative attendance at the Conference.

Sincerely yours,

Henry W. Pope

Henry W. Pope, Secretary
National Laymen's Conference

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

The office of the SOUTHERN DIVISION of the NATIONAL STUDENT COUNCIL, Y. W. C. A., is now located in ATLANTA, GA. The address is:

63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

ROSALIE OAKES IRENE HARRIS
National Student Secretaries Y. W. C. A.

RECEIVED
OCT 10 1946
Southern Regional Council

Telephone:
YWCA: National Student Council
Jackson 2372

November 8, 1946

Miss Myra A. Smith
Dept. of Data and Trends
Nat'l Board, Y.W.C.A.
600 Lexington Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Miss Smith:

It is always good to hear from you, particularly when you are giving us a nice pat on the back! Thanks ever so much for giving us a quote from the minutes of your South Carolina Public Affairs Committee.

I wish you could be with us at our annual meeting here next Wednesday. Why not drop in and surprise us?

Very best wishes from your friends here.

Cordially yours,

Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director

GBJ:rr

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October 29, 1946

RECEIVED
OCT 31 1946
Southern Regional Council

Dr. Guy Johnson
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E. - Room 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson:

It is a long time since you have been interrupted by my incursions into your office but I have thought often of your work and seen with great satisfaction how the whole set-up is functioning in the South. I met Dr. Mitchell of your staff over a high-ball at Fisk but he does not seem a particularly chatty man and, therefore, I did not get much news of the home office.

I am writing now primarily to include a paragraph which has just come in to this building and which indicates to my delight a tendency on the part of our people to look to some of yours for guidance and support. I hope similar cooperation will take place in other states and always suggest it where I have the opportunity:

Minutes of the South Carolina Public Affairs Committee of the YWCA-10/9/46:

> "Local race relations should be studied and the local Y.W.C.A.'s should inform themselves of the state program of The Southern Regional Conference of which Mr. Marion Wright is chairman. It was suggested that Mrs. Henry Havens, one of the white representatives of the Southern Regional Conference, be asked to meet with each public affairs committee and explain the aims and purposes of the Southern Regional Council. Mrs. Havers attended the State Conference and was a delightful asset and will be gracious in all of her discussions and will inform people intelligently."

Please give my greetings to your wife.

Cordially yours,

Myra A. Smith

Myra A. Smith
Executive
Department of Data and Trends

MAS:EY

December 5, 1946

Miss Irene Harris
Miss Rosalie Oakes
National Student Secretaries, YWCA
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Friends:

Thank you for your letter concerning the meeting which you are having on Tuesday morning, January 14, to discuss the problem of securing camp facilities for Y meetings.

We are very much interested in this problem and are eager to help in any way we can. If agreeable to you, Dr. Trigg and I would both like to attend the meeting on January 14.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:mp

National Student Council
of the National Board of the Young Womens Christian Associations of the United States of America

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Interracial Education

November 27, 1946

600 LEXINGTON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.
Telephone: PLAZA 3-4700

Reply to 1812 E. Grace St.
Richmond 23, Va.
63 AUBURN AVE., N. E.
ATLANTA 3, GA.

Mr. Guy Johnson
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Johnson:

Many groups throughout the South find it increasingly difficult to secure camp facilities for area, regional, and national meetings where equal accommodations for all persons regardless of sex, race, or religion are available. The Southern Division of the National Student Council YWCA and the Southern Area Student Council YMCA, while facing this need, felt that your organization would like to consider it with us.

A meeting is being called for this purpose Tuesday morning, January 14, 1947 in the Southern Regional Office of the National Student Council YWCA, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia, at ten o'clock.

Representatives from the following organizations are being invited:

Southern Conference on Human Welfare
Fellowship of Southern Churchmen
Southern Regional Council
Committee on Industrial Organization
Young Men's Christian Associations
Young Women's Christian Associations

Please let us know if your organization will be represented.

Sincerely,

Henry T. Ware /B G. Murray Branch
Henry T. Ware G. Murray Branch
Southern Area Student Council, YMCA

Irene Harris Rosalie Oakes
Irene Harris Rosalie Oakes
National Student Secretaries, YWCA

154

December 13, 1946

Miss Carol Snyder:
National Board of the Y. W. C. A.
600 Lexington Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Miss Snyder:

We have just received your order Number 9716 for two one-year associate memberships for Miss Dorothy Height and Miss Myra Smith.

Memberships in the Council are $2.00. Therefore, we are sending you attached herewith a statement in the amount of $4.00 for these two memberships.

I am returning the postal card showing the name of our monthly magazine.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Inez B. Tillison

encl.

C - R

National Board of the Y. W. C. A.
600 Lexington Avenue
New York 22, New York

December 13, 1946

2 Associate Memberships for

Dorothy Height and Myra Smith

January 1947 - January 1948

@ $2.00 $4.00

C
12/13/46

PURCHASE ORDER

National Board of the Young Womens Christian Associations
of the United States of America
600 Lexington Avenue, New York 22, N. Y.

PLaza 3-4700

OUR ORDER NO. 9716

IMPORTANT
THIS NUMBER MUST APPEAR ON INVOICE, B/L, CASES, BUNDLES, PACKING LISTS, AND CORRESPONDENCE.

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

DATE December 7, 1946 W

RECEIVED
DEC 11 1946
Southern Regional Council

PLEASE SHIP THE FOLLOWING MERCHANDISE AND CHARGE TO OUR ACCOUNT WITH TRADE DISCOUNT:

SHIP TO

DELIVERY TO BE MADE ON OR BEFORE (NO DELIVERIES ON SATURDAY)

MAIL INVOICE TO: NATIONAL BOARD, Y.W.C.A., PURCHASING UNIT, 600 LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED, IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT THE INVOICE COVERING THIS ORDER IS TO BE SUBJECT TO A DISCOUNT OF 2 PER CENT FOR PAYMENT ON OR BEFORE THE 10TH OF THE MONTH FOLLOWING THE DATE OF INVOICE.

RENEWAL OF ORDER #7242 - DATED JANUARY 18, 1946

2 one-year associate memberships in the SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL for Miss Dorothy Height and Miss Myra Smith
@ $1.00 per yr.

PLEASE SEND TO: Library
National Board Y.W.C.A.
600 Lexington Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

BY Carol Ryder
PURCHASER

B5 11-45

February 5, 1946

Miss Carol Snyder
National Board of the Y. W. C. A.
600 Lexington Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Miss Snyder:

Your Order No. 7242, covering 1946 dues for associate memberships of Miss Dorothy Height and Miss Myra Smith in the Southern Regional Council, was received several days ago.

As stated in the December issue of THE SOUTHERN FRONTIER, the annual dues were increased from $1.00 to $2.00 at the Council meeting in November. We are, therefore, sending you herewith a statement in the amount of $4.00 for these two associate memberships.

We note your request that all material be sent to the Library of the National Board. Inasmuch as these memberships are on an individual basis, however, and since occasional communications other than printed materials are addressed to our members, it is necessary for us to include their names on the list. In this instance, would it be possible for you to make arrangements in the office to have the printed materials turned over to the Library?

Sincerely yours,

Emily H. Clay
Secretary-Treasurer

DATE February 5, 1946

TO National Board of the Y. W. C. A.

600 Lexington Avenue

New York 22, N. Y.

IN ACCOUNT WITH

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

710 STANDARD BUILDING
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

NEW ADDRESS
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVE., N. E.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

2 Associate Memberships for

Dorothy Height and Myra Smith

January 1946-January 1947

@ $2.00 $4.00

2/27/46

(Please return the enclosed cards with remittance.)

PURCHASE ORDER

National Board of the Young Womens Christian Associations
of the United States of America
600 Lexington Avenue, New York 22, N. Y.

PLaza 3-4700

OUR ORDER NO. 7242

IMPORTANT
THIS NUMBER MUST APPEAR ON INVOICE, B/L, CASES, BUNDLES, PACKING LISTS, AND CORRESPONDENCE.

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

DATE January 18, 1946 W

RECEIVED
JAN 21 1946
Southern Regional Council

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UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED, IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT THE INVOICE COVERING THIS ORDER IS TO BE SUBJECT TO A DISCOUNT OF 2 PER CENT FOR PAYMENT ON OR BEFORE THE 10TH OF THE MONTH FOLLOWING THE DATE OF INVOICE.

RENEWAL OF ORDER #4804 - DATED FEBRUARY 2, 1945

2 one-year associate memberships in the SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL - for Dorothy Height and Myra Smith beginning January 1946 - expiring December 1946. @ $1.00 per yr.

PLEASE SEND ALL MATERIAL TO: Library
National Board Y.W.C.A.
600 Lexington Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

BY Carol Snyder
PURCHASER

B5 11-45

December 18, 1946

Miss Rosalie Oakes
National Student Secretary
National Student Council, YWCA
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Miss Oakes:

Thank you for your letter of December 17 concerning the change of date for your meeting which was called for January 14. I find that Dr. Trigg had a Florida engagement for January 14, so that he could not have come on that date anyway. He hopes to get back to Atlanta on the morning of the 15th and I believe that this date will suit the convenience of Dr. Trigg and myself.

Cordially yours,

Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director

GBJ:rr

National Student Council

of the National Board of Young Womens Christian Associations
of the United States of America
600 Lexington Avenue, New York 22, N. Y.

National Student Council, YWCA
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia
December 17, 1946

Dr. Guy Johnson
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson

Miss Harris and I will be glad to have Dr. Trigg attend the meeting called for Tuesday, January 14th; at which time we plan to discuss the problem of facilities for interracial conferences in this region. Since several of the people invited cannot attend on January 14th, we are postponing the meeting until Wednesday, January 15th. I trust that this change in date will not inconvenience you and Dr. Trigg. We would appreciate it if you could let us know if this date is agreeable.

RECEIVED
DEC 18 1946
Southern Regional Council

Sincerely,

Rosalie Oakes

Rosalie Oakes
National Student Secretary
Southern Region

RO:b

154

National Student Council
of the National Board of the
Young Womens Christian Associations
of the United States of America

Dr. Johnson

Chairman
MADELINE PATTERSON
Western Reserve University

Vice-Chairmen
MARY ANN MATTOON
University of Nebraska

DOROTHY PENDLETON
Troy, New York

Chairman of Resident Committee
MRS. CHARLES T. DOUDS
Englewood, N. J.

Headquarters Staff
ELEANOR FRENCH
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Associate in Administration

LOUISE E. FLEMING
Personnel Secretary

FERN BABCOCK
Program Coordinator

YOLANDA B. WILKERSON
Interracial Education

600 LEXINGTON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.
Telephone: PLAZA 3-4700

February 13, 1947

National Student, YWCA
63 Auburn Avenue, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dr. Harold T. Trigg
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Trigg:

Enclosed are the minutes of the first and second meetings of the consultation on interracial conference grounds in the South. I am sure that each participant in these discussions will agree that we have found real value in thinking together on this problem.

Miss Mary Jane Willett has agreed to serve as permanent chairman of this group. She will call a meeting of the "strategy committee" in the near future so that they will be ready to report at our next meeting.

That meeting will be held on Monday, March 10. There was some discussion of meeting at the Macedonia Cooperative Community. However, it has proven impossible for several members of the group to get away. Therefore, we shall meet in the conference room of the YWCA Regional Office, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E., Atlanta 3, Georgia. We shall convene at 10:00 a.m. and close whenever the group feels that it must. Please try to be on time so that we shall not waste time, which is so valuable to all of us.

Please note in the minutes that each member is expected to bring a list of places where his organization has held successful interracial meetings, including the name of the proper contact person, the size and nature of the group accommodated, and some indication of how to use each place wisely.

yes

I should appreciate it if you will let me know whether you plan to attend the March 10 meeting, or, if not, who your alternate will be.

Thank you very much.

Coridally,

Rosalie Oakes

Rosalie Oakes
National Student Secretary
Southern Region

RO:b

CONSULTATION ON CONFERENCE FACILITIES FOR INTERRACIAL GROUPS IN THE SOUTH
OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL BOARD, YWCA, SOUTHERN REGION
JANUARY 24, 1947

Second Meeting

The following people were present at the second meeting of the group:

Mary Jane Willett, Chairman - Coordinator, National Board, YWCA, Southern Region
Mrs. Agnes Douty, Georgia Workers Education Service
Arthur Wiser, Macedonia Cooperative Community
Henry Dyer, Macedonia Cooperative Community
Dr. H. L. Trigg, Southern Regional Council
Mrs. David Ruhe, Bahai Faith Group
Irene Harris, National Student, YWCA, Southern Region
Rosalie Oakes, National Student, YWCA, Southern Region

The chairman gave a brief resume of the last meeting for the benefit of the new people in the group. Then Art Wiser presented the tentative plan for the proposed conference site at Macedonia. General discussion followed. Several people felt that the cost estimated was too low, and it was suggested that Art consult with an engineer about construction costs.

In view of the fact that several groups were not represented at this meeting, those present decided to ask Art Wiser and Henry Dyer to continue working on the plan which would be presented in a more permanent form at the next meeting for action by the total group.

Irene Harris again emphasized the need for beginning the ground work in the towns near Macedonia. Mary Jane Willett was elected permanent chairman of the consultation and asked to call together the following committee which would plan the strategy for canvassing the neighborhood of Macedonia for friends of our program:

Mary Jane Willett, Chairman
Dr. George Mitchell, Southern Regional Council
Mrs. M. E. Tilley, Methodist Women's Society of Christian Service
Dr. Morris Mitchell, Macedonia
Art Wiser, Macedonia
Henry Dyer, Macedonia
Frank MacCallister, Georgia Workers Education Service

These people were suggested as those who would know the neighborhood and be willing to help interpret the general feeling there:

Lillian and Frank Smith, Clayton, Georgia
Mrs. Tilley's church leaders in Cornelia, Clarkesville, etc.
Kendall Weisiger, member of Piedmont College Board of Trustees

It was suggested that this group meet within the next two weeks so that they could report progress at the March 10 meeting.

The group discussed the importance of setting up a time schedule so the people in the project at Macedonia would know how to plan their work. The motion was passed that we ask Nelle Morton to add a work camp for next summer to the list of those sponsored by the Fellowship of Southern Churchmen.

Rosalie Oakes was asked to continue as secretary of the meetings, to get out minutes and letters about the March 10 meeting.

Dr. Trigg reported that he did not feel that the land recently given by Dr. Sharpe to the North Carolina Negro Teachers Association would be ready for our groups for several years. The camp is not yet set up - and the community has been openly hostile to the Negroes owning the property.

The meeting adjourned at 12:15 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Rosalie Oakes

Rosalie Oakes, Secretary

CONSULTATION ON CONFERENCE FACILITIES FOR INTERRACIAL GROUPS IN THE SOUTH
NATIONAL BOARD, YWCA, AND NATIONAL STUDENT, YWCA, OFFICE
SOUTHERN REGION
63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA
JANUARY 15, 1947

ATTENDANCE

Mary Jane Willett, Chairman, National Board, YWCA, Southern Region
Brooks Faubian, Southern Area Council, YMCA
Henry Ware, Southern Area Student Council, YMCA
Miss Cunningham, Bahai Faith Group
Guy Johnson, Southern Regional Council
Murray Branch, Southern Area Student Council, YMCA
Rosalie Oakes, National Student, YWCA, Southern Region
Nelle Morton, Fellowship of Southern Churchmen
Katherine Fasnacht, National Board, YWCA, Southern Region
Irene Harris, National Student, YWCA, Southern Region
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Arthur Wiser, Coordinator, Macedonia Cooperative Community

After general introductions Mary Jane Willett, the chairman of the meeting, suggested that we begin our discussion by having each person present state the needs of his group for conference facilities and a description of past experience in holding interracial meetings in the South. These presentations revealed that many different types of places were needed for various kinds of groups. Our time together was limited; therefore we decided to concentrate on the large conference site, since available places for such a meeting are very few.

The following places were listed:

		Contact
1.	Berea College, Berea, Kentucky	Dr. Francis Hutchins, Pres.
2.	Camp Junaluska, N. C.	Methodist Bd. of Education, Nashville
3.	National Forest Camps	Mr. Bishop, Southeastern Region Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Atlanta, Georgia
4.	New Development owned by N.C. Negro Teachers Asso. in Eastern N.C.	Dr. Trigg, S.R.C.
5.	Cat Island, off South Carolina	Gilbert Parks
6.	Bricks, N.C., new cooperative	Nelle Morton, F.S.C.
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8.	Andrew Johnson Hotel, Knoxville, Tenn.	Manager

Several smaller places were listed also:

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11. Camp near Zirconia, North Carolina

Irene Harris suggested that we continue to meet as a group to (1) work out the details of the plan to develop a camp at the Macedonia Community and (2) to draw up a comprehensive list of places where inclusive groups can meet. The group agreed to this proposal.

Several other questions were raised which will be discussed thoroughly at later meetings:

1. What are the new factors in the problem of holding interracial meetings in the South?

   Partial answer: Organized reaction
   Political situation - Georgia
   Reactionary veterans
   Increase of violence

2. What is the best strategy for all of us to use? Shall we concentrate our efforts on one camp in one community or continue to use as many places as possible? Is it a good idea to own property in the South?

3. How do we go about securing the support of local officials in communities where we want to meet interracially?

After the time of our next meeting was set for Friday, January 24, the meeting adjourned at 12:30 to reconvene at 2:00 p.m.

Afternoon Session

It was decided to bring to the meeting of March 10 as complete a list as possible of all the places each person knows where inclusive meetings can be held. This list is to include the name of the proper person to whom one makes requests, a description of facilities and past experience.

Mr. Wiser gave a description of Macedonia, its history and purposes and made the following proposal for the form of the camp plan:

1. A description of the community, its history and purposes.

2. A map of the property, showing geographical location and the twenty acres to be developed into a camp.

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The best strategy for public relations in the Macedonia Community was discussed. The group agreed to follow through on present contacts and seek to develop others.

Financing this project was seen as not too difficult. Nelle Morton suggested that the Field Foundation (Dr. Channing Tobias) would be interested in buying the property and making a substantial gift to support it. Frank McCallister agreed, but thought some foundations would give a sum to be matched.

Meeting adjourned at 3:40 p.m.

February 20, 1947

Miss Rosalie Oakes
Nat'l Student Secretary
Southern Region, Y.W.C.A.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Miss Oakes:

Thank you for your letter of February 13, which we received yesterday, and the minutes of the two meetings which were enclosed.

I am planning to attend the next meeting, on March 10 at 10.00 A.M.

Cordially yours,

Guy B. Johnson
Executive Secretary

GBJ:r

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Dr. Johnson
File

CONSULTATION ON INTERRACIAL CONFERENCE
GROUNDS IN THE SOUTH

NATIONAL BOARD, YWCA
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

March 10, 1947

SUGGESTED AGENDA

10:00 - 11:00	Proposals for use of information about places open to interracial groups	- Miss Willett
11:00 - 11:30	Sites for large conferences Forest Service Camps	- Miss Oakes
11:30 - 12:30	Discussion on the development of camp grounds at Macedonia Cooperative Community	
12:30	Adjournment	

1. Make list of possible camping places
2. Places to meet (hotels, etc) so that not every group will go to same hotel and create sentiment against (i.e. g. Biltmore closed.)
A circulated list might be dangerous if wrong people get it.

Mr. Trigg

File

CONSULTATION ON INTERRACIAL CONFERENCE GROUNDS
IN THE SOUTHERN REGION

Southern Regional Office
National Board, YWCA
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Minutes of meeting on March 10, 1947. Those present, as follows:

Mary Jane Willett, Chairman
Irene Harris
Henry Ware
Arthur Wiser
Frank MacCallister
Mrs. David Ruhe
Mrs. Paul D. Cunningham, 1262 Euclid Avenue, N.E., Atlanta
Rosalie Oakes, Secretary

Mr. Victor Allen of the Encampment for Citizenship was a special guest. He spoke briefly about the Encampment program for this summer and distributed pamphlets.

After brief reference to the minutes for corrections, the Chairman made these proposals to open the discussion:

1. That each organization keep an up-to-date list of places where it has held interracial meetings in the region.

2. That, when a new place is under consideration, members of this group should clear for natural contacts in order to make the easiest approach.

3. That we should clear with one another to discover new places.

Discussion of the proposals led to agreement upon the above and these additional ones:

4. That we also try to clear on questionable places to get the best judgment of several people on whether the time is right for additional requests.

5. That the secretary prepare a form to be used in all our offices for recording quickly this kind of information. Copies of the form should be sent out with the minutes before the next meeting.

The Chairman then called for reports on new places. Rosalie Oakes reported on the National Forest Camps. Mr. L.L. Bishop, Regional Director, Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Glen Building, Atlanta, is the person who receives requests for the use of these facilities. There are two camps in this region that could be used by our groups.

1. Camp Wahsega is in the Chattahoochee National Forest north of Gainesville, Georgia, where Mr. Spaulding, the Forest Supervisor of that area, has his office. He will be glad to show people over the camp but would appreciate several days notice. Wahsega will accommodate 100 people and opens around June 1. At the present time these facilities are leased to the 4-H Club camping program, but other groups could use them either before of after the 4-H season.

2. Toe River Camp is in the Pisgah National Forest near Asheville, North Carolina. The supervisor is Mr. Kreuga, who can be reached in his office in Asheville. This camp is a most isolated spot high in the mountains and is not in as much demand as Wahsega because of the very cool climate there. Camping season is very short, but 65 people could be accommodated here. Automobile transportation would be the only way of reaching Toe River from Asheville.

Mary Jane Willett reported on a recent conference with Myles Horton, Director of Highlander Folk School. There is a plan under way there to develop the facilities of the school so that conferences of around fifty people can meet there in the future.

It was suggested that Frank MacCallister visit Camp Wahsega and that Rosalie Oakes investigate the Department of Interior Camps. They agreed to try to do so by the time of the next meeting.

The group then turned its attention to a discussion of the Macedonia Cooperative Community. Henry Ware remarked that the YMCA would need more information about the camp development - building plans and costs - before commitments could be made. Frank MacCallister suggested that we set up a responsibile body to work on raising funds to complete the building program at Macedonia. He named the Sidney Hillman Memorial Fund and the National Sharecroppers Fund as possible contributors.

Miss Willett asked if the group felt ready to go ahead with such a plan. Since the Macedonia project seemed to be taking time in our meetings that was out of proportion to our total purpose and the needs of several organizations represented, could one agency take it over? Could the GWES take this responsibility, since it works within the state? Or the Macedonia Cooperative, itself?

Arthur Wiser reported on the general situation at Macedonia. The group is still in the process of becoming incorporated. The present members of the cooperative have been there only about one year, even though the community has existed ten years. They need a year to get on their feet financially and to make contacts in nearby towns. They are not ready for an interracial conference because the respect the people nearby have for the project is on the basis of good business relations. Within a year it could be on a personal basis. The group at Macedonia feels it needs to hold conferences for at least one year before introducing the interracial angle. But the building could begin now if there were money to do it.

Mr. Wiser suggested that perhaps the representatives of various organizations in the consultation could say that they were interested in developing camp grounds at Macedonia sometime in the future and suggest a time schedule for building and a strategy for influencing community support. The Co-op could then decide what it could accomplish during the next year. Could a board of individuals be set up to handle this project?

Some members of the group could and others could not serve on such a Board. It was suggested that the Co-op set up a Board and include several members of the consultation on the Board.

These decisions were finally reached unanimously:

1. That we ask Frank MacCallister to take the responsibility of clearing with Arthur Wiser on the progress of the project, so that the members of the consultation can be informed at later meetings;

2. That we ask Frank to proceed to raise the necessary funds to free Arthur Wiser from Co-op duties until building plans and a brochure on Macedonia can be completed;

3. Mary Jane Willett agreed to continue working with the strategy committee appointed at the last meeting to help push better community relations with Macedonia;

4. The student YMCA and YWCA staff were asked to help recruit for the Macedonia Work Camp.

The group adjourned at 12:45 to meet again on Wednesday, May 28 at 10:00 a.m. The discussion at the next meeting will center around techniques of opening new places.

Respectfully submitted,

Rosalie Dokes

Form for recording information on places available for interracial meetings:

Name of Place _____

_____

Ownership _____

Location _____

_____

Person (or persons) responsible for making conference arrangements, explain capacity: _____

_____

_____

No. of people accommodated _____

Men?_____; Women?_____; Mixed group?_____ Age span _____.

Was food service provided? _____; permitted? _____

For how many people?_____

Describe housing facilities _____

_____

How often has your organization used this place? _____ How recently? _____

Describe transportation to and from this place _____

_____

What were the costs? _____

Name of agency reporting _____

National Student Council
of the National Board of the
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RECEIVED
JUN 9 1947
Southern Regional Council

600 Lexington Avenue
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Fern Babcock
Program Coordinator

Yolanda B. Wilkerson
Interracial Education

June 4, 1947

Dr. Harold Trigg
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Trigg:

I am sorry to report that we were unable to hold the meeting of the consultation on interracial conference grounds in the South. When I learned that several of the members could not attend, I tried to reach the rest of you by telephone. Only Mrs. Cunningham appeared for the meeting.

Now I am wondering if the group will want to meet during the summer. Several members have light schedules during these next few weeks, and it will be difficult to find a date when all of us will be in the city. Perhaps it would be of more value to everyone to meet in September when we shall have reports of summer conference experiences to share. Please let me have your thinking about the date for our next meeting.

Sincerely,

Rosalie Oakes

Rosalie Oakes
National Student Secretary
Southern Region

I may not be here
my schedule is heavy
with travel
I.

RO:b
Enclosure

K
July 3, 1947

Miss Rosalie Oakes
National Student Council
YMCA
Wesley Memorial Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Miss Oakes:

This will acknowlege your letter of June 4 concerning a possible meeting of the Committee on Interracial Conference Grounds.

My travel schedule is so uncertain that I hesitate to promise attendance upon the meeting of the Committee during the Summer. If, however, you should schedule such a meeting and I am here, I will be happy to attend.

With kindest good wishes, I remain

Yours sincerely,

HAROLD L. TRIGG
Associate Executive Director

HLT:k

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DOROTHY PENDLETON
Troy, New York

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LOUISE E. FLEMING
Personnel Secretary

FERN BABCOCK
Program Coordinator

YOLANDA B. WILKERSON
Interracial Education

600 LEXINGTON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.
Telephone: PLAZA 3-4700

September 24, 1947

RECEIVED
SEP 25 1947
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George Mitchell
Director, Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

You will remember that my last communication to you concerning further meetings of the Consultation on interracial conference grounds in the South carried the suggestion that we hold our next meeting in September. All of the replies which I received from members of the group concurred with that suggestion.

Therefore, I am calling a meeting of the group for Monday morning, September 29 at ten a.m. Miss Mary Jane Willett will continue as chairman for the first meeting, and we shall convene in the conference room of the Southern Regional Y.W.C.A. office on the third floor of the Wesley Memorial Building, 63 Auburn Avenue. I trust that this date will be convenient for you. If not, please arrange to send a representative of your organization to take your place.

Many of us will have interesting experiences to report from this summer's conferences. Please come to this first meeting prepared to inform the other members about your summer program and to make plans for real progress in this Consultation this year.

Sincerely,

Rosalie Oakes

Rosalie Oakes
Secretary of the Consultation

RO:p

Y.W.C.A.

National Student Council
of the National Board of the
Young Womens Christian Associations
of the United States of America

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Southern Regional Council

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Western Reserve University

Vice-Chairmen
MARY ANN MATTOON
University of Nebraska

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600 LEXINGTON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.
Telephone: PLAZA 3-4700

To: Members of Consultation on Conference Grounds in the South

From: Rosalie Oakes

This is to remind you that our next meeting will be held on Thursday, November 13 in the office of the National Board of the YWCA on the third floor of the Wesley Memorial Church Building, 63 Auburn Ave., N.E., Atlanta, Georgia. We shall begin at 10:00 a.m. Please try to be on time so that we can close our meeting promptly at 12:00 noon.

I should appreciate it if you will let me know whether you or a substitute for you will attend. Thank you.

CONSULTATION ON CONFERENCE GROUNDS IN THE SOUTH

Southern Regional Office, National Board YWCA
63 Auburn Ave., N.E., Atlanta 3, Ga.
September 28, 1947

The meeting was called to order by Mary Jane Willett, Chairman. The following people were present:

Irene Harris, National Student YWCA staff, Atlanta Office
Dorothy Height, National Board YWCA Program Staff, New York City
Frank MacCallister, Georgia Workers Education Service, Atlanta
George Mitchell, Southern Regional Council Director, Atlanta
Rosalie Oakes, National Student YWCA staff, Atlanta Office
Mrs. M. E. Tilley, Women's Society of Christian Service, Methodist Church, Atlanta
Charles L. Wharton, Southern Area Council staff, YMCA, Atlanta
Mary Jane Willett, Coordinator, Southern Region, National Board YWCA, Atlanta

After general introductions, the members reported on new places where interracial meetings had been held recently and summer conference experiences. Mrs. Tilley listed the W.P.A. Youth Project at Cleveland, Ga. and "Rising Farm", an N.Y.A. project, which have always been inclusive. She reported that the GWES workshop held at Lillian Smith's Laura Falls Camp had been successful and that no "incident" had occurred.

Frank MacCallister reported that the Christian Social Justice Fund had given $500.00 to serve as a promotional fund for the Macedonia Cooperative Farm building program and that he expected to receive an additional $500.00 from Frank Teager of the Anti-Defamation League. Mr. MacCallister added to Mrs. Tilley's remarks on the GWES conference at Laura Falls Camp by saying that no tension had developed and that a newspaper reported from the Atlanta Journal had gone overboard for the meeting and had spoken from the floor several times. He was invited back next year.

These other new places were reported as having been used successfully:

1. Mary Gynn's Camp near Barnardsville, N.C. - used by YWCA Teen Age group - Director is Chairman of Southeastern section of Camping Directors. She probably will not take too many conferences.
2. Camp Illahee - same neighborhood in N.C. Ten Negro visitors exchanged with ten white for one day. Hope to extend period next year.
3. Textile Workers - Junaluska 1946 and 1947. Only the staff sat with Negroes at meals last year. This year no tension - no separation.
4. Methodist School of Missions at Junaluska had several Negroes in leadership group this year. Well received - no quota system. Mr. John Stiles leases the Mission Inn and accepts anyone who wants to come now. UCYM conference there has no restrictions.
5. Highlander Folk School can take a group of 50 people. Rather rough accommodations. New cabins and tents were built this summer by the work campers.
6. Dept. of Interior camp near Ardmore, Oklahoma has been used by YWCA groups.

These places were listed as possible places not yet used or investigated.

1. A private tourist camp in Alabama owned by Miss Eloise Stuart of the Federal Mediation Council Service, Atlanta.

2. Student YWCA will hold a weekend conference at Camp O'Leno, State Forestry Camp near High Springs, Florida, October 24-26.
3. Camp Mikell - near Tekoa, Ga. - Episcopal
4. Bethlehem Center - Methodist Negro Camp outside Augusta. White staff comes there.

Plans for 1947 summer conferences:
1. YWCA Teen-Age Conference to go back to Camp Illahee
2. Industrial conference - Laura Falls Camp in early June
3. Business and Professional Conference - Junaluska in June, August or Sept.

Frank MacCallister suggested that it was time to raise the question with the YMCA about the use of their camps. The Georgia law limits the use of public places, but we need to test the new unpublished law about meetings on private property. The Chief of Police in Atlanta says even gatherings in homes are forbidden by this city ordinance passed in 1942. Frank MacCallister will supply the consultation members with copies of this ordinance.

Mr. Whatton reported that the Annual Council Meeting of the YMCA will be held in the Atlanta YMCA building. He suggested that the YWCA raise the question of the use of the Atlanta YMCA camp if Junaluska is not available.

Camp Wahsega, near Gainesville, has not yet been visited. It was agreed that whoever could do so would investigate it.

Rosalie Oakes agreed to follow up on the Department of Interior camps and the AMA conference centers as soon as possible. These latter places were suggested in a letter from Miss Ruth Morton of the Congregational Church.

The group spent some time on a discussion of techniques to be used in opening or reopening places.
1. Ask two or three places to take a single conference, one of which needs to make a decision, and make it clear that we are asking other places. Suggest that the Board consider taking the meeting next year.
2. Put people on program who refuse conferences so they can foresee problems for a later time
3. Rotate meetings to protect open places.
4. Make a practice of asking local hotels and get regular customers to raise questions.
5. Work to establish an international room for foreign students in hotels and churches. (What we really need in larger cities are centers owned privately where all types of groups can meet - be housed and eat together.)

The following Atlanta Churches were listed by Mrs. Tilley as open to inclusive groups:

1. Methodist:
   St. Mark
   Glen Memorial
   (serves meals)
   Peachtree Methodist

Note: Since Wesley Memorial has interracial offices, it is better not to request that other meetings be held here

2. Presbyterian
   Peachtree
   North Avenue
   Central

3. Episcopal
   All Saints
   St. Lukes

Lutheran and Unitarian churches

The Macedonia Cooperative Farm plan to set up a Board to develop conference grounds still stands. Members of this consultation will serve as individuals if possible.

The secretary was asked to remind each member that they are responsible for keeping in their offices up-to-date records of places their agency uses so that other groups can obtain information easily.

It was decided that the next meeting would be held at 10:00 a.m., Thursday, November 13

Respectfully submitted,
Rosalie Oakes, Secretary

YWCA

RECEIVED
7 1948
Southern Regional Council

CONSULTATION ON CONFERENCE GROUNDS IN THE SOUTH

Southern Regional Office, National Board YWCA
63 Auburn Ave., N.E., Atlanta 3, Georgia
November 13, 1947

Since only two of the members of the group, Frank McCallister and Rosalie Oakes, and one guest, Bard McAllister of the American Friends Service Committee, were present, the meeting was brief and informal. The need for a work camp at the Macedonia Cooperative was disucssed and a request for sponsorship was sent to the Friends through Mr. Bard McAllister. He agreed to investigate the Macedonia situation and present the request to the AFSC Work Camp Committee on December 4. If the decision is favorable, a December meeting of the Consultation group will be called. If not, we shall meet again in February.

Rosalie Oakes reported on the happy experience of the Student YWCA meeting at Camp O'Leno in Florida in October. This is a state forestry training center between High Springs and Lake City, Florida. The equipment is good and all the facilities except one cabin near the public picnic area were used by this inclusive conference of 40 women students and faculty members.

Frank McCallister reported that the GWES will use Laura Falls Camp, owned by Lillian Smith, again in August, 1948.

Rosalie Oakes agreed to request Henry Dyer of the Macedonia Cooperative to visit Camp Wahsega near Gainesville and to report to the Consultation on facilities. The GWES will pay his travel expenses.

The meeting adjourned at noon.

Note: The following correction to the minutes of the September 28 meeting should be noted under number 2 on page 1: 10 Negro Y-Teens were invited to attend the conference at Camp Illahee. The Associations in the section however sent only 6 Negro Y-Teen delegates and they were there throughout the conference just as white Y-Teens had attended the Confer nce at Bennett College for Negro Y-Teens.

Respectfully Submitted,
Rosalie Oakes, Secretary

yWCA

yWCA

November 28, 1947

Miss Julia White, Assistant Director
Business & Professional Department
37 Auburn Avenue N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Miss White:

Please accept our sincere apologies for delay in returning the enclosed materials which were loaned to Mr. J. O. Slade some time ago. Mr. Slade has left the Council and the materials have just been discovered among the contents of his desk.

With every good wish, I am

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

Enclosures
AM:ee

MRS. GRANGER HANSELL
PRESIDENT

MRS. MARY KATE DUSKIN
GENERAL SECRETARY

MISS ETHEL M. MOORE
TREASURER

MRS. FRED O. BROOKS
CHAIRMAN
BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

CAMP HIGHLAND
R. F. D. NO. 2, SMYRNA, GA.

PHYLLIS WHEATLEY BRANCH
218 BOULEVARD, N. E.

Young Women's Christian Association

CHARTER MEMBER OF YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

37 AUBURN AVENUE ATLANTA, GEORGIA

March 15, 1946

Prof. J. O. Slade
c/o Southern Regional Council
Wesley Memorial Building
Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Slade:

The business and professional girls of the Atlanta Y. W. C. A. are delighted that you are going to help us with our World Wide Observance program March 31. This Observance is being planned jointly by the business girls of our Central and Phyllis Wheatley departments. It is a part of a program observed by Y. W. C. A. business girls throughout the world, meeting at the same time and using the theme, "A World, My Privilege, and My Responsibility."

The enclosed rough draft of our program outline will give you a general idea of how the various portions of the program will be related to each other.

The songs used will be folk songs with an international flavor and will stress cooperation among various groups; i.e., races, nations, workers, etc. The choric verse has as its central theme, "Full Employment."

Girls will have had an opportunity before hand to indicate preference of the discussion groups, and an assignment will have been made. It is probable, however, that the content of the various discussion groups, although approached from five different angles, may be very similar. The various phases are so interdependent that it would be surprising if they do not overlap.

I am enclosing some material which may be helpful to you in planning for your discussion group. Use as much of it as you wish, keeping in mind that the average business girl's understanding of present day world problems is very limited.

Mr. Glenn Rainey will chair the panel discussion immediately following dinner. Each discussion leader will have five minutes in which to present a summary of his or her discussion group. In this way, we hope that the panel will be a composite of the various discussion groups. After these short speeches by the five discussion leaders, there will be a thirty minute period for general discussion led by Mr. Rainey. I believe it would be helpful if all of the discussion leaders could arrive at the "Y" not later than 2:45 in order that Mr. Rainey may meet with the whole group and furnish his suggestions as to what the panel should include. This would also be helpful to Mr. Rainey in preparing his summarizing speech.

Sincerely yours,

Julia White

Julia White, Assistant Director
Business & Professional Department

Would like to have the enclosed material returned, after Mar. 31, as it is our file copy.

JW:dc
Enclosure

MEMBER ATLANTA COMMUNITY FUND

y.m.c.a.

T. M. ALEXANDER
Chairman

W. L. CALLOWAY
Secretary

C. R. YATES
Treasurer

THE BUTLER STREET YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

22 BUTLER STREET, NORTHEAST

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

January 9, 1948

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D. R. WATKINS

Executive Secretary
WARREN R. COCHRANE

TELEPHONE
JACKSON 4030

Dr. George Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.

My dear Mr. Mitchell:

May I take this opportunity to express our appreciation for your address to the Hungry Club at the Butler Street Y.M.C.A., on Wednesday, November 12th. It was the type of address that we need, and one which we hope will be provocative of much thought and discussion.

Again, please accept our thanks for being with us and may we also hope that it will be possible for you and your staff to be with us again.

Sincerely yours,

D. W. Gearin

D. W. Gearin,
Membership Secretary

DWG/jwt

GWCA

March 10, 1948

Mr. David Howell
Southeastern Area YMCA
330 Herndon Building
239 Auburn Avenue NE
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Howell:

In accordance with your request to Dr. Mitchell, I am sending you a membership blank for the Southern Regional Council. You will find it on the back of the enclosed leaflet.

Enclosed, also, is a sample copy of our Digest of the Report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights.

We look forward to having you as a member of the Council.

Sincerely,

Margaret Price
Membership Secretary

attach letter to pkt —
S.R.C.
self-add. env.
Digest

3/10/48

330 Herndon Bld,
239

March 9, 1948

David [WA-8016]

Mr. Howell from the Southern Regional Area YMCA called to ask whom we could suggest as a speaker-consultant in a three-day workshop the Y is holding in Roanoke, Va., July 30-31 and August 1.

The man may be either white or colored; Mr. Howell wants some one who is qualified to sit down with the group and discuss the whole matter of civil rights--the conference will be attended by young Negro men. He'd like the person to remain for the three days of the conference, but would settle for July 31 (afternoon of) and August 1 (morning of).

He prefers someone from near Roanoke, because of travel expenses, I assume.

Attached is a list of Fellows in or near Virginia; also names of ~~a few of~~ our members in Roanoke.

Roa

I told him I would give you the message and ask that you call him.

mprice

FELLOWS:

W. Barton Beatty, Jr.
Director Public Relations
Hampton Institute
Hampton, Va.

Roscoe E. Lewis
Box 101
Hampton Institute
Hampton, Va.

Harry W. Roberts
Virginia State College
Ettrick, Va.

SRC MEMBERS:

Tom Allen.

Dr. L. C. Downing
31 Centre Avenue NW
Roanoke 17, Va.

Dr. H. T. Penn
40 Center Avenue NW
Roanoke 17, Va.

Mr. Moss A. Plunkett
Box 492
Roanoke, Va.

The Rev. Mr. William M. Scott
509 Madison Avenue NW
Roanoke 17, Va.

Thomas C. Allen

Mrs. Ely, Cole Bowey
1807 Grafton Ave,
Richmond, Va.

Miss J. W. Gray
307 Chestnut St.
Portsmouth, Va.
YWCA Inter. Com.

Mrs. Elmer E. Hess
826 N. Augusta St
Staunton, Va.
WSCS Va. Conf.

Mrs. Richard G. Pullen
753 Belmont Ave
Charlottesville, Va.
Va. Conf WSCS

Mrs W. T. Wesson
909 Graffolo Ave
Norfolk
Women's council on Inter. Coop.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

At its charter meeting in Atlanta on February 16-17, 1944, the SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC., absorbed the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, Inc., with its affiliated agencies, the Conference on Education and Race Relations and the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching.

YWCA

CLASS OF SERVICE

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WESTERN UNION

JOSEPH L. EGAN
PRESIDENT

1201

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DR GEORGE S MITCHELL, SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL= ATLANTA

RM 432 63 AUBURN AVE NORTHEAST ATLA=

EARNESTLY HOPE YOU CAN TAKE PART IN HOUSING PANEL APRIL 29 NEW YORK CITY SPONSORED BY NATIONAL BOARD YWCA. EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO STRESS IMPORTANCE OF COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP IN BROAD HOUSING PROGRAM. NEED YOU TO PRESENT SPECIAL PROBLEMS OF SOUTHERN REGION AND RURAL NEEDS. EXPENSES PAID. IF DATE IS FREE, PLEASE HOLD. PLEASE TELEPHONE ME COLLECT PLAZA 3-4700 NEW YORK BEFORE NOON MARCH 16. AM SERVING CONSULTANT ON PROGRAM AND CAN EXPLAIN FULLY=

CHARLES M SMITH 600 LEX AVE NEW YORK CITY.

Ruth Vaughan
Atu Hotel.

Manhattan.

Eliz Van Agnes.

YWCA
Housing Forum

March 19, 1948

Mrs. Calvert H. Crary, Chairman
Housing Program for YWCA Week
The National Board of the
Young Womens Christian Associations
600 Lexington Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mrs. Crary:

Thank you for your letter of March 16.

This confirms my pleasure in coming up to the meeting on April 29, prepared to be part of the panel to talk about special housing problems of rural areas.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:eb

MRS. ROBERT E. SPERR
Honorary President

MRS. ARTHUR FORREST ANDERSON
President

MRS. EDWARD W. MACY
First Vice-President

MRS. WILLIAM SPENCER BOWEN
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General Secretary

600 LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N. Y. TELEPHONE: PLAZA 3-4700 CABLE ADDRESS: EMISSARIUS, NEW YORK

March 16, 1948

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

RECEIVED
MAR 18 1948
Southern Regional Council

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

We were delighted to learn that you will take part in our Housing Panel during National YWCA Week in New York. I am sure you have an important contribution to make to our thinking and planning in this field. We attach great importance to this meeting, and it is good to have your cooperation.

I understand Mr. Smith has explained to you in a general way how we plan to conduct the panel. For your further information, however, there is enclosed an outline of the procedure which I believe will bring you up to date with our thinking. You will see from this that most of the discussion will be quite informal, with the participants speaking directly from their own experience.

You may also want to know more about the present activities of the YWCA in housing. One recent report is enclosed - the 1947 Housing Survey. Before April 1, we expect to send you a copy of the forthcoming issue of The Woman's Press, which is entirely devoted to housing, and that should give you a fairly complete understanding of our concern with the problem. A copy of the table of contents is enclosed.

If you have any questions about the panel or our organization, please do not hesitate to write me.

One practical matter - if you will give us a memorandum of your expense in connection with the panel, we shall be glad to reimburse you.

Again, thank you so much for your help in our meeting. We shall be looking forward to seeing you on April 29th.

Yours sincerely,
Catherine S. Crary
Mrs. Calvert H. Crary
Chairman, Housing Program
for YWCA Week

CSC:W

APRIL 1948 WOMAN'S PRESS

A SPECIAL ISSUE FOR NATIONAL YWCA WEEK

Table of Contents

The Meaning and Purpose of National YWCA Week - Constance M. Anderson (Mrs. A.F.)

What the YWCA Means to the American Community - Harrison Smith (President, Saturday Review of Literature Associates)

A Rededication Service of Worship - Margaret E. Burton

Religion's Concern with Homes for America

The History of the YWCA's Concern with Housing - Elsie D. Harper

America's Present Housing Needs - Clara A. Hardin

They Looked for Homes (some housing case histories) - Dorothy I. Height

Emotional Hazards in Bad Housing - Janet MacKenzie Rioch (psychiatrist)

Facts About New and Projected YWCA Buildings

How's Housing? (Los Angeles Housing Plans) - Pauline M. Spaulding (Mrs. Sumner)

What One YWCA Is Doing (Portland, Oregon, YWCA, new residence plans)

A Young Veteran Tells His Housing Story - Curry Gillmore

So You're Going to Marry (4th article in series) - Esther Emerson Sweeney

Leaders for a World Community - Dorothy McConnell

The Y and I - Evelyn Ardis Whitman (author of "I'm Tired of Grandma")

Membership Fee Sharing - What the Record Shows - Marion E. Mercer (Mrs. C. D.)

Regular Features

PUM 374
2/48

NATIONAL YWCA WEEK

Panel on Housing

April 29, 1948
10 a.m. - 12:30 p.m.

PRESIDING OFFICER

Mrs. Sumner Spaulding
National Board, Y.W.C.A.

The presiding officer would at the outset describe the critical importance of housing in human terms and would state the YWCA's historic interest and present concern with housing. She would express the desire of the YWCA to increase the effectiveness of its own efforts through cooperation with other community organizations having a similar interest in the problem. At this point she would call attention to the fact that certain other national organizations having a deep concern with housing were represented at the meeting, and would afford an opportunity to each of them to state their interest and their own views as to the importance of cooperative local programs. She would describe the purpose of the panel as the beginning of an intensified program of continuing activities, and would voice her hope that the discussion would yield specific recommendations for such a program. She would then proceed to explain the procedure to be followed in the panel discussion and to introduce the participants.

RESOURCES FOR A HOUSING PROGRAM

Dr. Coleman Woodbury
University of Wisconsin

This speaker would describe the existing resources for meeting housing needs. He would give some attention to the magnitude and complexity of the problem, and would describe the evolution of the national program to deal with the problem, indicating shortcomings. A major point to be made is that national housing policy and program is not fully effective because there is not full and general understanding of the problems in the communities where housing needs exist, nor of the measures that can be taken only by community leadership. He would then proceed to describe the organization of resources and leadership that does exist, pointing up the challenge to the YWCA to take initiative inpulling together the unused resources in the communities to do a full and effective job. Throughout the discussion he would serve as moderator, directing it along lines of major interest to the audience.

COMMUNITY HOUSING PROBLEMS AND PROGRAMS

Mrs. Dorothy S. Montgomery
Managing Director, Philadelphia
Housing Association

Mrs. W. A. Hambley, Milwaukee,
Wisconsin, leader in civic programs.

Third speaker to be selected

From well qualified leaders in local housing programs, three will be selected to be representative of different sizes and types of communities, to describe the housing situation as they have observed it and the existing programs, both official and voluntary, in which they have participated. The speakers would illustrate by examples of activities undertaken, the problems encountered, and the types of solutions and continuing unmet needs.

The initial statement of each would be very brief, probably not more than five minutes, with the understanding that there would be opportunity later for them to discuss their own communities in greater detail as a part of the interchange among the panel members and between panel and audience.

SPECIAL HOUSING PROBLEMS OF MINORITY GROUPS

Dr. Frank Horne
Housing and Home
Finance Agency

Initially this speaker would in a very few words state the nature of the problem in this area, perhaps referring to situations already described by earlier speakers, and would point out some of the resources available to help in meeting the needs of minorities. He, too, would of course be prepared to speak more extensively later in the discussion.

SPECIAL HOUSING PROBLEMS OF RURAL AREAS

Dr George S. Mitchell
~~Speaker to be selected~~
Southern Regional Council

This topic would be introduced in the same manner as the problems of minorities, and the speaker would stand by to participate in the general discussion.

INTERCHANGE AMONG PANEL MEMBERS

This period goes to the heart of the discussion. The chairman stimulates it by referring to similarities or differences in the short presentations made by the several spokesmen for communities and invites them to compare their experience. This should be fruitful of many valuable recommendations having general application. Throughout the discussion, the chairman and the speakers would be careful to keep the focus on the primary concern of the YWCA, which is organized community activity proceeding out of cooperation among the Y and other groups.

AUDIENCE PARTICIPATION

According to the plan of procedure described at the outset by the chairman, members of the audience, and particularly the representatives of other organizations would have been noting questions they intended to raise with the panel members. At an appropriate breaking point, the chairman would call for these questions. They might at the outset be in written form, to be directed to one or more of the panel members, but the discussion should proceed so that there would be a direct interchange between audience and panel.

SUMMING UP

The moderator would at the close sum up the discussion generally, pointing out the salient facts and recommendations brought to the fore, and dwell on the relation of these to a program of community action.

YWCA
1-Housing Fed

March 19, 1948

TO: Mr. Harold C. Fleming

FROM: George S. Mitchell

I have to make a speech to the YWCA folks in New York April 29. I am part of the panel. My part is "Special Housing Problems of Rural Areas.

In the unlucky case that the housing pamphlet is not printed by then, could I be provided, some days in advance of the meeting, with the Bridgman map that was about the housing needs of the South, including the hundred best and the hundred worst housed counties.

The audience will be too large to display the map to, but it would help to have the map along.

3/20/48

Dear George:
I'm sending this along for whatever help it may be to you in understanding the character of the April 29th meeting.

CWA.

RECEIVED
MAR 22 1948
Southern Reg

YWCA
Housing Forum

For pamphlet on Housing panel discussion

See Housing, Materials File

YWCA

The National Board of the Young Womens Christian Associations of the United States of America

MRS. ROBERT E. SPRER
Honorary President

MRS. ARTHUR FORREST ANDERSON
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MRS. EDWARD W. MACY
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General Secretary

600 LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N. Y. TELEPHONE: PLAZA 3-4700 CABLE ADDRESS: EMISSARIUS, NEW YORK

RECEIVED MAY 7 1948 Southern Regional Council

May 4, 1948

Mrs. Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. McKoy:

Thank you very much for your letter of April 8, and for your kindness in sending to us sample copies of your digest of "To Secure These Rights," and of your companion study, "The Condition of Our Rights."

I am sure we shall find this material most helpful, and will certainly let you know if it is possible for our local Associations to use it.

Thank you again for your kindness.

Sincerely yours,

Elsie D. Harper

Elsie D. Harper
Secretary
Public Affairs Committee

edh:hg

g.w.c.7.

Mrs. Robert E. Speer
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The National Board of the Young Womens Christian Associations of the United States of America

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Mrs. Harrison S. Elliot
General Secretary

600 Lexington Avenue, New York 22, N. Y. Telephone: PLaza 3-4700 Cable Address: Emissarius, New York

May 14, 1948

RECEIVED
MAY 17 1948
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George S. Mitchell
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Enclosed is our check in the amount of $88.43, covering the expense statement which you submitted. Thank you for sending it in so promptly.

During the past week we have received many enthusiastic comments on the April 29 housing panel in which you participated so ably. Thank you once again for your generous contribution of time and thought to the program. We are most grateful to you.

Sincerely yours,

Catherine S. Crary

Mrs. Calvert H. Crary
Chairman, Housing Panel
Committee

CSC:W

88.43

YMCA-YWCA

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of the
Young Womens Christian Associations
of the United States of America

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General Secretary

600 LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N. Y. TELEPHONE: PLAZA 3-4700 CABLE ADDRESS: EMISSARIUS, NEW YORK

For pamphlet see materials file under "Race Relations"

June 15, 1948

RECEIVED
JUN 23 1948
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue NE
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Your contribution and leadership in the field of interracial understanding prompt me to drop you this note and the enclosed copy of NEGRO HEROES, with the hope that you will bring it within the reach of young people and their leaders.

I do not have to tell you why it is important that youth of all races have a chance to enjoy reading about outstanding Negro Americans. We hope that newsstands throughout the country will be approached and asked to carry the magazine, if they do not have it already. Clubs, camps, P.T.A.'s., churches, settlements, all places where young people will be found should find this worthwhile. Copies are available from 10¢ for single copies to $7.50 per hundred.

I should appreciate your dropping me a note to say what you think of the publication which will appear quarterly. Will you help see that it is used to meet a long felt need? Please let me know how many you wish to have for use in your program.

This little magazine may well help us raise the level of understanding among people of all races.

Very truly yours,

Dorothy I. Height
Secretary for Interracial Education
Program Subject Department

40-743-Dec
YMCA-YWCA

June 30, 1949

Mrs. W. W. S. Butler, Chairman
Race Relations Committee
YWCA
Roanoke, Virginia

Dear Mrs. Butler:

We are so appreciative of the fine action of the Race Relations Committee of the YWCA of Roanoke in donating to the Council their entire working capital. Won't you express to your Committee our very warm thanks?

You give us much pleasure too, when you say that you have been helped by our pamphlets. We hope you and your Committee will send us any suggestions which may occur to you from time to time either as to contents or form.

With all good wishes and our thanks again.

Cordially and sincerely,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

AM:we

MRS. W. W. S. BUTLER 858 WILDWOOD ROAD ROANOKE, VIRGINIA

June 23, 1949

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta, 3, Georgia

$10.00
+B

Dear Sirs: —

Enclosed find a check for ten dollars which represents the entire "working capital" of the Race Relations Committee of the Y.W.C.A. of Roanoke. This little committee of ten members (five white women & five negro women) has received so much help and inspiration from the literature of the S.R.C. that it voted to send the amount budgeted by the Y.W. for its use this year. Hoping this drop in the bucket will be added to many others we are sending it with all good

wishes for the success of your organization -

Gratefully yours,
Sarah C. Butler
(Mrs. W. W. S. Butler)
Chairman
Race Relations Committee
Y. W. C. A.
Roanoke, Va -

RECEIVED
JUN 24 1949
Southern Regional Council

40 y.m.c.A & y.w.c.A

September 20, 1949

Miss Helen V. Knowles
Young Women's Christian Association
National Board
600 Lexington Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Miss Knowles:

I will be happy to do anything I can in helping your Miss Mary Alice Thomas.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Young Women's Christian Association of the United States of America

National Board

600 Lexington Avenue, New York 22, N. Y. — PLaza 3-4700 — Cable: Emissarius, N. Y.

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Mrs. Harrison S. Elliott
General Secretary

September 15, 1949

RECEIVED
SEP 19 1949
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Miss Mary Alice Thomas of our Personnel Bureau will be in Atlanta from September 18 - October 1, for the purpose of interviewing prospective candidates for professional work in the YWCA. She would like to confer with you about persons whom you might recommend and about other sources, agencies or individuals, which might be able to refer qualified candidates to us. We do hope it will be convenient for you to see Miss Thomas; she will telephone you for an appointment.

For your information, we are enclosing a copy of "More Than A Career In The YWCA" on the back of which you will find short descriptions of the types of positions in our organization, personal and educational qualifications, types of related experience that are helpful, and salaries.

We are particularly in need of mature and experienced personnel as Program Directors of Young Adult and of Teen-Age groups. The Director of the Young Adult group should have an awareness of the problems of business and industrial women and of homemakers along with specialized knowledge of economic, social and political forces, including the labor movement. The Director of the Teen-Age group should have special knowledge and understanding of teen-agers and skill in working with them in development of educational and recreational programs.

Experience which includes an understanding of group work philosophy and practice of its methods, of program planning, and of work with adult volunteers is desired. Professional training at the graduate level is increasingly demanded for positions of greater responsibility.

Your interest and cooperation in the past has been very helpful. We shall be grateful for any suggestions that you may be able to make to Miss Thomas at this time.

Very sincerely yours,

Helen V. Knowles

Helen V. Knowles
Personnel Bureau
Personnel and Training Services

HVK:RAP
Encl.

More Than a Career

- Work with people
- Make a vital contribution to community life
- Participate in a national and international movement
- Grow personally and professionally

In the YWCA

"I'm Glad I Chose

Professional workers from man
express, in letters to Personnel
staff, their reasons for choosing
in the Young Women's Christian
to publish these letters has bee

SYRACUSE, NEW YORK

I have an opportunity to be a vital part of the life of the community and to contribute to its growth. In my job there is the chance to work with teen-agers, to share in youth-adult planning, to participate in the partnership of volunteers and staff, and to develop leaders with real concern for the welfare of the community.

I feel the YWCA will accept me, whatever my race, color or creed, because I believe in its Christian principles. I share in the development of appreciation for all people.

Tee Mikami Uyeda
Associate Teen-Age
Program Director

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

In the YWCA we must be world-minded as we work with different races and religions, and with people in all income brackets. The problems of girls and women become our problems, whether in health, housing, work relationships or any other field. It's challenging work, hard work! The health education program is informal, changing with each group. Girls and women come because they want to, not because it is required. And so there is fun and friendship as well as the desire to learn new skills.

Dorothy Sprague
Metropolitan Health
Education Director

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

I would not exchange my job for any other. I work with people of varying degrees of physical and mental ability, of many social and economic levels—from teen-agers in a dancing class to an eighty-year-old woman who swims three times a week. I am never bored.

Each day presents new problems and new developments, from arranging transportation to the YWCA for a girl with multiple sclerosis to interpreting our reasons for not scheduling a tournament between our amateur basketball team and a professional team from another country.

Doris Nelson McFarland
Health Education Director

EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

The administration of group wor
field. I believe there is no bett
for a woman to keep pace with t
and exciting profession than in t
Here the emphasis in administrati
human values. Personnel polic
more in keeping with the Christi
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organization I know.
Opportunities for personal growth
limited. There is always someth
and interesting to do: building
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Most important of all to me is
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"least one" being heard; with loc
at work, voting their own polic
programs in membership meetings;
tional and international convent
which the smallest Association
voice; with women and girls fr
and big cities planning together
What more can I say? To me the YWC
just a career—not just a profes
is a life—a life with an int
purpose. Through it I can use my
and be a whole person.

Alice F. Whitcomb
Executive Director,
(formerly a business
and industrial
program director)

Reprinted from The Woman's Press, *May 1949, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York 22, N. Y.*

ose the YWCA"

m many parts of the country
rsonnel and Training Services
oosing and continuing to work
hristian Association. Permission
as been given by the writers.

CINCINNATI, OHIO

I like people! They may be unpredictable, changeable, temperamental, but they are exciting, diverting, challenging! If you have convictions about a new way of life there is every opportunity to help others achieve it.

These are the YWCA attributes that make my job satisfying and meaningful:

1. Its Christian purpose—the motivating force.
2. Methods of work which give freedom of planning and creativity.
3. Its cross-section membership—inclusiveness.
4. Its national and international scope and strength.
5. Its breadth of program which means opportunity for ongoing experience in a fellowship of women and girls.

Carrol C. Dean
Director for Teen-Age Program

LINOIS

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the YWCA is not
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ATLANTA, GEORGIA

I was a Girl Reserve in high school. My first YWCA position as business and industrial secretary taught me much about labor problems, employers and industrial workers. Later, as Branch executive, I gained experience in a YWCA's policy-making group, and thus shared in actually changing a community.

Now, as a national student worker, I value the opportunity of helping students to gain both understanding and courage for life today and faith for tomorrow. Because the Association gives youth a chance to ask themselves "What is the task of Christian students?" I have the joy of working with a group that is formulating its philosophy of life.

The YWCA has given Negro leadership positions of responsibility. Thus it was my privilege to be the first Negro to be elected to the office of secretary of a national convention and the first student secretary to direct a European work-study group.

Because the program is so varied, membership so diversified, contacts so numerous, my vocational life has been satisfying. Through it I can achieve my goal of trying to develop women leaders who will help make real God's plan in history. If I had my life to live over, I would again work in the YWCA.

Irene Harris
National Student
Secretary
Southern Region

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH

I like the industrial girl who needs the help and guidance of the YWCA—her naturalness, her concern for people.

I like the business girl and her ambition, her growing awareness that what happens to other workers affects her.

I like committee and board women who provide the channel for social action to make a better community.

I like nationality and racial groups because of their contribution to our culture and because they remind us to judge people as individuals.

I like social workers who struggle to arouse lay people to tackle difficult issues in order to alleviate injustice and develop community leadership.

I like community organization because in it we work together for the common good.

I like the YWCA because of its belief in the worth and dignity of every individual; its constant effort to give status to all people and its basic religious philosophy crystallized in social action.

Wilma Stringfellow
National Board Scholarship
Student, under appointment
by the Foreign Division as
American Advisory secretary
for Egypt

WHY CHOOSE THE YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION?

The YWCA — a membership organization — unites girls and women in a fellowship which seeks to build a world governed by good will, justice and freedom; includes diverse national, racial, religious and occupational groups; encompasses the world and reaches into small towns, rural communities, cities and colleges; endeavors, in its life and activities, to develop persons who accept and care for all people because they recognize them as the children of God.

YWCA PROFESSIONAL POSITIONS INCLUDE

- Executive Directors — for community, college and university Associations

Positions involve administrative responsibilities in a world-wide membership organization — entailing democratic group leadership in work with boards of directors, volunteer committees, staff and membership, and with community agencies — to plan the program and to secure the leadership, budget and facilities to carry it out.

- Program Directors — for community Associations

The use of sound group work methods

In developing educational and recreational programs to meet the needs of the community and of individuals.

Responsibility for the training and supervision of volunteers and paid workers; development of leadership; promotion and publicity; work with other agencies.

For Teen-Age Groups

In a program where fun, fellowship and thoughtful discussion develop mature attitudes toward personal and family relationships, work, religion and social responsibility.

For Young Adult Groups

Business, professional and industrial women and homemakers.

In programs which provide opportunities for creative leisure-time activities; for growth in the understanding and assuming of citizenship responsibilities, and for study and action on the social and economic problems which affect young women.

For Health and Physical Education

In a positive program to raise the level of community health and to develop, in individuals, increased vitality and emotional well-being and the capacity to find creative uses for leisure time. Responsibilities include administration, teaching, health counseling and maintenance of facilities.

- Assistant Program Directors

These positions offer an opportunity to work under the supervision of a program director.

IF YOU POSSESS THESE QUALIFICATIONS

- Personal

Sincere desire to apply Christian ideals to daily living. Positive and progressively developing attitudes on the social implications of international, interracial and economic affairs.

Sensitivity to people and demonstrated ability to work with them in a democratic way.

Belief that individuals grow and develop through group relationships.

- Educational

Minimum requirement — a bachelor's degree from an accredited college, preferably study in social sciences, religion, education and the arts (or a major in health and physical education, if that is your interest). Professional education at the graduate level is desirable for staff holding responsible administrative positions and program directorships.

- Experience

Particularly valuable are: teaching; group work in social agencies and in recreation; personnel administration and community organization. Such experiences should include an understanding of group work philosophy and practice of its techniques, program planning and work with adult volunteers.

For the recent college graduate, experience as a leader in college activities, in volunteer work in the community, in camp counseling or in summer playground work is desired. Participation in student summer projects is helpful.

The majority of salaries fall between $2,200 and $6,500, depending upon training, experience and the responsibilities of the position.

For further information write to

Personnel and Training Services
NATIONAL BOARD — YWCA OF THE U. S. A.
600 Lexington Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

YWCA

Young Women's Christian Association of the United States of America

National Board

600 Lexington Avenue, New York 22, N. Y. — PLaza 3-4700 — Cable: Emissarius, N. Y.

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Vice-President, Chairman, Eastern Region

Mrs. Charles A. Rosenberg
Vice-President, Chairman, Southern Region

Mrs. Sumner Spaulding
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General Secretary

Southern Region
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia
Telephone: Alpine 2381

December 1, 1949

RECEIVED
6 1949
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I want to thank you so much for the time you gave our Teen-Age Program Directors' group during our Round Table. Had you been able to stay during the ensuing discussions you would know how much thought was given to the material you presented. I do not have to say that the group was most enthusiastic, as you know that from their applause.

I appreciate your willingness to do the talk for us, particularly since it meant your returning early from another conference. Thank you!

Sincerely,

Kay Carpenter

Kathaleen Carpenter,
Teen-Age Program Staff
Division of Community YWCA's

KC:mj

YM

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

Box 2200 Telephone 9652

DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA

February 7, 1950

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Thanks for your friendly letter. We still haven't had a chance to twist Mr. Davidson's arm here in our Y.M.C.A. Health Club, but there'll come a day!!

I plan on mentioning Mr. Gibbs' name at our Executive Committee today as a possible speaker for our Good Neighbor Group.

I appreciate the information which you made available to us.

Sincerely yours,

R. H. Reese

R. H. REESE
General Secretary

RHR:ejh

RECEIVED
FEB 9 1950
Southern Regional Council

Member Daytona Beach Community Chest

YMCA-YWCA

February 14, 1950

Mr. N. B. Watts
Y. M. C. A.
State College Station
Raleigh, N. C.

Dear Mr. Watts:

Here is the cut you wrote for February 10.

No need to return it. I have some others.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

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YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
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W. N. HICKS

February 10, 1950

RECEIVED
FEB 13 1950
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Reginal Council
63 Auburn Avenue N. E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Dr. Mitchell;

Will you please mail me a one column cut or mat or picture of yourself suitable for use in the publicity material for the Blue Ridge Student Christian Conference at your earliest convenience.

Cuts and pictures sent will be returned as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

N. B. Watts

N. B. Watts
Associate Secretary

NBW/g

GW

March 27, 1950

Miss R. E. Huggins
Executive Director
Y.W.C.A. Branch
106 Coming Street
Charleston 10, South Carolina

Dear Miss Huggins:

I appreciate greatly your confidence in the Council in asking us to recommend a speaker for the meeting in April or May.

I have talked with Miss Willett, in the National Board office here in Atlanta, and have considered very carefully whom to recommend.

It is clear that our best choice is Mrs. Hortense Young, of Louisville, Kentucky. She has every quality of presence, thoughtfulness, and balance that equip her to help you most. For her career: she went to Fisk, finished there, and went on to take a degree in Library Science at the University of Illinois. She later took graduate work in, I believe, Personnel Administration at the University of Chicago and New York University. She had a Rosenwald Fellowship in 1946, during which year she served as an intern in the workers education movement in Kentucky, under the auspices of the Kentucky State Federation of Labor, A. F. of L. She serves from time to time as Research Editor of the Louisville Defender. Her husband is a physician and surgeon, in Louisville. She is an experienced public speaker, and was used just last year as a representative of Mount Holyoke College at the United Nations.

I do hope you will like what you hear of her, and ask her to come.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

Dear Mrs. Huggins,

I appreciate greatly your confidence in the Council in asking us to recommend a speaker for the meeting in April or May.

I have talked with Miss Willett, in the National Board office here in Atlanta, and have considered very carefully whom to recommend.

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I do hope you will like what you hear of her, and

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

TERMS: NET CASH DATE:

ask her to come.

Sincerely,

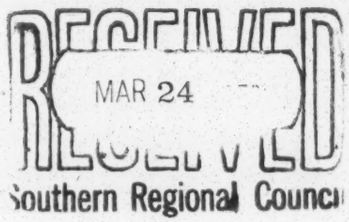
AS THE COUNCIL HAS NO PROVISION FOR CARRYING CHARGE ACCOUNTS.

Telephone 6142

Young Women's Christian Association Branch
106 COMING STREET
Charleston 10, S. C.

March 21, 1950

Dr. George . Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia



Dear Dr. Mitchell:

The Coming Street Branch Y.W.C.A. would like to invite a Negro Woman member of the Council to speak to us at a public meeting in April or May 1950. We would Appreciate you supplying us with this information.

It is desirable that the person is capable of discussing the woman's role in working for security in this insecure age. It could be discuss from several phases, as citizen, a homemaker, or an employee or a combination of the three. Other suggestions are welcome.

The desired result of this program is build public relation and to create an interest in public affairs.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,
R. E. Huggins
(Miss) R.E. Huggins
Executive Director

c: Mrs. Greta Whitfield
Executive Director
Y.W.C.A.
76 Society Street
Charleston, S.S.

DR. R. F. POOLE
President of College

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Vice-Chairman Advisory Board

P. B. HOLTZENDORFF, JR.
General Secretary

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Young Men's Christian Association

Clemson, South Carolina

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NASH N. GRAY
Assistant Secretary

DOROTHY ABBOTT
Office Secretary

June 26, 1950

Dr. George S. Mitchell
63 Auburn Ave. N.E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. Mitchell,

The trip to Blue Ridge was a short one for you and Mrs. Mitchell, but I hope you enjoyed the little outing from the city. I want to thank you for coming to speak at the morning platform period and for the fine presentation of the problems of the South. Some of our students I am sure had not realized the background of the problems as you presented there that morning.

Although our conference operates on the conference fees we are grateful for leaders like you who will come and give of their time out of their rich experience to help in a conference of this kind. I hope sometime we will be able to offer more than expenses for such services, but hope the outing was enough to make up in a small way for the time you took to be with us.

Sincerely yours

Roy Cooper.

J.R.Roy Cooper

RECEIVED
JUN 28 1950
Southern Regional Council

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D. E. Witt

ywca

Young Women's Christian Association of the United States of America

National Board

600 Lexington Avenue, New York 22, N. Y. — PLaza 3-4700 — Cable: Emissarius, N. Y.

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Assistant Treasurer

Mrs. Harrison S. Elliott
General Secretary

RECEIVED
NOV 3 1950
Southern Regional Council

October 31, 1950

Dear Dr. Mitchel:

Experienced group workers are needed for current vacancies in YWCA's in various sections of the country. Experience may be in terms of social group work, teaching, recreation, religious education, personnel administration or community organization. Do you know of anyone among your graduate students or alumnae who might be interested?

There are also opportunities in Health Education, both for experienced personnel and for recent college graduates who have had some good short term job experience, such as summer camp or playground work. You may also know of alumnae who have specialized in this field.

We are enclosing lists of some of the vacancies. Would you be good enough to post these and in other ways direct the attention of interested candidates to them?

Your cooperation in the past has been very helpful, and any suggestions you can send us now will be greatly appreciated. We are also very much interested in students who will be completing their study in January and shall be most grateful to you if you will refer them to us at this time.

Please make referrals to: Miss Florence Harris, National Board YWCA, 63 Auburn Ave., Atlanta, Ga.

Very sincerely yours,

Helen V. Knowles

Helen V. Knowles
Personnel Services
Membership Resources

Please Post

CURRENT YWCA POSITIONS FOR WORK WITH TEEN-AGE AND YOUNG ADULT GROUPS
(available now)

DIRECTORS OF TEEN-AGE PROGRAM

Buffalo, N.Y. ($3000-3200)	Associate position, major responsibility for high school clubs. Experience essential. Trained group worker preferred. Will be supervised by experienced executive of Teen-Age Program.
Syracuse, N.Y. ($2400-2700)	Responsibility for large co-ed program as well as some clubs.
Gary, Indiana ($2400-3000)	Interracial program in industrial community. Experience and maturity essential to build program.
Pontiac, Mich. ($2600-2800)	New position. Program development a major. One or two years experience desired.
Toledo, Ohio ($3000-3200)	Head of Teen-Age Program department. Responsibility for supervision of two experienced staff. Prefer trained group worker who can supervise field work of graduate students.

DIRECTORS OF YOUNG ADULT PROGRAM

San Francisco, Cal. (up to $3500)	Residence Club Program Director. An interesting job which has the element of continuity in groups. Develop program for the Residence girls. Assumes some maintenance supervisory responsibilities. Not necessary to "live in."
Milwaukee, Wis. ($3000-3300)	Northside Center, Adult Activities Program Director. Need strong Negro candidate. Prefer some YWCA experience. Must be adept in community relations and able to move through the tensions of program integration. Some responsibility for management of a building.
Los Angeles, Cal. ($3500)	Downtown Branch, recruiting and developing program main responsibilities. Emphasis on recent high school graduates. Spanish, Nisei, part of the diverse groupings. Club program and recreation forms of organization. Home-makers program with nursery.
Hartford, Conn. ($3000-3300)	Adult Activities Director, mature experienced worker. Classes, clubs, community organization. Supervise an assistant who carries major responsibility for club program.

QUALIFICATIONS: Bachelor's degree from an accredited college, including study in social science, religion, education and the arts. Graduate professional education is desirable. Experience in group work, recreation, community organization or teaching. For positions with Young Adults, knowledge of Labor Movement is desirable.

APPLY DIRECTLY TO:

Personnel Services, Membership Resources
National Board, YWCA
600 Lexington Avenue
New York 22, New York

MRpe 10/50

Please Post

CURRENT YWCA POSITIONS FOR HEALTH EDUCATION PROGRAM DIRECTORS
(available now)

Bay City, Mich. ($2400-2600)	Teach 12 hours a week. Direct summer camp.
Detroit, Mich. ($2350-2650)	Assistant. Teach 12-16 hours. Swimming, sports, gym.
Kansas City, Mo. ($2400-2700) (Paseo Branch)	New job for Negro or Caucasian in sound interracial program. One year experience in YWCA or teaching. Skill in at least two areas, as dancing, gym, sports, etc. Swimming not essential.
Minneapolis, Minn. ($2200-2400)	Assistant to teach 20 hours a week: gym, dance, swimming and sports.
Ottumwa, Iowa ($2400)	Open January 1, 1951. Teach gym, sports, dancing, handicraft. Organize and supervise swimming, baton, golf, riding, bowling.
Pueblo, Colorado ($2400-2600) more if experienced	Teach 22 hours a week. Important skills: swimming, group work, promotion.
Schenectady, N.Y. ($2600-3100)	Experience in Health Education. 10-14 hours teaching a week, swimming, gym, dance. Person who sees relation of Health Education program to the wholeness of the individual.
Tulsa, Oklahoma ($2200-2300)	Assistant to teach swimming, tennis, bowling, badminton. Interracial interest.

THESE JOBS OFFER:

Work in an organization inclusive of all faiths, races and nationalities... variety of age groups...co-ed groups...girls and women voluntarily attending classes...variety of program...chance to use initiative and imagination in creating program...informality in teaching...stimulating contacts with community agencies...opportunity for advancement.

THESE JOBS REQUIRE:

Personal Qualities - Desire to apply Christian ideals to daily living... outgoing personality...good health...sensitivity to people and to situations... ability to work with people...imagination and resourcefulness.

Education - Bachelor's degree with a major in health and physical education... graduate education desirable for the more responsible positions.

Experience - Experience in a related field required for administrative positions...for the graduating senior, short-term experience, such as summer camp, playground or other recreational work desirable.

APPLY DIRECTLY TO:

Personnel Services, Membership Resources
National Board, YWCA
600 Lexington Avenue
New York 22, New York

MRpe 10/50

YMCA-YWCA

STUDENT OFFICERS

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H. HAROLD SHEPHERD, VICE-PRESIDENT
GERALD D. MANN, SECRETARY
SAMUEL W. FURCHES, TREASURER

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
OF THE
NORTH CAROLINA STATE COLLEGE

EDWARD S. KING, GENERAL SECRETARY
N. B. WATTS, ASSOCIATE SECRETARY
EDWIN W. ROGERS, ASSISTANT SECRETARY
MRS. L. W. BISHOP, OFFICE SECRETARY

STATE COLLEGE STATION
RALEIGH, N. C.

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R. W. CUMMINGS — THOMAS NELSON
W. N. HICKS

February 9, 1951

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

On February 7, I wrote and asked if it would be possible for you to speak at the Y.M.C.A. meeting at 12:00 noon on February 15. Since writing you, I find that the college has called official meetings by schools at that hour; and therefore, we will be unable to hold our Y.M.C.A. meeting that day.

I hope it will be possible for us to have you with us at some later date.

With all good wishes, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

Ed. S. King

RECEIVED
FEB 12 1951
Southern Regional Council

ESK:cm

STUDENT OFFICERS

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H. HAROLD SHEPHERD, VICE-PRESIDENT
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THOMAS NELSON
W. N. HICKS

February 13, 1951

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Thank you very much for your letter of February 10. I guess the time we have for a lecture is too short to justify the expense of a trip from Atlanta. In case you should be in this vicinity some time during the Spring, let us know.

Yours sincerely,

Ed. S. King

ESK:cm

YWCA

July 27, 1951

Y. W. C. A.
National Board
600 Lexington Ave.
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Sirs:

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Director of the Southern Regional Council, cannot recall Miss Phyllis W. Andrews. She may have worked for some other organization in this building, but we have now lost the incoming envelope.

Sincerely,

Emily Calhoun
Secretary to Dr. Mitchell

U R G E N T !

The information requested from you is greatly needed to complete registration for consideration for placement.

May we count on your immediate help?

Personnel Bureau
YWCA - National Board

5/50

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

NATIONAL BOARD

600 Lexington Avenue, New York 22, N. Y.

RECEIVED
JUL 25 1951
Southern Regional Council

To: Dr. George Mitchell
(Print or type name of person writing reference)

From: PERSONNEL SERVICES

We should like to have your estimate of Phyllis W. Andrews based upon your knowledge of her and her work. Your comments written below will be incorporated in credentials sent to prospective employers. This information is confidential and will not be shown to the registrant. Additional information, solely for the guidance of Personnel Services, is welcomed and should appear on a separate sheet.

Since no person is equally strong in all aspects of her qualifications, please state both strengths and weaknesses. Be specific, using illustrations wherever possible. Use reverse side of the form if more space is needed. The following points are suggestive of the type of information which will be helpful. Paragraph I is for a new candidate for work in the YWCA or for a YWCA employee with limited experience. In addition, Paragraph II is needed for a person with more extensive experience in the YWCA or in a related field of work.

I. Personal qualifications: appearance, dependability, maturity, sense of humor, health and emotional stability. Performance as a student (including extra-curricular activities, volunteer work in a community organization) or as an employee. Relationship to people; leadership qualities; attitude toward learning; ability to adapt to new and different situations. Interest in and attitudes on religious and social questions.

II. Leadership ability in work with girls, adults, committees and staff; skill in supervision of staff and volunteers, in administration of program, finance and buildings; ability in program development, in interpretation, and in community organization.

Please leave this margin clear for use of filing fastener

Signature..... Official Position..... Date.....

Organization ..... Address .....
(Street) (City) (State)

How long have you known registrant and in what capacity.....

PLEASE RETURN PROMPTLY TO PERSONNEL SERVICES—NOT TO THE REGISTRANT

R9 12-50

YWCA
1855 1955
Centennial of the YWCA in the World

Young Women's Christian Association of the United States of America
National Board YWCA
600 LEXINGTON AVENUE NEW YORK 22, N. Y. PLAZA 3-4700

RECEIVED
APR 15
Southern Regional Council

Southern Region
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia
Telephone: Alpine 2381

April 15, 1953

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Thank you for the minutes of the Southwide Meeting of Human Relations Agencies held in Atlanta March 27, 1953. I shall let you know in what ways we use them.

Thank you also for the information regarding the Annual Membership Meeting on May 14. I am planning to be in the meeting at Dean Sage Hall, Atlanta University, on the 14th.

Sincerely,

Mary Jane Willett

Mary Jane Willett
Correlator
Southern Region

MJW.1

Mrs. Edward W. Macy
President

Mrs. Harrison S. Elliott
General Secretary

YWCA

1855 1955

Centennial of the YWCA in the World

Young Women's Christian Association of the United States of America

National Board

600 LEXINGTON AVENUE NEW YORK 22, N. Y. PLAZA 3-4700 CABLE: EMISSARIUS, N. Y.

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Honorary President

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Mrs. Roland P. Beattie
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Treasurer

Mrs. Wandell M. Mooney
Assistant Treasurer

Miss Beryl C. Waterbury
Assistant Treasurer

Mrs. Harrison S. Elliott
General Secretary

RECEIVED MAY 11

May 7, 1953

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

After ten years of distinguished service, Mrs. Harrison S. Elliott is retiring as General Secretary of the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association on September 1, 1953.

It is my pleasure to announce the appointment of Mrs. Savilla Millis Simons as General Secretary of the National Board, effective September 1, 1953.

Mrs. Simons will bring to her new assignment a background of rich experience in the social welfare field. She is now Director, Manpower and Community Services Staff, Technical Cooperation Administration in the Department of State and has been in government employment since 1940 as Industrial Specialist in the Children's Bureau; Chief of the Analysis Section, Bureau of Public Assistance; and Assistant Director, Office of International Relations, Federal Security Agency, when she was also adviser on social subjects in the U.S. delegation to the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations at the 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th and 9th Sessions. In the Technical Cooperation Administration she has been responsible for projects in health, education, labor, welfare and housing in the Point Four program and traveled on behalf of the program to the Far and Near East and in Europe.

Mrs. Simons has known the YWCA well since her student days when, as an undergraduate at the University of Chicago, she served in the cabinet of the Student YWCA for two years and was president in her senior year. In the years since her graduation, Mrs. Simons has participated as a volunteer in several aspects of YWCA program.

If you know Mrs. Simons, you will realize that her experience and ability will be a source of strength as we continue to cooperate with you and other organizations on mutual concerns.

Cordially yours,

Edith Macy

Mrs. Edward W. Macy
President

EM:MZ

To build a fellowship of women and girls devoted to the task of realizing in our common life those ideals of personal and social living to which we are committed by our faith as Christians . . . .

From the Purpose of the YWCA

ADVISERS OF STUDENT Y.W.C.A'S IN THE SOUTHERN REGION ARE INVITED TO A CONSULTATION NOVEMBER 2-4, 1945 ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Atlanta Y.W.C.A. - 37 Auburn Ave.
and
Wesley Memorial Church

Co-sponsored by the
NATIONAL STUDENT COUNCIL and the
USO CAMPUS SERVICES DIVISION of the Y.W.C.A.

P R O G R A M

Friday Evening, November 2

7:00 Registration and introductions
Wesley Memorial Church, Auburn Ave. & Ivy St.

8:00 Opening Session-
Address, "The Challenge of the Contemporary World to Religion" Dr. Henry Nelson Wieman

Saturday Morning, November 3

General Consultation - Atlanta Y.W.C.A. 37 Auburn Ave.

9:00 "The Campus and the Y.W.C.A. in 1945"
Panel discussion, led by Miss Fern Babcock

10:30 Recess

10:45 "Effective Program on the Local Campus"
Miss Babcock, and general discussion

12:30 Luncheon - Atlanta Y.W.C.A.
"Where the YWCA Is Going" Mrs. J. Birdsall Calkins

Saturday Afternoon, November 3

2:30 Free for individual conferences with Mrs. Calkins or members of the National Staff of the Y.W.C.A.

4:00 "The Job of the Adult Adviser" Miss Babcock

5:00 Discussion groups on the work of the Advisory Board (according to type of Association).

a. Associations with Staff Miss Oakes
b. Associations hoping to obtain staff Miss Haines
c. Non-staffed Associations Miss Harris
Miss Babcock

Saturday Evening, November 3

6:00 Dinner - Atlanta Y.W.C.A.

7:30 Address, "The Christian Answer" Dr. Wieman
Wesley Memorial Church

Sunday Morning, November 4

9:00 National Projects and Trends of Interest to Advisers
(W.S.S.F., U.S.C.C., Summer Projects, Convention)
Miss Babcock and Staff

10:45 Closing Worship Service and Final Address
"Making Christianity Operative" Dr. Wieman

INFORMATION

Advisers and members of Advisory Boards of Student Y.W.C.A.'s or S.C.A.'s in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia are urged to participate.

There is no registration fee, but anyone planning to attend or desiring further information should write to
National Student Council Y.W.C.A. - Southern Region
1812 E. Grace St., Richmond 23, Va.

Lunch and dinner Saturday and Sunday breakfast will be served all members by the Atlanta Y.W.C.A. at $1.75 for the three meals.

For those who desire them, a limited number of rooms are available at Atlanta University, by reserving them through the Richmond, Va. office. The cost is $5.00 for the two nights and Saturday morning breakfast.

LEADERSHIP

Dr. Henry Nelson Wieman

Professor of Philosophy at the Divinity School, University of Chicago.
Author of Methods of Private Religious Living; Growth of Religion; Religious Experience and the Scientific Method. Well known lecturer. Led similar consultation at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin last August, on the same topic, "Faith for these Days".

Mrs. J. Birdsall Calkins

President of the Young Women's Christian Associations of the United States of America. A resident of Virginia, she is a popular leader of Y.W.C.A. conferences throughout the country.

Miss Fern Babcock

Program secretary for the National Student Council of the Y.W.C.A., and for the National Intercollegiate Christian Council (N.I.C.C.). Formerly regional secretary for the Southwest Region of the Student Y.W.C.A. Author of The Program Book and The New Program Book.

Also available for personal conferences in regard to Association problems:

Miss Irene Harris and Miss Rosalie Oakes
National Student Secretaries Y.W.C.A.
Southern Region

Miss Ruth Haines
Campus Supervisor
U. S. O. Division, Y. W. C. A.

YMCA Endorses Statement of Interfaith Group

Tar Heel
U. of N.C.

By unanimous vote the YMCA cabinet endorsed a statement of principles of the Interfaith council submitted for approval at a meeting Tuesday evening.

Bob Walker, president of the cabinet, issued the following statement for publication in the Tar Heel with the statement of the endorsed principles:

"We, a group of individuals who form the YMCA cabinet, endorse the following principles set forth by the Interfaith council as a confirmation of our sincere beliefs."

The move was to spike rumors and to make clear the beliefs of the Interfaith group.

Following is the statement as released:

The undersigned members of the Interfaith council issue the following

Statement of Principle

We members of the Interfaith council recognize the tension aroused in this community as a result of recent attempts by groups in this community to improve relations between races. This tension is apparent not only in Chapel Hill, but throughout the world, and is a part of the strivings of peoples all over the world toward a greater measure of responsible freedom and democratic justice.

We believe that the people of Chapel Hill are sincere in their hope and efforts for a just and democratic society. We must be ever vigilent to see those conditions which are an affront to justice and democracy not only elsewhere in the world, but in this community, and to apply ourselves with sympathy and wisdom to their improvement.

We believe that it is the sacred obligation of every citizen, especially in this time of conflict and tension, carefully to seek facts in forming opinions and taking action.

We cannot in conscience allow any church, or any other group or individual, to stand alone where the principles of our common religion are threatened. We should, indeed, deny these principles if we should reject that truth by any word or deed or by failure to act or speak.

We stand on common ground.

We, therefore, recognize the falseness of discriminating between men on grounds of race.

We assert our responsibility, more especially apparent and more vividly necessary in this day of heightened racial tension in this community and in the world, actively to improve relations between races in Chapel Hill.

We pledge ourselves unswervingly to maintain this course, believing in a common God for all men and accepting Him not alone for the future, but for this moment.

(Signed)

David Andrews (president), Douglass Hunt, Maureen Bennet, Dean Winn, Charles McCoy, Jean Buchanan, Miriam Williams, Rosa Lee Jay, Frances Defandorf, Bob Walker, Stanley Colbert, Robert Rolnik, Barbara Swift, Jimmy Wallace, Hilton Seals, Rhett Winters.

The paragraph third from the bottom was originally written: "We, therefore, recognize the falseness of distinguishing, in any way, between men on grounds of race."

It was changed before publication, on the advice of Dr. Bradshaw, as being too red a flag to wave before people who were seeing red already - which was a good criticism I think.

(Rosa Lee (Hay) Hay

ANNUAL REPORT OF EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, THE YOUTH HOUSE

APRIL 3, 1944 TO MARCH 31, 1945

FOREWORD

By action of the Board of Directors, this report is made available to all those who are interested. It covers an evaluation of a year's effort devoted to the care of boys held in detention.

As the report states, "In a great measure we have achieved our purpose, though certainly not without trials; we still have many problems."

Your comments or suggestions regarding our experience will be most welcome.

Arthur W. Popper, President
Board of Directors
The Youth House

May 1, 1945

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46. " " Library Service

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Youth House

Board of Directors

Amend, Miles B., Mr.
Burke, Adrian P., Mr.
Casey, William M., Rev.
Hanson, Peter B., Judge
Jacoby, George Paul, Rev.
Kubie, David S., Mrs.
Levy, David, Mrs.
Limburg, Richard P., Mrs.
Logan, Myra, Dr.
O'Connor, F. Barnard, Mr.
Pfeiffer, Timothy, Mr.
Popper, Arthur W., Mr.
Smith, Frank R.,Mrs.
Theis, Sophie Van S., Miss
Thomas, Maceo A., Mr.
Tobias, Channing, Dr.
Weil, Walter L., Mr.
Wise, Ethel H., Miss

Annual Report of Executive Director to The Board of Directors, The Youth House 331 East 12th Street New York, N.Y.

PURPOSE AND SCOPE

With the sponsorship of His Honor, Mayor F. H. LaGuardia, Youth House was established on April 3, 1944, as a Detention Home for temporary care of boys, held on charges of delinquency by the Manhattan and Brooklyn Children's Courts. The Board of Directors was chosen with the understanding that Youth House was to be an experimental and demonstration project. Its purpose was to provide adequate and intelligent care, through a program which would seek to minimize undesirable effects of detention through creation of a positive instead of a negative restraining force. In the development of that program, thoughtful attention was given to providing a controlled environment, so manipulated as to effect a relaxation of tension often climaxed by arrest and involuntary detention. Emphasis was therefore placed on discovery of the more desirable attitudes of the boys referred for care. In addition, Youth House was to serve as an observation center, to assist the Court in its understanding of a boy, his personality, and degree of adjustment to the planned program.

PROGRESS

The completion of a year's operation of Youth House has brought with it much satisfaction as to its progress. The experience gained marks notable

advances. Nevertheless it also serves to focus on much that is yet to be achieved in meeting the necessary and essential needs of boys held in detention.

The misgivings of many people as to the validity of our program were justified by their knowledge of the outcome of such programs in the past. These doubts were increased by the many overwhelming problems we had to face in the early days of our operation. We had, therefore, to prove in practice what we had set out ideally to accomplish.

In retrospect, we look back at the early days of our development as a testing period, and a severe one it was indeed. We had to prove to our charges the sincerity of our purpose. It required indomitable faith on the part of the Board of Directors and every member of the staff to carry out the basic philosophy of our program. We succeeded in establishing our position through a better understanding of the problems of the boys referred for care, and by instituting measures found necessary to meet their needs. Thus our efforts have been directed towards improving methods and techniques in meeting the every day problems.

CRITERIA

When we set forth our philosophy of operation, based on the principle of non-punishment, many questions were raised as to our ability to maintain orderly function through such procedure. For many people it is hard to believe that a boy, arrested for delinquent acts, has the capacity to mobilize positive energy for making constructive use of the Detention Home. Doubts were raised as to the wisdom of our methods, which are liberal in scope and non-punitive in application. Some feel that since the boys sent to Youth House have been arrested because of their attack upon society, they should pay for their delinquencies by being forced to submit to a system of rigid control. It is also felt that our sympathetic approach and treatment of non-conformity is further evidence of our "coddling" the delinquent, instead of giving him his just desert, whatever that

may be. We must, therefore, justify the faith we have in the boy by results obtained in the conduct of the program of Youth House.

Confirmed in our faith -- that the majority of boys brought in for delinquent acts can, by positive acceptance while in detention, get the benefit of help through a better understanding of themselves and their problems -- we have proceeded to develop our program accordingly. In a great measure we have achieved our purpose, though certainly not without trials. We still have many problems. Nevertheless, we have won the confidence of the boys by getting across to them our desire to help. This has resulted in their increasing acceptance of our function.

As the program of Youth House is developed, constant thought is being given to the implications of detention -- what it means to the boy, and how his attitudes are affected by it. At times it appears as a very peculiar anomaly that many of the boys, though apprehended for anti-social behavior, nevertheless show a great deal of bewilderment as to people's attitudes towards them, since they themselves feel more aggrieved by society's treatment of them, than by their treatment of society. Through this complex maze, one feels the need for a basic educational, if not a re-educational program for these boys, from which they may develop the kind of social concepts that will enable them to function adequately within society.

There are two primary factors which contribute to the smoother operation of Youth House. The staff has become more experienced. It is able to carry out its responsibilities with greater efficiency, and is more alert in meeting situations. Also, there is the growing recognition on the part of the boys that they too have a responsibility for what happens at Youth House - as indicated by the way they have lent their support. It is for these reasons that the Board of Directors, as well as the staff, are encouraged with Youth House progress.

Our experience emphasizes significantly that most of the boys have come to understand the sincerity of our interest in them, and have responded in kind, by positive adaptation to our program. Therefore, the frequently expressed belief that a boy given to delinquent acts will continue to carry on his negative tendencies wherever he goes, is not justified by our experience. We find that many boys show genuine concern when destruction takes place in the House. They readily discuss and suggest preventive measures, thus demonstrating their desire to minimize such behavior, as well as an ability to differentiate between right and wrong. Despite the rapid turnover in population, our ideas are being carried over from one group to another. We repeatedly learn from the boys that long before coming to Youth House they had heard that boys are justly treated there. They therefore do not anticipate punitive treatment, and this facilitates their own adjustment to the House.

PROBLEMS

When we compare the nature of the problems presented to us by the boys in the early period of our operation, to current manifestations, there is a very definite similarity in the kinds of behavior, yet the frequency and the intensity of the problems has been considerably reduced. Since sex assaults among boys kept in detention constitute a constant problem, we had our share of such incidents in the early period of our operation. We are now glad to say that their occurrence is much less frequent. The same is true of boys ganging up on each other, or taking food away from one another. We still have individual fighting, though it occurs less often. The boys take it upon themselves to prevent and stop such fights.

RUNAWAY BOYS

In the latter period of our operation we have had fewer boys run away from the House. On the other hand, we always have some boys who are bent on getting out. But here, too, the group lends its support to discourage it. We are often asked

if we believe it is a serious matter to have the boys run away; furthermore, it is pointed out that we cannot help boys in absentia. We recognize that the boy who is able to escape from adapting himself at Youth House is evading the need for coming to grips with his problems. Yet, we must scrutinize the problem in light of the forces which move a boy to escape, rather than concluding it is just further evidence of his defiance of authority and society.

A common cause of boys running away is their desire to be with their families at home, particularly prior to commitment. Sometimes they will ask for assistance in applying for this privilege, and failing to get it, will find the urge too great to resist running away to go to their homes. In a great many instances the boys return of their own volition. In others, the parents will advise us that the boy is at home, and some take it upon themselves to return the boys to Youth House.

Boys grow very apprehensive regarding final disposition by the Court. Their anxieties are often aggravated by threats which have been made as to their ultimate commitment, or by hearing tales, sometimes quite fantastic, from other boys who have been committed. As a result, they present a real problem in their desire to escape. They will go to desperate measures to get out, as they cannot cope with the anxiety engendered by their unsettled situations. For the boy who can tell us about his feelings, we are at least in a position to check the facts. This in itself is sometimes sufficiently re-assuring to him. In other instances, the boy is too proud to talk of being afraid of what is awaiting him in the Court's decision, and it is only on the rebound, following escape, that he will reveal the driving reasons for having run away.

We have boys who show a keen disappointment in the Court's decision, particularly those who have received assurance from parents and others that they would be released, only to be committed to another institution. For many this experience

is so frustrating that they can only find release for their disappointment in outbursts of aggression and destruction, accompanied by frantic efforts to escape.

Plans for escape from Youth House have at times taken on heroic proportions. The boys will experience great excitement as they join in the planning. We have known of instances where the principals in such plans stayed behind while the others left. Generally the poor little fellow is the one who has been influenced to join the group and, upon return, when he is asked why he found it necessary to run away, will act ashamed because of the lack of any real motives.

The boy who has been committed to another institution and returned to Youth House to await transfer, represents a real stumbling block in the conduct of the Youth House program. Very few boys of this group accept with good grace the decision which is to separate them from their homes and the local community. We observe phenomenal changes of attitude in the boy's adjustment to the House, following commitment. These changes are not always aggressive in character. Many of the boys go through depressions, lethargy, sense of futility, hopelessness, as if to them life was about to cease. Many find the pressure so great, that, to get it over with, they will come to us daily, wanting to know when they are going to be transferred to the institution so they can "do their time" and "get over their sentence." In this group, we have the nucleus of planned escapes. They generally get the encouragement and support of their colleagues. This is one point that we have not been able to hurdle in our discussion with the boys. They see justification in a boy's wishing to escape and therefore expect us to be understanding enough not to question their feelings in this matter.

The desperation of some of the boys in their desire to get out is paralleled only by the intensity of feeling they develop for what lies ahead of them, and which they do not want. To many, it is sheer dread. To others, it is further

deprivation. Many of the boys who are afraid to go to one institution will request being sent to another, as a compromise for their acceptance.

We have been far more successful with this group in the latter period of our operation than we were in the earlier period of our development. We have come closer to these boys and they have come closer to us. As we develop positive relationships with them we encounter their urgings and pleadings to take steps to bring about a change of disposition. Most of the boys beg for the opportunity to get out, if only for a day, to be with family and friends. Others feel it is an injustice not to credit the time spent at Youth House towards their stay at the institution to which they have been committed. All we can do is try to help the boy accept himself, as well as the institution to which he has been committed, in the best way possible. In judging this point alone, we feel it is most unfortunate for us to have to detain boys for whom we have no concrete program. It therefore does seem necessary to reach some conclusion as to how this situation may best be met, for the welfare of all concerned.

Our experience has demonstrated that it is in the interest of the boy to be immediately transferred to the institution to which he has been committed, and procedures for carrying it out must be expedited. Aside from the therapeutic value to the boy, the receiving institution would benefit by such an arrangement since they would have the advantage of helping the boy adjust and accept his new situation unhampered by the effects of long time anxiety and apprehensions which grow in magnitude during the waiting period. It is pathetic to watch some of these boys, day in and day out, as if they were awaiting their doom.

We get many boys who have been given the feeling that being sent to Youth House is a step in punishment. These feelings are further intensified by the parents not visiting, so as to make the medicine really bitter. Boys so affected will go to desperate measures to escape, for they are under great stress. They manifest a great deal of anxiety and uncertainty, mingled with intensified

feelings of deprivation and rejection.

As dramatic evidence of a boy's conflict in having to run away from Youth House, we found the following note addressed to the Executive Director, Principal of the Public School, Children's Supervisor, and to staff:

> "You know I wouldn't of done this for anything, but it's just that I want some air. I really don't want to get anyone into any kind of trouble, so I'll be back. Don't worry this just for a temporary. Can't stay here another day. I am sorry but this is how it has to be done."

Therefore, as we study basic problems pertinent to the runaway boys of Youth House, it is evident that every reasonable step should be taken to insure the boys remaining in detention for the specific period designated by the Court. We do not feel, however, that in order to control the few who do get away, it is necessary to set up procedures which would negate the more positive aspects of the entire Youth House operation. This would tend to impress all of the boys with our lack of faith in them at a time when they are in need of our assurance and trust. For us a better purpose is served by admitting to the boys that Youth House is not escape proof; that we count on their cooperation in using the House and what it has to offer, constructively. It means much more to the boys when we tell them we do not wish to make a jail or a prison out of the House. We assure them we wish to avoid rigid supervisory control, and appeal to them to help sustain an atmosphere of mutual trust. We believe this kind of reliance offers a more hopeful outlook for the future.

CONCEPTS

A major concept in the basic philosophy of Youth House operation has been that of avoiding regimentation or repressive measures to bring about control. In this way we have to a great degree achieved our purpose in effecting relaxation

of tension, which is essential in helping the boy come to grips with his problems. We believe, that a rigidly controlled environment tends to increase a boy's tension, and only serves to reinforce his battles and conflicts with society. The boys are always expecting the worst, and have therefore set up their defenses to ward you off in self protection. It is when you succeed in breaking down the need for the use of defenses, that the way is cleared for the more positive approach. It does not necessarily mean that a sympathetic approach by itself is the nucleus for the treatment. It does, however, pave the way for the kind of relationships which are favorable to a more constructive experience.

You cannot treat symptoms successfully. There is no single method of dealing with the boy who runs away, with the boy who won't attend school, or with the boy who persists in fighting. The cogent factor is the driving force symbolized in the behavior. We all know only too well the pitfalls of the old practice of forcing adherence through regimentation and rigid control. Such practices are superficial and only serve to store up energies for the opportune time when they are released with a vengeance. When the boys come to realize that sympathetic ears await their story, and can observe consistent administration in their behalf, they gradually learn to use the environment constructively. In this respect, they must feel your regard for them as individuals. Impersonal relationship means for them indifference. When the boys bring matters to your attention, however trivial they may seem, it is important that you evidence interest through action. Otherwise they will interpret it as rejection. It does not matter so much whether their requests are granted, so long as they get the feeling that you are genuine in your treatment of them.

We recognize the many disturbing elements in the lives of the boys who come to Youth House for care. We realize the failures in their home situations and the unhealthy environment of the communities from which they come. These conditions are not conducive to healthy growth. Yet we must come to grips with the end

results. In so doing we are at least in a position to strengthen the boys' convictions and faith in society, at a time when a friendly hand may mean much to them. It may seem that we are placing too much emphasis on what takes place in the temporary period of detention. We feel, however -- and our experience bears out our convictions -- that some changed concepts of the adult and authority can be achieved even in a short period, if the environment is properly organized.

By their willingness to work with us, the boys show that they are impressed with our benevolent authority. Many people believe that because a boy at Youth House has freedom of movement he is allowed to do anything he pleases without being punished, and consequently acquires no sense of authority. Of course that is not our experience and practice. We do hold a boy responsible for his actions but we share that responsibility with him. In this way, the boy gets a sense of authority without the use of punitive measures. Furthermore, this kind of respect for authority is wholesome, for it impresses the boy with our concern about his behavior, and our interest in helping him. We find that as our program is developed, most of the boys do learn to function within acceptable bounds.

If we are to help the boy adapt himself to the Youth House program, we must differentiate and understand the motivating forces in his behavior. With many of the boys it is a matter of developing positive social concepts in living per se. Their thinking and attitudes have been adversely affected by the general mores in the respective communities of which they have become a part. It is for this reason that we see so much confusion in the lives of these boys. They find it difficult to reconcile what has become accepted behavior in their localities with that which society in general expects of them. For these boys the Youth House experience can at least offer the beginning of a better understanding of their relationship to the community.

We find a great many of the boys have never had the opportunity to establish positive relationships at home. Some have no home, while with others the parents are too pre-occupied with themselves or their situations to lend support to their children. These problems require coordinated community effort to correct. We must come to grips with the end-products of these unhappy social situations. In working with these boys we have had to keep in mind that they haven't had the opportunity to learn through elders who might wisely guide and direct them. As a result, they have taken on attitudes of indifference, which for many of them is one of appearing hard and calloused. It is for this reason that we have to extend ourselves to get them to actually believe we have a sincere interest in their welfare. Once we break through this outer wall, we find these boys can be very responsive.

Another very important factor in the lives of these boys is the absence of a well balanced sense of security normally provided through the home. As a result, they resort to artificial measures of bolstering themselves - by association with gangs, and through acquisition and use of many types of weapons. We have noted in many of the boys, who have come to Youth House because of carrying guns or other weapons, that there was no evident thought of aggression. Nevertheless we realize the serious aspects of this kind of behavior. The outlook will be more promising if ways and means can be devised for these boys to get a sense of achievement in socially accepted ways. Peculiar as it may seem, many of the boys who come to Youth House on serious charges, are the very ones to make the most unexpectedly good adjustment.

One of the most dramatic demonstrations of a hitherto unrevealed potential capacity for positive conforming behavior was evidenced in a boy sent to Youth House with a record of aggressive, destructive, non-conforming behavior. There have been numerous similar situations in our experience at Youth House, but few affording so striking an example.

This 14 year old boy came to us following a second arrest, charged with burglary, accompanied by wanton destruction. In his previous arrest he had been guilty of violently assaulting a woman and robbing her. An institutional commitment was ordered but was not carried out since the authorities of the institution feared that acceptance of this boy entailed too great a risk, in view of his previous record of marked aggression. However, from the time of his arrival at Youth House, this boy made a consistent and sustained satisfactory adjustment, both to the staff and to the other boys. In addition, he soon gave evidence of a spontaneous attempt at re-orientation of his attitudes towards society. He told us he couldn't think of Youth House as a Detention Home, but rather preferred to view it as a Club Home for Boys. He volunteered to assist in the performance of chores, and showed further evidence of constructive thinking in his formulation of plans whereby he and other boys like himself might derive the maximum benefit from a stay at Youth House. Additional evidence of this re-orientation was afforded by his request for religious instruction, in which he showed a sustained, sincere, interest when it was made available to him. Because of the difficulties previously mentioned in connection with achieving proper institutional placement, this boy's stay at Youth House was somewhat longer than is usually the case. From his statements, it was quite apparent he was pleasantly surprised at our humane reception of him. This had an important bearing on his change in attitude. He manifested an increasingly strong awareness that there existed adults capable of a sincere interest in him as an individual, despite the fact that he had run afoul of the law and had attacked society. This made quite an impression on him, for he told us he had found good in others, as well as in himself. As a result of the demonstrable, sustained change in this boy's behavior pattern, the Court vacated the previous commitment and found it possible to restore him to the community with a degree of confidence.

Subsequently, this boy was returned to Youth House for non-attendance at school. Once again he made a most satisfactory adjustment, re-emphasizing his awareness of our interest in him and his desire to make something of himself so that we could be "proud of him." We found that the boy was full of anxiety because of his mother having to support him, while he was doing nothing to contribute to his maintenance. While absent from school he secured his birth certificate for the purpose of getting working papers that would permit him to work as a messenger after school. This information was substantiated by the mother who also stated that "the boy had been everything you would want in a boy at home." It was apparent she had pointed out persistently to the boy the sacrifices she was making to maintain a home and to support him. This phase of her relationship with the boy was discussed with her for the purpose of giving her a better understanding of his struggles. When she expressed great interest in having the boy return to her home, the Court granted the request in continued confidence. Soon after leaving, the boy sent the following letter to the Executive Director.

> "I am writing to thank you for all you have done for me, and I want you to know I will never forget.
>
> I am going to school and be that scientist, thanks to you and Judge ----. Tell the boys and the staff I send my regards especially to Mrs. R. ----. (Children's Supervisor)
>
> I forgot Judge ---- address so will you write him for me? thank you. Sir I was wondering if I could come to council meeting one Friday? Will you write and let me know."

BOYS' YOUTH HOUSE COUNCIL

The inauguration of the House Council has proven to be a very important step toward cementing good feeling among the boys and in developing a spirit of cooperation with the staff. It has brought the boys closer to the administration by affording them the opportunity to discuss, plan, and to participate in the formulation of procedures which affect their stay in the House.

The Council has started about three months after the House was opened. Its formation was initiated by the boys who suggested setting up a patrol. After several meetings the Council came into being.

We started out with eight members, arbitrarily selected by self appointed leaders. It was soon agreed that we should follow a democratic procedure by permitting all of the residents to vote for their representatives. With growing interest in the value of the Council, the boys suggested that membership be increased to twelve, and then to sixteen, its present number. A chairman and vice-chairman chosen by the Council are the only officers, and they serve as ex-officio officers of all committees.

The original purposes set forth by the Council were to "participate in keeping the premises clean; to preserve the structure; to assist in supervision of the living quarters; and to interpret to newcomers what the House is trying to do for them." From this simple start, the House Council discussions in meetings have grown in proportion since the boys now show interest in talking about practically all phases of the operation of the House, as well as a variety of matters relating to their welfare.

From the inception of the Council, the Executive Director has met with the boys once a week. He has found these sessions most illuminating and instructive for both the boys and the administration. As a result of many discussions with the boys, it became quite obvious that they resented the staff picking boys to serve as monitors. They felt that boys so selected exercised responsibility through force, or the threat of force. They also implied that monitors were selected because of their ability to use strong arm methods. They further contended that an elected representative has the confidence of the group who selected him, and that we therefore could more hopefully look forward to the boys' support. In recognition of this request, the monitorial system was abolished. The staff,

as well as members of the Board of Education system, have adopted the principle of using the elected members of the Council for assignment to various functions. The boys have responded to this arrangement with a great deal of enthusiasm. They have accepted it as one evidence of the administration's desire to work with them. In practice, we believe that this procedure has reduced many problems which heretofore existed because of the clash between Council members and monitors. As the boys put it, "if we are to have a Council, let's use it."

The House Council should not be confused with self government. Relationship of the Council to the other boys and to the staff is one of participation. The administration provides the forum whereby the boys have an opportunity to discuss any phase of operation or rules which affect their conduct in the House. It offers them a free exchange of ideas, as well as an opportunity to support the endeavors of the supervisory staff. It enables them, as representatives of the resident body, to reflect the thinking of the group and assume leadership in carrying out various assignments. The boys have no authority other than the recognition accorded them by the boys as their representatives, and by the administration as reflecting the group's aspirations. Council meetings contribute to the Educational Program by providing a medium through which to inculcate in the boys the basic philosophy of the operation of the House. Such meetings also aid in clarifying for the boys their relationship to the Court and its practices, and many other questions relating to their welfare.

We feel that one of the outstanding accomplishments of the Council is its readiness to report to the Director the names of the boys who apparently do not adapt themselves to House procedures. Council members have become imbued with the thought of the administration--that the boy who does not conform may not be able to do so because of disturbances within himself. In this way the Council now understands why we have asked them to refrain from punitive measures to gain cooperation of the group. They have become impressed with the working rela-

tionship between themselves and the administration. Of principal value is their rejection of the old idea that if you report a boy you are a "rat" or a "squealer." They have learned from experience that the administration desires to help the boy rather than to punish him. They will spontaneously advise the Director from week to week that certain boys they have reported, are doing better, or indicate discouragement that there has been no change in a particular boys' behavior. Very often, and for particular reasons, they will suggest transferring boys from one floor to another, as a means of helping in a boy's adjustment.

There is generally a good spirit of fellowship at the Council meetings. The boys will ask the Director to discuss the history, purpose, and operation of Youth House. Since Council membership changes so frequently, there is a constant need to re-emphasize the policies of the House. Sometimes within a period of eight days, as many as twenty to twenty five boys will have served as representatives on the Council, because of boys leaving.

One of the major questions which is raised by the boys is that of retiring time. The older group particularly feel that going to bed between 9 and 9:30 P.M., is too early. Many of them will tell you they are in the habit of staying up until 1 and 2 A.M. The Director will then discuss with the boys what it means to get total rest through sleep, and the part it plays in body growth and recuperation. They listen very attentively with a good deal of earnestness. They are further impressed with the sincerity of the administration, when it is pointed out to them that the rules of the House have been developed after very careful thought in the interest of their welfare, and not just as arbitrary decisions.

We have used many meetings to analyze the numerous fights which occur and the implications of boys hitting one another. We have discussed at great length how sitting down and talking differences through, can be effective. This is a new concept for them. Many of them cannot comprehend it. At one of the meetings,

a boy stated that if he did that on his block, they would call him yellow and a coward, and no one would want to talk to him. Another stated that if a suggestion to sit down and talk things through were to be made, it should come from the bigger fellow, so that no aspersions could be cast on the smaller one. Despite the questioning attitude of the Council regarding this method of settling differences, members have gone to their floors and voluntarily appealed to the boys, individually, to refrain from fighting in the House. This is just one illustration of how the boys really try to lend themselves to direction and suggestion.

Discussions relating to Detention Homes in general are popular. There is general feelong among the boys that individual room arrangement, as at Youth House, is preferable to that of dormitories. They say it gives them a sense of privacy and that they can retire without interruption. Some thought that there should be two boys in the room so that it would not be so lonesome. One of the chairmen of the Council suggested that if he were operating Youth House he would remove the guards and the bars from the windows. This brought quite a laugh from the group. The boys then talked of not having locked doors. Some thought the temptation would be too great. Most of the boys were of the opinion that the boys awaiting final disposition by the Court would live up to their responsibility. On the other hand, they all agreed they could not blame the boy who had been committed to another institution for taking advantage of any opportunity to run away.

Many of the Council meetings are devoted to talks with the boys about the major institutions to which some of them are committed. Practically all of them take it for granted that the commitment is a measure of retribution and punishment. This points up the need for resourceful thinking on how better to prepare these boys for acceptance of the commitment as a positive step in their rehabilitation.

The experience of the House Council meetings emphasizes the need for a very comprehensive educational program. Most of the boys are quite bewildered as to their position in society. Their dilemma apparently stems from uncertainty as to what is expected of them, and from their distrust of society's willingness to understand and help them. They do not know what direction they want to take, and for that matter, are quite uncertain as to what life holds out to them. They are, however, quite certain about what they don't like. Midst this confusion, much remains to be done to reconcile the divergent, disrupting elements in their growing process.

In addition to the regular weekly meeting of the Council with the Executive Director, there are three committees -- Tour, Reception and Recreation -- which meet weekly with other members of the staff.

THE TOUR COMMITTEE is made up of six Council Members: The chairman and vice-chairman of the Council, and one Council member selected from each of the four dormitory floors. They meet weekly with the Assistant Director for an inspection of the promises. Their findings and observations are recorded, and copies made available for the boys. In this way we have brought about greater cooperation on the part of all the boys in preserving the structure of the House. In one instance when the committee found the walls of the main reception room marked up, they asked, and were given permission, to paint the room. On other occasions the committee has recruited volunteers to assist in similar work. Furthermore, the committee has pointed out from time to time, to the administration, what it feels has been neglected in the proper maintenance and repair of the building.

THE RECEPTION COMMITTEE is made up of ten Council members: The chairman and vice-chairman of the council, and two Council members from each of the four dormitory floors. On visiting days, they receive the visitors, usher them to the reception room, and then call for and escort the boys to their visitors.

These boys wear arm bands to identify them as the hosts. There is real competition among the boys to serve on this committee, as they all consider it a privilege. It is very interesting to observe how these boys spruce up at such times, in order to make a good impression. They take great pride in seeing to it that the names of the Council membership are posted on the House Council bulletin board so that visitors can see their names prominently on display.

THE RECREATION COMMITTEE is made up of six Council members: The chairman and vice-chairman of the Council, and one Council member from each of the four dormitory floors. This is a new committee which got under way only a short time ago. They meet weekly with the Group Work Director to discuss group work problems and activity plans. The boys have already made a number of suggestions as to what they would like to see incorporated in the group work program.

ADMISSIONS

In analyzing the Youth House admissions for the past year, we find that we have been able to satisfactorily work with about 90% of the boys. While all these boys present some problems, particularly in the initial period of adjustment, we have managed in varying degrees to gain their acceptance of the Youth House program. Some respond very quickly, while others are a little slower in their adaptation. Yet despite the brief period of stay, we have noted some very interesting modifications of behavior for the better in many of these boys.

We have not been very successful with about 10% of the boys referred to Youth House for care. In this grouping we have the aggressive boy; those seriously disturbed; the youngster from 7 to 10, who needs nursery type of care; boys remanded to Youth House to await an opening at Bellevue Hospital; and confirmed homosexuals.

In the aggressive boy, we have one whose lack of volitional control over his assaultive and destructive impulses is a threat to his own well being, as well

as that of others. He may be labeled a recalcitrant, psychopath, or what not, but the fact remains that his personality disturbances are of a very serious nature, and we have not been able to absorb him successfully into the program.

Many of the boys are so seriously disturbed as to require hospital facility for their care. Of this group, some are ultimately found to be psychotic; others, though not psychotic, will talk of suicide or present such varying degrees of depression and other serious behavior manifestations as to require a closely guarded type of supervision.

Among a group of youngsters, very infantile in character, varying in age from 7 to 10 years, we have a nucleus of boys who just cannot be fitted into the Youth House program. They are very disruptive and unresponsive to any and all efforts to assist in their adaptation. They can be quieted only through a nursery type of program, and therefore cause a considerable strain on the staff to contain them in the House. Since we have been so unsuccessful with these tots, we wonder if some other form of placement, specially geared for their needs, would not be more desirable.

Very often boys are referred to Youth House to await transfer to Bellevue Hospital. Since it is evident from the nature of the boys' problems that they require hospital observation and care, we seriously question the advisability of sending them to Youth House. We are not geared to serve as a substitute for a psychiatric hospital. Generally these boys are very disturbed, and are in need of greater supervision and care than we are prepared to give them. As a result, they either suffer through the pressures of the group, or become a seriously disturbing element in the House situation.

The practice of remanding confirmed homosexuals to Youth House warrants further inquiry and examination. These boys either become the objects of, or the instigators of sex assaults. Their placement at Youth House is therefore a most

difficult one, and at best we are not set up to cope successfully with their problems. Our experiences with them have been, to say the least, most unhappy ones. We must face this problem realistically and recognize the fact that these boys are sick, and therefore should be placed where they can get more individualized care in keeping with their needs.

There is a general belief among many people that since Youth House is a Detention Home for temporary care of boys, it should be ready to absorb all Court referrals irrespective of the personal problems presented by the boys. A moment's thought, however, will demonstrate that no program can be sufficiently inclusive for such a purpose. It is also suggested that for the boys requiring maximum security, we should set aside part of the facilities for segregation. It is further argued that Youth House is not a treatment center and therefore should not concern itself with treatment possibilities. These points of issue raise some very interesting questions as to what the province of a Detention Home should be and by what standards it should operate.

It is quite evident from our experience that the personal problems of most of the boys referred to Youth House for care are generally far more serious than the deeds which bring about their arrest. For this reason we have to consider how the boys' problems are further affected by the detention experience. This can only be accomplished by first gaining a better understanding of the boy, and secondly by providing the means within the environment whereby the boy may find a healthy outlet for his feelings. The fact that a boy stays for a temporary period is really secondary; for whatever time he stays at the House, we must cope with his behavior and his needs.

We have endeavored throughout our year's operation of Youth House to make the detention experience as meaningful as possible for all of the boys referred for care. In recognition of their anxieties and apprehensions, we have sought to

allay their tension through a manipulation of the group living, school and leisure time activity, and by individual contact with social workers and other members of the staff. By this interest in the individual boy, and by the application of benevolent measure, we have been able to bring out more positive attitudes in many of the boys. For a great number, it has been a very revealing experience.

We realize it is no easy task in the temporary detention period to bring about modification of behavior in boys whose personal problems have been of long standing, and whose hostilities have become deeply rooted. It is for these reasons that we have centered our efforts on consistent, fair and just treatment of the boys. Contrary to belief among many people, these boys are very sensitive. In fact they are very suspicious of your motives. Therefore, in order to achieve our aims and purposes, we must adhere to a uniform and sustained treatment of the boys so as to leave no doubt as to our sincerity. Since we have already made a good beginning in reaching many of the boys, it would be most unwise to negate our efforts by adopting measures to control the few at the expense of the larger number. It seems preferable to preserve the Youth House program for the 90% or more of the boys who can profitably use it, and provide other facilities for those needing greater maximum security.

We are often asked how we segregate the obstreperous or recalcitrant boy. Many are astonished to hear that we do not have any segregation facilities. In this respect our position is clear. We make every effort to help the boy adapt himself to the House program. Deviations of behavior are treated with sympathetic understanding and every encouragement is given to the boy to help himself. For many, it is a new experience, and they are not slapped down at the first evidence of non-conformity. As a consequence, they become more responsive to our efforts. For the boys lacking the strength to mobilize sufficient positive energy to adapt to the House program, we have asked the Courts to relieve us of the

responsibility to further detain them. The continued presence of these boys in the House has invariably interfered with the real attempts at adjustment made by the greater majority of boys.

The many difficulties encountered in the administration of Youth House as a Detention Home emanate to a very great degree from the impact of boy upon boy. While we do not wish to minimize the strains upon staff to contain the boys in an orderly adaptation to the program, we have nevertheless found that our most serious problems arise out of the conflict of the boys with each other. In fact, many of the procedures and rules which have been set up in the House, have been promulgated for the purpose of protecting the boys from each other. Because of the tension of many of the boys, they are easily irritated and give way to fits of temper at the least provocation.

We have to accept with a degree of equanimity the fact that an unselected group of boys, unknown to each other, and thrown together, will present problems in most any setting. This is particularly true of Youth House where we have a concentration of boys with personality problems varying in degree from the apparently mild to the most serious type. The limited period of detention and the rapid turnover in population add to the difficulties of establishing better relations among the boys. Despite these handicaps we have succeeded in a large measure, through cooperation of the boys with us, in establishing a fairly good balance of control. However, the presence of boys whose personalities are considerably warped, does seriously menace the well being of the larger group. For the ultimate good of the greatest number, therefore, we strongly urge consideration of a system which would allow for a basis of selection.

CLINICAL SERVICE

In keeping with the original plans set forth for Youth House operation, the professional staff forms the pivotal unit for the direction of treatment as it

affects the boys' residence in the House. This staff now includes five trained psychiatric case workers, a qualified case work supervisor, a full time qualified psychologist and a part time psychiatrist.

SOCIAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT: The case work supervisor directs the functional operation of the Social Service Department. Reports of all admissions are cleared through her and in turn she makes the assignments to the case work staff. Similarly, the case work supervisor is the central figure through whom all information is cleared, both in and out of the agency. All final reports which are submitted to the Court are cleared through her. She is kept informed of the difficulties arising out of the boys' adjustment in the House. Accordingly, she is either called on to meet these situations directly, or confers with the workers regarding their methods of handling the problems. Together with the psychiatrist, she meets with the resident floor supervisors in weekly discussion to help them in their understanding of problems of the boys in the living situation.

THE CASE WORKER at Youth House has a multiple role. In addition to the highly developed diagnostic skills which are so essential in the short term contact with each boy, the case worker is called on to meet emergency situations among those boys whose behavior is disturbing to the orderly function of the House. In this way they are able to help the boy return to the group with greater control and stability. To achieve these results, and meet constantly varying episodes involving every type of personality, requires maximum ability in the application of technical skills.

We have also found it is important to establish some contact with every boy upon admission to the House, to provide a background of understanding should behavior difficulties arise. Our relationship with the boy is established the moment he sets foot in the House. He is made aware of the willingness on the part of the

staff to offer understanding and help. This also aids in alleviating and dissipating some of the anxiety which we see in so many of the boys when they face detention. Instead of presenting a rehearsed speech about the functions of the House, we have found it possible in group discussions, to give individual boys an opportunity to express their fears and trepidations as to what is ahead of them. We have learned the value of allowing the impact of the group to act as an exhaust valve for the particularly upset boy who would not otherwise voice his own aggressive attitude or his fears. Once one member of the group is free enough to start, the flood of spontaneous response that often follows is amazing. This also paves the way for the next step in our efforts to convince the boys of our desire to help them on an individual basis. For the boy who is to remain at Youth House over night or for a few days, there is no individual contact with the case worker, unless at this point it seems apparent that the boy is so disturbed as to warrant immediate help. These are often the boys who cry hysterically or show other signs of serious emotional disturbance. For these boys who are on remand for a period of at least five days, there is an individual contact with the case worker within 24 hours of their arrival. This forms the point of the initial intake study.

UPON ADMISSION of the majority of boys, there is practically no information available beyond the clearance facts stated in the petition and the length of time he is to remain in detention. The worker therefore has to depend completely on the boy's readiness to talk about himself and his problems. Despite the assurance which the boys are given regarding our interest, the worker is challenged with the need to prove this interest before he can win the confidence of the boy to the point where he is ready to reveal information about himself. Within this relationship the boy is encouraged to present that part of himself which feels fearful, discouraged, weak and unloved. This is in contrast to the outer aspect of "toughness" he may present in his other relationships, for it is within this aspect of himself that his anxiety lies. Furthermore, it offers

hope to the boys to understand their problems, see their potentialities, and evaluate their ability to mobilize their strength. The worker endeavors to bring this about in the initial interview as well as in subsequent contacts with the boy. Many of the boys meet every situation with antagonism and suspicion, since they have had few if any positive relationships in which they were accepted as individuals. In some boys the damage has gone so far as to be beyond our approach in the short time we are in contact with them. It is essential in such cases that the evaluation be made known to the Court, to assist them in making their plans for the boy. For many of the boys, on the other hand, the relationship with the case workers offers an outlet to which they respond very markedly. We then note the same positiveness in their attitudes towards all of the adults in the institution, despite their record of extremely aggressive behavior in the community. Such a boy's capacity to respond, and his ability to learn to use his strength in a constructive fashion, are also an important part of our report to the Court. It is such judgment by the case worker, in combination with pertinent, significant, observations of the boy submitted by the resident floor supervisor, the teachers, the nurse or recreation workers, which are presented to the Court as part of the facts about the boy.

We have developed three forms of reports to the Courts:

1. Limited Report
2. Social Service Study
3. Four-fold study which is a combination of social service, psychiatric, psychological and medical reports.

THE LIMITED REPORT is usually done on those boys who remain in the House for a period of about a week, and on whom, because of the limitations of staff time, it is not possible to do a full study. For this group we rely mainly on reports of the boy's adjustment in the House -- his response in the resident areas, to

school, to group relationships--and on evidence of any deviations observed throughout the House. If the case worker detects more serious disturbances in the boy, it may be suggested in the report that further study is indicated, and the Court may extend the remand for this purpose.

In those situations where the case worker decides that a psythiatric contact would be desirable because of the serious nature of the boy's problems, it is taken up with the case work supervisor for decision. The function of the social worker in these situations is a very important one in bringing to tho fore evidence of serious personality disturbance which might otherwise be overlooked --such as excessive withdrawal from the group, ideas of persecution which may be obscured by intense aggression, fears, etc.

IN THE FULL SOCIAL SERVICE STUDY, the worker evaluates the problems of the boy in relation to the delinquency charge which brings him to Youth House, the boy's attitude about his difficulties, combined with a picture of his behavior at Youth House. These findings are further augmented whenever possible by additional information secured from other agencies, together with facts derived from the parents. These very often help to clarify the nature of the boy's difficulties, and serve as an aid in understanding his delinquency and in dealing with the behavior he presents in his adjustment to Youth House.

IN THE FOUR-FOLD STUDY, the case worker, psychiatrist, psychologist and physician work together in clarifying the boy's difficulties. Often the probation officer's report is available at this time, to help in rounding out the picture of the boy's adjustment in the community as well as the situation in his home. Where a medical problem is involved, we consult with the physician. Often it is necessary to understand clearly the symptom the boy is complaining about to know how to deal with him when he refuses to use the gym or swimming pool, or when he frequently complains of aches and pains. We find in many cases that it is the boy's desire to get to the infirmary, so as to escape participating in

group activity or meeting the full impact of relationship with other boys. Very often boys will hatch up a host of reasons for clinical care so as to get a chance to take a trip to the hospital.

When a boy has gotten into difficulties on the resident floor, in school, or in recreational activities, he often succeeds by his repeated asocial behavior in antagonizing the person in charge. In order to make it possible for the boy to adjust in returning to his group, and to forestall a repetition of the behavior pattern, it becomes necessary for the case worker to confer with the staff in order to bring about a better understanding of the boy and his behavior. A significant case comes to mind in that of a boy of 10 years, who had a great need for acceptance by a mother person, since he had lost his own mother when she left home one evening and did not return. He later learned she had been set on fire in the street and was burned to death. This youngster by his behavior created many difficulties in his residence, to the point where the woman floor supervisor asked for his removal. When this supervisor was apprised of the boy's needs and got some understanding of his behavior, there was a marked change in her attitude toward the boy. As a result, the boy settled down and adjusted himself to the living situation and to the rest of the program. His strong attachment to the supervisor sustained him for the remainder of his stay in the House.

For those boys whose lives are often a series of marked deprivations, the meeting of simple and practical request is often important in conveying to him the social worker's real interest. Telephone calls to the home help the boy to meet internal pressures of anxiety. Often it is necessary to send for parents who are punishing the boy by not visiting. The boys who come from other institutions or do not have interested parents or relatives to visit them, are given free candy or clothing through the recommendations of the social worker. This helps considerably in eliminating the feeling that they are different from other boys, and removes the sense of isolation.

Many boys reveal their awareness of the meaning of the social worker's help. Frequently a boy will bring another youngster to the social worker with the comment, "He is my friend--you helped me with my troubles and he has the same trouble." At times it is startling to realize what insight these boys have into their situations. As an instance, a 10 year old boy talking to a newly admitted boy stated: "They treat us too nice here--that's why we have to fight with each other." On another occasion a group of boys discussing the problem of fighting among boys spontaneously announced that one boy, whose repeated non-conforming and aggressive behavior they had noticed, was "not Youth House material." For these boys to have overcome their feeling about "ratting" on a boy, and to have redirected their group allegiance by seeking help for one of their members on the basis of trust in adult authority, represents for many a totally new experience. The case workers' emphasis on helping boys to mobilize their strength, and use this in the adjustment experience within the House, despite their frequent lapses in non-conformity, becomes for many a very gratifying and enlightening process which their former living has not offered them.

The case worker spends a good deal of time in dealing with the problem of boys fighting with each other. Many of these boys come from neighborhoods where "gang" fighting has become the accepted cultural pattern, and where to avoid a fight is to be called "yellow". Helping such boys realize that control of their aggression is necessary as a part of adult adjustment, becomes a basic role for the case worker. Generalizations or moralistic lectures have little meaning to the boys. It is amazing, however, to observe their capacity to respond to a discussion of their role in maintaining the harmony of the House. They have real feeling about the possibility that their behavior may affect the continuation of the present philosophy of the House, and may force more constrictive handling upon those boys coming after them. They feel keenly the implication in the term "delinquent", or any other implication which emphasizes their involvement with the Court or non-acceptance by society. They accept the idea that they have

made a "mistake," and that they have strength within themselves in other areas of their personality to correct the tendency. These boys have shown their ability to develop an intense loyalty, even in the short stay, when they are allowed and encouraged to channelize their aggression in assuming responsibility and leadership. Such an outlet decreases their need to turn their aggression against authority, and aids them in accepting the adult as genuinely understanding. Thus the process of dissipating the inner forces which provoke development of abnormal aggressive drives is set in motion.

The social worker plays an important role as liaison between the boy and the Court. She keeps in close touch with the probation officer regarding plans for the boy, and is informed concerning steps the Court may already have taken in the boy's behalf. Often, with this information available, the worker is in a position to allay the boys' anxiety, since they seem always to be expecting the worst to happen.

The case worker also gives the boy an interpretation of the institution to which he is committed, with the purpose of further allaying his anxiety and fears as to what awaits him. Parents often seek out the social worker to unburden their minds on problems the boys present while in detention and afterwards. Many boys seek their own relationship spontaneously with adults. Often they can talk best at a moment of need, be it with the dietician when they work in the kitchen, or the custodian who is with them when they travel to and from the Court. It is this inclination to seek help in a moment of need, together with the staff's intense awareness of such need, which makes the coordinating process of the case worker important. For the boy it means that from the moment of arrival to the time he leaves, his experiences with adults, and more specifically with the case worker, is one of acceptance and understanding.

PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICE: The psychologist at Youth House provides the objective information which becomes an integral component of the complete study designed

to give a total picture of a personality pattern of the boy. He therefore serves two specific functions:

1. Screening of all boys who remain at Youth House for a period of at least five days.
2. The administration of individual psychological examinations.

1. SCREENING examinations are given to boys within 24-48 hours of their admission to Youth House. In these examinations the psychologist utilizes a combination of standardized psychological tests with a brief personal interview. This information serves to expedite the study of the boy and to meet whatever emergency might arise. It therefore serves three major purposes:

A. To secure a general picture of the boy, his general adjustment and emotional stability at the time of admission.

B. To secure clues from the data obtained which may suggest a need for further study of the boy.

C. An evaluation of the findings for evidence of

1. Emotional instability or tension
2. History of convulsive disorders, head injuries and sequalae
3. Inferior mental development
4. Speech disorders, tremors, tics, etc.
5. An estimate of the boy's intellective development and his level of educational achievement.

2. INDIVIDUAL PSYCHOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS are limited to those boys who have been referred for complete psychiatric study or in certain cases for special study because of suspected inferior mental development. For these boys, maximum use is made of a standard psychological test battery which includes tests of mental ability, educational achievement tests, personality tests, and special tests.

THE TESTS OF MENTAL ABILITY are used to secure indices of the boy's basic intellective capacity as well as of his intellective functioning. From a study of this data, the psychologist notes the following:

1. Basic intellectual ability
2. Apparent disturbance in intellective functioning because of emotional factors
3. Impairment in intellective functioning because of some possible organic condition.

THE EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT TESTS are administered for the purpose of ascertaining the boy's level of attainment in the basic school skills. From these examinations the psychologist indicates the following:

1. Educational disabilities
2. Degrees of education retardation
3. Ability to benefit from a remedial educational program
4. Ability to continue in a formal academic school program
5. Need for a non academic program

PERSONALITY TESTS are administered to implement the objective clinical investigation of a boy's behavior. These tests serve the following purpose:

1. To get an objective and dynamic picture of the personality of the boy on the current level
2. To seek out indicators of severe personality disturbances
3. To determine the boy's potential capacity to benefit from appropriate therapy
4. To reinforce the findings of the clinical diagnosis of the boy's personality picture

SPECIAL TESTS are administered to demonstrate the level of development of specific abilities or functions. Such tests include vocabulary development - of specific interest in cases of bi-lingual background or poor speech development; visual memory and gestalt drawings - for those boys where it is suspected that there may be inferior development or organic involvement.

WRITTEN REPORTS of all psychological examinations are made available to the Board of Education, to the clinical staff, and ultimately to the Court. Conferences with staff members are frequently held for the purpose of interpreting the test data so that it may be integrated in the overall plan of the boy being studied, or in special instances used to facilitate a boy's adjustment at Youth House.

PSYCHIATRIC SERVICE: The psychiatrist of Youth House serves three specific functions:

1. Individual examination of boys
2. Consultation Service
3. Conducting seminars for case work staff, members of the Board of Education and children's supervisors.

1. INDIVIDUAL EXAMINATION OF BOYS: Because of the fact that the psychiatrist's services are available only twenty hours a week, the number of such examinations is necessarily limited and confined to those cases which are most urgent. On the basis of these diagnostic examinations, written reports are submitted in which the boy's behavior pattern is evaluated in terms of dynamic significance. The need for specific therapeutic measures or complementary diagnostic procedures are also indicated.

A great deal of preliminary information is pooled and organized in the case work department before a boy is seen by the psychiatrist. This includes information obtained directly from parents, relatives or guardians, reports from other agencies; probation officers; as well as observations by the psychologist, teachers, supervisors, recreation workers, etc. This provides an unusually rich background of objective information which greatly facilitates an appraisal of the boys' personality traits and potentials.

Occasionally examinations must be performed when most of the information is lacking because an emergent situation has arisen. Nevertheless, it is in this realm that some of the most vital work is done.

All referrals for the psychiatric examination of selected boys are made by the case work supervisor after clearance through her department. In the largest number of cases the request comes from the Courts.

In all their contacts with the boys, the case workers are continually alert for

those symptoms and behavior patterns which indicate the need for formal psychiatric study. In addition, the case work department receives reports from the educational, supervisory and recreational staffs which may detect behavior patterns in boys indicating the need for more detailed personality study by the psychiatrist.

2. CONSULTATION SERVICE: The availability of the psychiatrist for consultation has made it possible to bring to his attention acute behavior problems among the boys as soon as they are recognized. This prompt disposition of such problems has proven to be of great advantage to the emotional health of the individual boy. It is therefore of the utmost importance to us to be able to decide promptly - in very disturbed boys--whether the clinical picture represents some transient, relatively inconsequential reaction or whether it is an expression of some deeper, more malignant, psychopathological process that may necessitate prompt transfer to the psychiatric division of Bellevue Hospital. It is equally important in similar situations to know whether boys who make outstandingly poor initial adjustments, possess the basic personality potentials to warrant their continued participation in the House program.

Consultation service with members of the case work staff and others is not necessarily limited to emergent situations. In fact members of the staff frequently go to the psychiatrist for help in clarifying in their own minds the problems of a boy. In these situations, because of the lack of time, the psychiatrist is not in a position to conduct a formal examination of the boy. However, through consultation with the case worker, he aids in determining the nature of the boy's problems, and in developing the means whereby his adjustment may be facilitated without recourse to formal psychiatric examination.

3. SEMINARS: The psychiatrist participates in the regular weekly staff seminars at which case histories of boys examined by him are discussed by staff because of the informative diagnostic problems they present. These conferences are

conducted by the Executive Director and attended by the case work staff, psychologist, children's supervisors, the Principal, and members of the teaching staff of the Board of Education. Seminars are regularly conducted by the psychiatrist for the children's supervisory staff. The problems peculiar to their particularly intimate and continued relationship with the boys are discussed. Methods of approach and techniques are evolved at these meetings. The psychiatrist interprets the meaning of certain types of behavior, and the use boys make of their behavior to achieve their purposes. Through the experience of this in-service training program, the supervisors have developed greater facility for coping with group and individual problems of the boys.

The foregoing clinical service is made possible by the generous contribution of the endowed income of Lavanburg Corner House, of $25,000.00 yearly. This income has been made available and designated for this purpose by the Board of Directors of Lavanburg Corner House, in addition to the use of their building for the Youth House, without rental cost.

GROUP WORK PROGRAM

We are endeavoring to develop a group work program which will provide for a maximum of diversified participation. While we are encouraged with the strides thus far made in that direction, we have as yet not achieved the degree of integration we look forward to in the development of a well rounded program.

The department is made up of thirteen members, which include a group work director, eight recreation workers, covering athletics, (gym and swimming pool), game room, music, library, an art teacher in painting and drawing, two specialists in shop and crafts, and a locker room attendant.

GYMNASIUM: Semi-formal program is conducted in this area, which includes calisthenics, boxing, games of high and low organization, self testing stunts, etc. Good sportsmanship is stressed, as well as the importance of playing by the rules of the game.

SWIMMING POOL: The boys have responded very well to instruction, safety regulations and pool courtesy. They are taught to estimate the level of their own ability, and to develop respect for the potential dangers involved in trying to exceed those abilities. Swimming tests are set up by the American Red Cross and awards are made to the boys who pass the tests.

RECREATION ROOM: (Auditorium) Activity consists mostly of billiards, ping pong, checkers, playing cards, ring toss, shuffle board, monopoly, etc. Elimination and ladder tournaments are set up in various activities to maintain these interests.

MUSIC: Community sings and recordings are used to develop an appreciation for music. All the boys have their favorite bands and stellar musicians and are given a chance to discuss this interest. Entertainment programs with the boys participating are also being developed.

LIBRARY: In this area we are endeavoring to develop quiet activity, reading and discussions.

ARTS AND CRAFTS: Clay modeling has been a very successful activity and the boys have completed many projects. In addition, they set up recreation posters for the bulletin boards on their respective floors. Considerable interest is shown in drawing and painting.

Wood craft and hand craft are included in the program but its progress is being delayed because of the lack of personnel.

LOCKER ROOM ATTENDANT: We have found it necessary to assign a staff member to the group work department to supervise the locker room adjoining the gymnasium and swimming pool, as we have had some very unhappy experiences with the boys in this area.

The group staff feel that the boys have become increasingly aware of the

re-organization of the group work program and for the most part are accepting it. They look forward to helping the boys make constructive use of leisure time. The diversified program will permit the boys to select activities in which they feel most secure. In this way the boy may be further assisted in making his adjustment not only at Youth House but for whatever re-training program may have been selected for him when he leaves. The department is now in the process of developing a card file on each individual boy, covering such matters as attitude towards staff, attitude towards program, participation, etc. When fully developed, this information will be available to the case work department in rounding out the information regarding the boy's adjustment in the House.

DAY SCHOOL -- P.S. #407

The regular day school program is conducted under the auspices of the Board of Education with a staff of 14 people. The schedule covers eight official classes with official teachers, one reception teacher who receives all new boys, processes them for the school and gets them acquainted with the various school activities, two shop teachers, one gym teacher, one swimming instructor and the Principal of the school.

The school aim is to relax the boys, and the emphasis is on a sympathetic approach rather than on subject matter. Departmental changes have been minimized so that the official teacher meets his own class for practically all school subjects except gym, swimming and shop work. In this way, by meeting the boy often, the teacher gets to know him and understand him. Remedial work and discussions with reference to current events, the war, vocational guidance, etc., are the units for subject matter. Anecdotal records are kept by the teachers and are made part of the records for the use of the case workers.

Because of the newness of the Youth House project, it required a good deal of planning to bring about an integration of the Educational Division with the over all program of Youth House. This phase of our adjustment has been mastered to a

great degree so that we now have smoother function and closer collaboration between the school faculty and Youth House staff, with an ever growing spirit of cooperation in the interest of the boys under care.

The objectives of the School Education Program are as follows:

1. To foster more socially desirable attitudes in the boys.
2. To provide experiences and activities that give confidence and encouragement to each boy.
3. Provision of opportunities for boys who have abilities for expressional and manipulative activities.
4. To give to the boys a feeling that the teachers of P.S. #407 are their "big brothers" in whom they can confide and from whom they can receive guidance.

The characteristics of the Educational Program are as follows:

1. Socialization of activities.
2. Discussion of current, personal, and social problems.
3. In the classroom and in the assembly, units of instruction are utilized to stimulate the interest of the boys in the war effort, in the programs of the government and local community groups, and in the post war problems. In addition, problems of health, sanitation, housing, budgeting, and a variety of other subjects relating to the boys' welfare are centers of discussion.
4. Participation by pupils: Opportunities are created to develop in the boy social responsibility. The conduct of assembly periods, the management of class activities, as well as participation in the P. S. #407 publication, are some of the assignments leading to successful approaches in this effort.
5. Individualization of instruction and treatment: Remedial instruction in the reading and arithmetic skills constitute an integral part of the classroom instruction. Boys with special interest and ability in manual and art activities are given more opportunity in the shop and in the art room.

6. Physical education program: The gymnasium and swimming pool are utilized for game activities of a varied nature. Good sport attitudes are fostered and recognition is accorded those particularly competent in athletics and in swimming. Of significance is the large number of Junior Red Cross Certificates which have been awarded to the successful swimmers.

For the seriously disturbed boys, a sympathetic attitude has been evidenced towards them by the teachers. A more understanding approach to their conflicts and needs has resulted from a study of the significant data concerning them, made available by the clinical unit of Youth House, by information received from the schools previously attended by these boys, and through the teachers' attendance at clinical seminars.

We believe that while much has been accomplished in coordinating the work of the Board of Education with that of the general Youth House program, there is still need for greater exploration by the personnel of the school and of the Youth House staff, for the purpose of bringing about a still greater degree of integration of function in the interest and welfare of the boys under care.

We are most appreciative of the fine cooperation we have received from the personnel of the school system, and of the untiring efforts of Mr. Meyer J. Maren, Principal, in his organization of the school program. We are indebted to Dr. Benjamin B. Greenberg, Assistant Superintendent of Schools, who has kept in close touch with us, ever striving to improve the functional operation of the school and to harmonize the educational program with the overall plan of Youth House. We are also deeply grateful to Dr. Frank J. O'Brien, Assistant Superintendent of Schools, and to Dr. John E. Wade, Superintendent of Schools, who from the very beginning have been most helpful in the development of the educational program at Youth House.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

In keeping with Youth House objectives, due consideration has been given for providing the boys with Religious Services and spiritual guidance. It affords the boys an opportunity through their contact with the Chaplains to develop the moral concepts which are so essential to their well being.

Protestant and Catholic Services are held on Sundays and specified holidays. Particular significance is given to such holidays as Christmas, Easter, etc., when special Services are held. During these periods the House is decorated in keeping with the holiday, which gives the boys a feeling of festivity. This adds to the spirit and tone among the boys. For the Jewish boys, because of their limited number, individual arrangements are made for Religious Services.

We are indebted to the Catholic Archdiocese of New York for the help we have received from Reverand Charles J. Carroll, Catholic Chaplain assigned to Youth House. He hears Confessions and gives Religious instruction on Saturday evenings. In addition, through his daily visits, he gives individual attention where required. Father Carroll has also been of great assistance in successfully carrying out placement plans for many of the boys. Mass is held on Sunday mornings by four Priests who alternate in attendance.

We are grateful to the St. George's Church for their generous help in providing us with the assistance of Mr. Frederic Howard Meisel, a seminarian at General Theological Seminary of this City, who has been helpful as student Chaplain to the Protestant boys, and his associate Mr. Charles Henney of the Bronx Big Brother Movement, who have conducted the Religious Services for the Protestant boys each Sunday morning and on holidays.

COURT RELATIONSHIP

We have developed a most positive working relationship with the Court. It has perhaps been one of our outstanding accomplishments of this past year of service.

The Judges have shown a keen understanding of our problems and have been most helpful in the settling of situations. We, on the other hand, have endeavored to lend our assistance in every way possible, to carry out the purposes for which a boy is being detained and to give to the Court an objective evaluation of our experience. We believe that through this growing relationship we shall be able to mutually maximate the value of our efforts in the interest of the boy.

PROBATION SERVICE

Unlike the general belief which prevailed when Youth House was first opened -- that there would be an overlapping of function between the Probation Department of the Court and the case work staff of Youth House -- we have found that in actual practice the two services have complemented each other. There has been a most friendly and ready exchange of information between the probation officers and the Youth House staff. Youth House reports are submitted to the probation service and become part of the Probation officer's report. In particular situations, and for the purpose of working out plans for given boys, conferences are often held between the probation officers and the case work staff of Youth House. Through this spirit of cooperation we have a greater welding of interest which should prove of inestimable value in the welfare of the boys concerned.

MEDICAL SERVICE

The work of the medical department this past year has indeed been a most significant one. In this respect we are indebted to Dr. Aaron Silver, physician in charge, who has given generously of his time in following through on his twice daily visits, and the many emergencies which arise in the course of a day. We are equally grateful to the nurses who have assisted the physician in sustaining the high quality of medical service. We have been most fortunate in avoiding any outbreak of contagious disease. In this respect our careful admission examinations before a new boy is permitted contact with the general group, and early isolation of boys with suspicious complaints, has without question been a great factor in the control. It is our policy to hospitalize all acutely sick boys

at once and to seek consultation in all suspected cases. For this assistance we are indebted to the medical and administrative staffs at Bellevue Hospital for their prompt help. We are equally grateful to Dr. Mitchell of the Department of Health, who has given generously of his time and expert advice.

With the exception of those boys who were released on bond soon after admission, the boys have received a general physical examination, a report of which is sent to the Court. In addition, the two registered nurses who are on daily duty, each covering eight hour shifts, check all new admissions for contagion immediately upon arrival. They also make a daily inspection of the boys and check on reports submitted by the children's supervisors and other members of staff concerned with the daily lives of the children. In this way they serve as a clearance for referrals to the physician for those boys needing further follow-up and medical care. In addition, the head night supervisor covers the nursing requirements for emergencies arising during the night. (10 P.M. to 7 A.M.)

There are certain significant findings in the admission examinations as evidenced in 3641 instances of remedial defects. (Some of the boys had more than one defect.) While few of these disturbances were severe enough to necessitate putting the boys to bed, they were nevertheless of sufficient import to affect normal growth and development. In 85% of the abnormalities detected on admission, four defects were commonly noted:

1. 875 boys, 25.2%, were found to be 5% or more below the standard weight for age and height, the under nutrition varying from slight deviation from the expected weight to severe inanition with clinical evidence of vitamin deficiency.

2. 850 boys, 24.5%, were in need of dental care, varying from simple caries to chronic neglect. In addition, there were other boys who were in need of treatment for infected gums, malocclusion and missing teeth. Severe toothache has been a common and troublesome problem. Palliative measures have not always been successful. There is a very definite need for providing more adequate dental service.

3. 757 boys, 21.8%, were found to be in need of corrective glasses for errors of refraction. Many of these boys had glasses at one time or another, which had either been broken or lost, and never replaced. While most of them had been advised to obtain glasses on the basis of school examinations, they neglected to do so for reasons varying from the lack of funds, to reluctance to wearing glasses - a stigma of weakness to some of them.

4. 559 boys, 16.1%, had markedly enlarged and/or diseased tonsils, for which tonsillectomy was urgently needed.

Other defects while less numerous are sufficiently important: 197 boys, 5.7%, were in need of circumcision; 27 boys had a hernia. These, and various organic diseases enumerated in the statistical report, constitute a definite threat to the continued good health and adequate development of the boys at an age when every stimulus to healthy growth should be encouraged and every deterrent removed as speedily as possible.

90 boys, 2.6%, were referred to the hospital for in-patient service because of severe respiratory infections, skin disorders, urethral discharge, etc. (35% of these admissions were for apparent venereal conditions.) 190 boys, 5.5%, were referred for clinic consultation visits because of skin infections, fractures, eye, ear, nose and throat conditions, etc.

As we analyze our medical experience this past year, we find there is a need to further examine the practice of placing boys at Youth House immediately after their discharge from hospitals following acute illnesses, operations, or fractures necessitating the wearing of casts. All of these boys seem to be in need of convalescent and after-care. When they are returned to Youth House they are not ready for absorption into the general active program of the House. Our only alternative therefore is to place them in the infirmary where they are confined to bed for the most part -- thus seriously retarding a gradual return of these boys to full activity, according to their capacity. Furthermore, the boys

generally resent the restrictions on their activities in the infirmary, many of them precipitating some very troublesome situations there. It is not unusual for boys to lose 15 pounds in weight following operations. It would therefore seem wiser to give some thought to their placement in convalescent homes where the facilities would be more conducive to rapid recovery.

CHILDREN'S SUPERVISORS

House mothers or House parents are generally the backbone of child caring institutions. At Youth House they are known as the boys' supervisors. They are intimately concerned with the daily lives of the boys. They are with them when they rise, during meal times and when they go to bed. Personal hygiene, cleanliness of rooms and living quarters, and participation with the boys in quiet activity in the early evening hours is a daily routine. For the lonely boy or the disturbed boy, they fill the role of the substitute parent. By their experience, observation and treatment of the boy in the living situation, we get the initial start in setting into motion the individualized care of all boys. Very often the supervisors are the first to detect serious deviations in the behavior of the boys, which are brought to the attention of the clinical staff.

From the time Youth House was opened to the present, the key supervisors though scheduled for an eight hour working day, actually cover, because of a split shift, a spread of over 15 hours in each working day.

Experience has demonstrated that the demands upon the supervisors working with the boys in the living situation is one which calls for the utmost patience and understanding. It is for this reason that every effort should be made to reduce the stress on these personnel by establishing a straight working shift of eight hours. The additional cost of such an arrangement would be more than compensated for by the benefits to be derived from a staff better conditioned to carry out its responsibilities in relation to the boys.

MAINTENANCE

Like most institutions, we have had, and are still having the problem of getting maintenance help. As a result, we have not been able to maintain desirable standards of cleanliness and building repairs. At times our only saving grace has been the help received through voluntary assistance by the boys. They have been most eager to help. Here too, we have been handicapped in using the services of the boys to the fullest extent through lack of staff to supervise the work. We do hope when conditions permit, to have a work program for the boys where their participation in the building operation will be better organized, and from which the boys may also benefit from the work experience.

DINING ROOM OPERATION

We have endeavored to maintain an adequate diet for the boys, with meals served under pleasant conditions. Menus are set up by a qualified dietitian who is giving fullest consideration to a balanced diet. We have had several analyses made of our food service, with reports that it meets high standards. Our greatest critics have been the boys themselves. While from time to time we have them gripe about the food, they have for the most part been very pleased. Some of the boys just never seem to get enough food. Many of them have food fads, particularly emphasized in certain vegetables. As a rule they seem to reject anything new to them. Very often in discussions at Council meetings it is quite apparent that many of the boys view a good meal as one that contains plenty of hot dogs, bologna or ham sandwiches and soda waters.

As in the maintenance department, we are having our problems in getting staff, and when we do, it is a question of how long they will stay. Here too, we have had the voluntary assistance of the boys which has been most helpful.

COOPERATION

From the very beginning of the establishment of Youth House we have received the fullest cooperation from officials of the City Departments. We are indeed most

grateful to the men and women of the City Bureaus who have been closely associated with our project, for the way they have generously given of their time in helping us meet the many problems of organization and procedure.

POLICE DEPARTMENT: As our statistical report will indicate, the majority of admissions to Youth House are through the Police Department. In this respect the Police have been most understanding of our problems and have cooperated to the fullest extent. Of real importance has been their attitude in the handling of boys brought to Youth House. From the very beginning of our operation, our concepts of treatment of the boys were made known to the Police who have shown a growing acceptance of our position. They have responded with commendable interest and cooperation.

Particularly worthy of mention is the local ninth precinct station. They have shared with us the handling of many intricate problems. Their services are always in demand, particularly when there is a need of ambulances for boys to be taken to Bellevue Hospital. At all times we have received prompt and courteous action. We are especially indebted to Captain William Patton who has transmitted to his men his continued interest in the work of Youth House. On numerous occasions, on his time off, he has been a guest at the House Council meetings. This has given the boys a chance to raise many questions about their relationship to the Police. Of particular interest has been the boys' demand for permission to smoke at Youth House. In these discussions the boys have gotten a good deal of satisfaction from the opportunity to speak freely to the Captain and receive his good natured responses.

LIBRARY SERVICE: From the earliest inception of our organization, The New York Public Library has assigned a librarian who interests the boys in reading and devotes one evening a week to story telling. For those boys who have special reading inclinations, books are immediately made available for their use. We are most grateful to Mrs. Eleanor Nave, who by her most gracious efforts has

developed an interesting story telling program to which the boys look forward from week to week.

NOTE OF THANKS TO BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND STAFF

As one reviews the work of Youth House in the past year, it is quite evident that the Board of Directors and staff had much to do, and did it. In this respect we owe a great deal to these men and women who have loyally devoted themselves to administering the Youth House project. For their contribution we extend our heart-felt thanks.

Most any new project has its growing pains, and we believe that Youth House has had its full share of them. Fortunately, at Youth House the Board of Directors has shared with the staff its trials and its responsibilities. Together they have hewn a path through which we trust a more enlightened plan of care will continue to be developed in the interest of, and for the benefit of, all children in need of institutional placement.

CONCLUSION

In view of this past year's experience at Youth House, we are convinced that detention for whatever purpose and for whatever period, be it temporary or permanent, must take into consideration the need for a staff qualified by training and experience to understand, interpret and treat the behavior of the child in care.

It is also evident to us that a sympathetic and kindly approach to children held in detention is but one step in a broad program through which wise and intelligent care may be administered.

Integration of function and consistency of treatment by all staff concerned with the residence of a child is most essential for the successful operation of the Detention Home. The children are very quick to detect differences in staff attitudes and accordingly are adversely affected by it. On the other hand, they

gather strength through a well rounded and coordinated staff relationship.

We believe that the effectiveness of the Detention Home program is not predicated on punishment meted out for non-conformity, but rather on how well we apply ourselves to an understanding of the underlying motivation in the children's behavior, and by the institution of measures to help them gain a better balance of control and understanding of themselves. We are therefore convinced that external control gained in any other way is an achievement without the basic foundation for ultimate growth.

Children held in detention are affected in varying degrees by their incarceration. A good deal of mixed feeling is engendered by their separation from home, locality, friends and loved ones. Unless we are keyed to recognize its evidence, and prepared understandingly to treat with it, we are bound to further intensify the already existing problems of the child. It is for these reasons that we must avoid detaining children in temporary detention for protracted periods of time, since it serves to intensify anxieties which for many children may already be at a breaking point.

Despite the anti-social behavior which brings the boys to Youth House, we have felt that most of them are reaching out for that indefinable something which would help them find their niche for a happier and more fruitful life. That is why we must not dismiss as unimportant what happens to the boy in the temporary detention period by merely looking at it as a short time stay, and therefore of no significance. For many a boy it is a most critical experience. How it is handled, therefore,may have much to do in the shaping of his future.

We are convinced that, once a boy is committed to another institution, the transfer should immediately be made so as to facilitate the boy's coming to grips with the settling of his problems in the school selected for that purpose. We have noted serious changes of attitude in these boys when returned to Youth House.

They not only become a greater burden to themselves, but by their increased anxiety and resentment adversely affect other boys who are still awaiting disposition by the Court.

In conclusion, we believe the experience of Youth House has demonstrated the vital need for making use of the boy's time spent in detention as a start towards rehabilitation. For many of the boys it is the crossroads. Which direction they may take will in great measure be influenced by what happens to them from the time they are apprehended and placed in detention, to ultimate action by the Court. With respect to Youth House, we are satisfied that it has taken the step towards making the temporary detention period an experience for the ultimate good and welfare of the boy.

Respectfully submitted,

Frank J. Cohen,

Executive Director.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

APRIL 3, 1944 TO MARCH 31, 1945 - 363 DAYS

TOTAL ADMISSIONS: 3469

TOTAL NUMBER OF DAYS OF CARE: 42,923

AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION: 118

	ADMISSIONS	WHITE	NEGRO	OR.	PROTESTANT WHITE	PROTESTANT NEGRO	CATHOLIC WHITE	CATHOLIC NEGRO	HEBREW WHITE	HEBREW NEGRO	NO RELIGION LISTED WHITE	NO RELIGION LISTED NEGRO	OR.
1944													
APRIL	319	142	176	1	21	132	107	44	14	0	0	0	1
MAY	291	172	119	0	17	96	132	23	23	0	0	0	0
JUNE	287	135	152	0	17	112	112	40	6	0	0	0	0
JULY	185	86	99	0	14	80	68	19	4	0	0	0	0
AUGUST	282	144	138	0	20	96	117	37	7	0	0	5	0
SEPTEMBER	286	183	103	0	19	76	153	23	11	0	0	4	0
OCTOBER	347	208	139	0	20	99	175	34	14	0	0	5	0
NOVEMBER	292	178	114	0	25	76	144	33	10	0	0	4	0
DECEMBER	300	168	132	0	11	95	147	36	10	0	0	1	0
1945													
JANUARY	308	169	139	0	16	106	141	31	10	1	0	3	0
FEBRUARY	291	155	136	0	27	86	121	48	7	0	0	2	0
MARCH	281	153	128	0	15	85	124	40	12	0	0	5	0
TOTAL	3469	1893 54.6%	1575 45.4%	1	222 6.4%	1139 32.8%	1541 44.6%	408 11.8%	128 3.7%	1	0	29 .8%	1

*OR.--Oriental

REPEATERS

435 Boys - 12.5% at Youth House 2 times
(41 " " " " 3 "
(7 " 1.5% " " " 4 "
(3 " " " " 5 "
(1 " " " " 6 "

TOTAL 487 14 %

AGE GROUPS - ADMISSIONS

APRIL 3, 1944 TO MARCH 31, 1945

	MONTHLY ADMISSIONS	UN-KNOWN	AGES 7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1944												
APRIL	319	0	0	2	5	6	19	37	56	75	110	9
MAY	291	0	2	3	4	9	19	29	49	55	116	5
JUNE	287	0	0	0	4	8	16	17	30	77	125	10
JULY	185	0	1	1	5	8	10	23	24	36	74	3
AUGUST	282	1	0	1	4	9	25	21	33	74	70	44
SEPTEMBER	286	0	2	3	7	5	20	34	33	68	80	34
OCTOBER	347	0	0	3	3	9	30	25	51	86	121	19
NOVEMBER	292	0	0	2	8	3	20	23	33	72	121	10
DECEMBER	300	0	1	3	5	11	12	23	44	69	122	10
1945												
JANUARY	308	0	1	2	7	10	15	21	46	81	116	9
FEBRUARY	291	0	0	3	4	6	14	19	39	102	103	1
MARCH	281	0	0	3	5	8	15	32	47	65	106	0
TOTALS	3469	1	7	26	61	92	215	304	485	860	1264	154
			.9%		1.8%	2.7%	6.2%	8.8%	14%	24.8%	36.4%	4.4%

ANALYSIS OF SOURCE OF INTAKE

TOTAL ADMISSIONS (April 3, 1944 to March 31, 1945)----------3469

BROUGHT IN BY POLICE----------2118 (61.1%)

Remanded back to Youth House----------973 (46%)

Other dispositions----------1145 (54%)
(Not returned to Youth House)

REMANDED DIRECTLY BY COURT----------1306 (37.6%)
(Includes 81 boys from Truancy Court)

BROUGHT IN BY OTHER AGENCIES---------- 45 (1.3%)

ANALYSIS OF BOYS RELEASED ON BOND

TOTAL NUMBER OF BOYS RELEASED ON BOND----------486 (14%)

Total number returned to Youth House
after having been released on bond-----123 (25.3%)

Other dispositions----------363 (74.7%)
(Not returned to Youth House)

BOYS SENT BY YOUTH HOUSE TO BELLEVUE HOSPITAL, PSYCHIATRIC DIVISION

IN EMERGENCY----------41

YOUTH HOUSE

BOYS COMMITTED TO THE FOLLOWING INSTITUTIONS APRIL 3, 1944 TO MARCH 31, 1945--505 - 14.5%

Warwick	304
Lincoln Hall	112
Children's Village	19
Hawthorne School	15
Wiltwyck School	12
Berkshire Industrial Farms	8
Mt. Loretta	7
Letchworth Village	9
Dominican Convent	3
St. Agnes Convent	5
Brace Farms	6
Coxsackie	2
Little Flower Institute	1
Edwin Gould Foundation	1
Angel Guardian Home	1
	505

ANALYSIS OF LENGTH OF STAY OF BOYS AT YOUTH HOUSE AFTER COMMITMENT TO OTHER INSTITUTIONS

(INCLUDES 50 BOYS IN RESIDENCE AWAITING TRANSFER ON 3/31/45)

DAYS OF CARE	NUMBER OF BOYS	DAYS OF CARE	NUMBER OF BOYS
1 day or less	66	6 - 7 weeks	13
2 - 7 days	180	7 - 8 "	7
8 - 14 "	80	8 - 9 "	9
15 - 21 "	74	9 - 10 "	2
3 - 4 weeks	26	10 - 11 "	0
4 - 5 "	33	11 - 12 "	2
5 - 6 "	14	12 - 13 "	1

YOUTH HOUSE

ANALYSIS OF LENGTH OF STAY OF BOYS AT YOUTH HOUSE WHO WERE RETURNED TO THEIR HOMES.

APRIL 3, 1944 TO MARCH 31, 1944----------2899
IN RESIDENCE AWAITING DISPOSITION BY COURT 65

TOTAL NUMBER OF BOYS----------2964

DAYS OF CARE	NUMBER OF BOYS	DAYS OF CARE	NUMBER OF BOYS
1 day or less	827	10 - 11 weeks	2
2 - 7 days	770	11 - 12 "	2
8 - 14 "	713	12 - 13 "	1
15 - 21 "	300	13 - 14 "	0
3 - 4 weeks	138	14 - 15 "	1
4 - 5 "	96	15 - 16 "	2
5 - 6 "	62	16 - 17 "	1
6 - 7 "	26	17 - 18 "	0
7 - 8 "	9	18 - 19 "	0
8 - 9 "	7	19 - 20 "	0
9 - 10 "	6	20 - 21 "	1

ANALYSIS OF LENGTH OF STAY OF BOYS AT YOUTH HOUSE PRIOR TO COMMITMENT TO OTHER INSTITUTIONS

TOTAL----------505

DAYS OF CARE	NUMBER OF BOYS	DAYS OF CARE	NUMBER OF BOYS
1 day or less	136	7 - 8 weeks	12
2 - 7 days	97	8 - 9 "	8
8 - 14 "	91	9 - 10 "	3
15 - 21 "	57	10 - 11 "	3
3 - 4 weeks	31	13 - 14 "	1
4 - 5 "	32	15 - 16 "	3
5 - 6 "	15	23 - 24 "	1
6 - 7 "	15		

MEDICAL REPORT FOR APRIL 1944-45

Total Admissions		3469	
Total Sick Calls		7252	
Nurse	6129		
Physician	1123		
New Employee Examinations		302	
Employee Sick Calls		114	
Common Abnormalities Noted on Admission	3641		
Malnutrition (5% or more below standard average weight)		875	25.2%
Tonsils (enlarged and / or diseased)		559	16.1%
Teeth (one or more cavities noted)		854	24.5%
Vision (20/40 or worse)		757	21.8%
Phimosis (circumcision indicated)		197	
Urethral Discharge (venereal)		32	
Non-venereal Urological Disorders (varicocele, hydrocele undescended testicle, etc.		136	
Hernia		27	
Upper Respiratory Infections		125	
Skin and Scalp Disorders		79	
Heart Disease (actual or suspected)		77	
Total Infirmary Admissions		361	10.4%
Respiratory Infections	150		
Functional Complaints (no organic findings)	61		
Minor Injuries (sprains, bruises, etc.)	47		
Skin and Scalp disorders, local infections	47		
Digestive Disorders	43		
Post-Operative and other convalescents	10		
Epilepsy	3		
Total Hospital Admissions		90	2.6%
Urethral Discharge (venereal)	32		
Respiratory Infections (pneumonia, flu, etc.)	20		
Fractures	11		
Skin Disorders (ringworm, impetigo, scabies, etc.)	8		
Tonsillectomy	5		
Medical Observation (abdominal pain, etc.)	4		
Acute Appendicitis	3		
Urinary Bleeding	2		
Circumcision	2		
Traumatic Orchitis (kicked in testes)	1		
Mumps	1		
Acute Mastoiditis	1		
Total Clinical Consultation Visits		190	5.5%
Skin	54		
Fracture	43		
Dental	29		
Eye	16		
Medical	15		
Surgical	13		
Ear, Nose and Throat	13		
Urological	4		
Social Hygiene	2		
Physiotherapy	1		

Aaron Silver, M.D.

June 11, 1945

Miss Ethel H. Wise, Acting Chairman
Public Relations Committee
Youth House
331 East 12th Street
New York 3, N. Y.

Dear Miss Wise:

Your letter of June 5 to Dr. Will W. Alexander, Executive Director, Commission on Interracial Cooperation, has come to us, inasmuch as the Commission merged with this organization in February 1944.

Thank you very much for the copy of your first Annual Report, which will be brought to the attention of our Executive Directors upon their return to the city. I am sure that it will interest them.

Enclosed herewith is a pamphlet which will acquaint you with the background and program of the Southern Regional Council. If you would care to have sample copies of other publications of this organization, please let us know and we shall be glad to send them.

Sincerely yours,

Emily H. Clay

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YOUTH HOUSE
331 EAST 12TH STREET
NEW YORK 3, N. Y.
TELEPHONE ALGONQUIN 4-1350

FRANK J. COHEN
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

HENRY J. PALMIERI
ASSISTANT EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

June 5, 1945

Mr. Will W. Alexander, Exec. Director
Commission on Inter-Racial Cooperation
710 Standard Bldg.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Alexander:

I take pleasure in sending you under separate cover, the first Annual Report of Youth House. Since this is a new approach to the care of children in detention, it may be of interest to you.

If you would like extra copies for your associates, will you send us their names and I will be glad to communicate with them.

Sincerely yours,
Ethel H. Wise
Ethel H. Wise
Acting Chairman
Public Relations Committee

EHW:cs

May 28, 1956

Dr. Martin Deutsch, Director
Research Institute in Family Relations
Jewish Family Service
113 West 57th Street
New York, New York.

Dear Dr. Deutsch:

I will be happy to take part in the special symposium to be held at the meeting of the American Psychological Association in Chicago this September. Either Saturday the first or Monday the third will be a satisfactory date for me. May I assume that travel costs and expenses will be borne by your organization?

The subject which you will be considering is one which I have been more than mildly interested in for some time. The South just now offers an unparalleled opportunity for social scientists both to assist and to learn from large-scale social change. An opportunity of these dimensions probably will not recur in our time, and I am as anxious as you and your colleagues to forge more links between social scientists and community situations. The survey which you have just completed sounds most encouraging in this respect.

I shall look forward to hearing from you as to the exact date of the meeting. I would also appreciate your suggestions on the most desirable length and subject matter of my remarks.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director

HCF:mbo

Jewish Family Service

ARNOLD S. ASKIN, *President*
EDWARD B. BERMAS, *Vice-President*
MRS. MYRON S. FALK, JR., *Vice-President*
DR. JOSEPH P. MICHELSON, *Vice-President*
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SANFORD N. SHERMAN, *Assistant Executive Director*

FEDERATION OF JEWISH PHILANTHROPIES OF NEW YORK

113 WEST 57TH STREET, NEW YORK 19, N. Y. • *Telephone:* JUDSON 6-2900

May 23, 1956

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mr. Fleming:

I am chairman of the Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues Committee on Desegregation and Integration in the schools and would like to invite you to speak before a special symposium at the American Psychological Association in Chicago this September.

We are just completing a survey of southern social scientists research activities, attitudes and general thinking in relation to social psychological problems associated with desegregation. At the convention we will report the results of this survey to membership and make further plans as to the defining of the role of the social scientist in studying this issue. We would like very much to have a talk by a non-social scientist who is familiar with the problem as to where they feel social scientists could be most effective and useful in systematically researching this problem. Mr. John Popham of the New York Times strongly suggested you to us as he felt that you would make an especially significant contribution to our thinking and could bring us a good deal of organized information that is not necessarily readily available. We anticipate a few hundred social scientists interested in these problems to participate and would very much look forward to your contribution.

The meeting is scheduled for either Saturday, September 1st or Monday, September 3rd at the Hotel Sherman or Morrison. We will know this more definitely toward the middle of June.

Looking forward to hearing from you,

Sincerely,

Martin Deutsch

Martin Deutsch, Ph.D.
Director
Research Institute in Family Relations

MD:ml

July 25, 1956

Miss Marylin Licht
Jewish Family Service
113 West 57th Street
New York 19, New York

Dear Miss Licht:

Thank you for your letter advising me of the exact date and time of the SPSSI symposium. This gives me precisely the information I need.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director

HCF:mbo

Suspend Aug. 20

Jewish Family Service

ARNOLD S. ASKIN, *President*
EDWARD B. BERMAS, *Vice-President*
MRS. MYRON S. FALK, JR., *Vice-President*
DR. JOSEPH P. MICHELSON, *Vice-President*
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SANFORD N. SHERMAN, *Assistant Executive Director*

113 WEST 57TH STREET, NEW YORK 19, N. Y. • *Telephone:* JUDSON 6-2900

July 17, 1956

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, 3, Ga.

Dear Mr. Fleming:

I am writing to you in the absence of Dr. Deutsch who is on vacation during the month of July. We have just learned that the SPSSI symposium is scheduled for Saturday, September 1, from 11:00 to 12:00 in the Casino room of the Morrison. In asnswer to your inquiry concerning the amount of time to be consumed, you can be quite flexible here, about 40 on the talk and about 20 for questions - or whatever you feel appropriate to the content of your talk.

Hoping that this information is of some help to you, I am,

Sincerely,

Marylin Licht

Marylin Licht, Sec'y to
Dr. Deutsch

ml

AIRMAIL

August 8, 1956

Hotel Morrison
Chicago
Illinois

Gentlemen:

Please reserve a single room with bath or shower for the arrival of Mr. Harold C. Fleming, Friday, August 31. Mr. Fleming will be participating in the scheduled meeting of the American Psychological Association at your hotel.

Please confirm.

Cordially,

Sec'y to Mr. H. C. Fleming

Atlanta to Chicago - via Eastern

#100

Lv Atl	12:30	ar Chicago	3 PM	(return (fare
	6:50 PM		9:05 PM	($85.91
	4:00 A.M.		7:09 AM	($57.20

#100

Reservation made on 12:30 flight leaving Atlanta August 31. (Subject to possible change by August 20th or 21st)

71.55 incl tax

Reserved

Lv Atl 12:30 fl. #100 8/31 ar Chicago 3 PM

Lv Chic 11:15 PM fl #133 9/1 ar Atlanta 1:45 AM

pick up ticket - Monday, Aug. 27

AIRMAIL

September 18, 1956

Mr. Martin Deutsch
Jewish Family Service
113 West 57th Street
New York 19, N. Y.

Dear Martin:

As I wired you yesterday, the source for the enclosed AP story is a copyrighted article in the U. S. News and World Report. I doubt that the U. S. News will be amenable to running a dissenting statement by other psychologists, but maybe so. In any case the kind of summary of the evidence which you are undertaking to work up should get good enough play, and I will be prepared to make some recommendations along that line when I see you in New York next week. As agreed, I will call you Tuesday morning.

Meanwhile best regards.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director

HCF:mbo
Enc.
CC: Dr. Robert Lee
(Center for Human Relations
New York University
Washington Square, N.Y.)

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Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

63 Auburn Avenue N.E. Atlanta, Ga.

September 18, 1956

Mr. Martin Deutsch
Jewish Family Service
113 West 57th Street
New York, New York

McGurk views on racial traits in copyrighted article current U.S. News and World Report. Am sending AP story based thereon.

Harold

4

AIRMAIL

August 21, 1956

Dr. Martin Deutsch
Jewish Family Service
113 West 57th Street
New York 19, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Deutsch:

Thank you for your kind letter of August 6th which was awaiting me on my return to the office yesterday. Thirty-five or forty minutes should be quite ample for my comments and subsequent discussion. Please don't feel that I have been in any way disappointed by this time allotment, since I am a strong adherent of the view that noone less than a Demosthenes should speak for more than twenty minutes or so.

I shall be staying at the Morrison and will try to get in touch with you sometime Friday evening. I am looking forward to meeting you and to the session on Saturday.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director

HCF:mbo

June 26, 1956

Dr. Martin Deutsch, Director
Research Institute in Family Relations
Jewish Family Service
113 West 57th Street
New York 19, New York

Dear Dr. Deutsch:

Thank you for your letter of June 21st confirming your invitation to me to take part in the special symposium in September. I am sure that $100 will be ample to cover travel and other expenses incurred.

Your comments on the interests of the group are very helpful. When you write me about the date fixed for the symposium, I should appreciate it if you would give me some idea of the amount of time which I will be expected to consume.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director

HCF:mbo

Jewish Family Service

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SANFORD N. SHERMAN, *Assistant Executive Director*

113 WEST 57TH STREET, NEW YORK 19, N. Y. • *Telephone:* JUDSON 6-2900

June 21, 1956

Sus. 7-0169

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mr. Fleming:

We were very pleased to learn of your willingness to participate in the special symposium on desegregation and integration to be held at the Chicago meeting of the APA under the auspicies of the Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues. I delayed in replying to your letter as we had to check with our treasurer to determine if we had sufficient funds remaining this late in the academic year to cover your traveling costs and expenses. I am pleased to say that they have allowed us $100 for this purpose and I hope this will be satisfactory to you. We were very pleased to read in your letter that you too feel that the present situation in the south offers a great opportunity for social scientists to study and learn something about the processes of social change; and you were certainly correct in saying that an opportunity such as this probably will not recur in our time.

In your talk please feel free to speak to whatever content you feel is appropriate. In general our audience of social scientists would probably be interested in questions such as the possible roles of social scientists in regard to the desegregation issue and the feasibility of different types of action programs. They would like to know something about what is needed and what is possible as well as what might be the public reaction to a social action oriented program on the part of social scientists. We would like to know what the present situation in the south is, what regional differences exist, what problems are arising and what research programs are likely to be most effective. These are just questions that come to mind, and you should feel free to structure your talk as seems appropriate to you.

I shall look forward to meeting you in Chicago. In all probability I will be in Chicago about the 28th of August and will stay at the Hotel Sherman. I am sorry to say I do not as yet know the exact date of the symposium but will send you a notice as soon as it is published.

Sincerely,

Martin Deutsch

M. Deutsch, Director
Research Institute in
Family Relations

MD:ml

August 8, 1956

Dr. Martin Deutsch
Jewish Family Service
113 West 57th Street
New York 19, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Deutsch:

Mr. Fleming is presently on vacation and not due to return to the office until August 20th. Your letter will be brought to his attention at that time.

Unquestionably, Mr. Fleming will be happy to conform to the time schedule you suggest in your August 6th letter and will be in communication with you before the September 1st meeting to advise when he plans to arrive in Chicago.

Cordially,

Sec'y to Mr. H. C. Fleming

RECEIVED AUG 8 1956

Jewish Family Service

ARNOLD S. ASKIN, *President*
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113 WEST 57TH STREET, NEW YORK 19, N. Y. • *Telephone:* JUDSON 6-2900

August 6, 1956

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

I have just returned from vacation and have been going through our correspondence, and I see that while I was away my secretary wrote you to inform you of the time of the symposium. The program committee assigned us only one hour, and though the scheduled time runs into the noon hour, and we can therefore run overtime fifteen or twenty minutes, we have the problem of two short reports as well as a brief discussion in addition to your talk. I feel some embarrassment in writing this to you at this point, but my secretary was unfortunately too liberal in assigning to you the full scheduled hour for your talk and the ensuing discussion. I would suggest something like twenty to twenty-five minutes for your talk, and about fifteen minutes for questions.

I am sorry that these time restrictions have been imposed. The APA is a large organization and as a result a great many individual sessions have been scheduled for a relatively short time; hence many meetings cannot be given as much time as their participants and audience would wish.

Unfortunately, I am scheduled to chair another symposium immediately before our meeting, so I will be unable to meet you earlier on that Saturday morning. However, I do expect to be in Chicago on the day before, and if you are also there, please give me a call, so that we can get together. I expect to be at the Hotel Morrison. If you are unable to contact me, you might reach Dr. Harold Proshansky, who will be co-chairman of our meeting.

I am looking forward to meeting you in Chicago.

Sincerely,

Martin Deutsch

Martin Deutsch

MD:csh

File with Deutsch Corresp

SOCIAL SCIENCE AND SEGREGATION

By Harold C. Fleming

(A speech delivered to the Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues, American Psychological Association Convention, Chicago, September 1, 1956)

It is heartening to me, as a Southerner working in the difficult field of race relations, to know that a group like the SPSSI is seeking ways in which it can make a practical contribution to the social transition confronting the South.

I very much hope that through the efforts of this group new channels of cooperation will be opened. We have long needed a more active working partnership between the social scientists and the practitioners -- and I use "practitioner" in its broadest sense, to include not only professional intergroup workers, but also leaders of voluntary organizations and public officials who are concerned with human relations. Today, the need for such a partnership in the field of race relations is desperate.

My own area of activity is the South. But there is no such thing as a "Southern" race problem in the sense that its causes and effects are neatly bounded by the Mason-Dixon Line. In ways that I need not spell out to you, Negro-white relations in the South are perhaps the most critical domestic challenge this nation faces. And whatever the final outcome, it will be achieved in a national rather than a merely sectional context.

What is needed is a mobilization of all the constructive forces the United States can muster to make the transition to a desegregated society as speedily, effectively, and harmoniously as possible. Unhappily, no such mobilization has taken place. On the contrary, it is the forces that are determined either to prevent integration, or failing that to see that it is accomplished at the greatest social cost, that have been doing the mobilizing.

THE SOUTH IN THE LAST TWO YEARS

Without attempting a detailed summary of the developments of the last two years, I should like to give you briefly my notion of what has happened:

First, there is the too-often neglected success story. In the Border States and those at the outer layer of the South, desegregation is making heartening progress. There have been a few flare-ups, but on the whole the experience has been smooth and orderly.

In the lower South, however, the climate of opinion with respect to desegregation has steadily worsened. Outmoded political arrangements, coupled with the Negro's lack of political power and prestige, have invited exploitation of the public's fears, anxieties, and prejudices. The instruments of government and social control have been largely directed to enforcing the segregation orthodoxy and punishing dissenters. White Citizens Councils and other resistance movements have fed and mobilized this emotionalism. They now claim more than half-a-million members. The myth of racial inferiority has been revived and propagated with considerable effectiveness. National opinion seems, at least for the moment, to be in a state of uncertainty and confusion. On the other hand, Southern Negroes are showing a dignity and determination of purpose -- as, for example, in Montgomery -- which commanded respect even from those who most bitterly oppose them.

POLITICIZATION

In short, since the Supreme Court handed down its school decision in May 1954, the issues surrounding desegregation have become almost exclusively the property of politicians and folk orators on both sides of the debate. What is worse, some of our most intelligent leadership seems to have resigned itself to this state of affairs. The prevailing attitude is that we are

confronted here with dark, atavistic passions so deeply rooted in the human breast -- or at least the Southern breast -- that they are inaccessible to any kind of rational consideration. Hence the conclusion that the whole unpleasant business must somehow be resolved by incantation, imprecation, breast-beating, and other primitive rituals. Time -- time, in and of itself -- is also assumed to have magical properties. How much time, and who is to make use of it for what purposes, are questions that are seldom entertained.

There are those "realists" who argue that the political arena and the marketplace are the only natural and proper forums for social questions such as this. But this comfortable realism overlooks the fact that Negroes are not proportionately included in the political process or proportionately influential in the marketplace. It also fails to recognize that the archaic political systems of the South were conceived in white supremacy and dedicated to the proposition that men must not be equal.

The same realists would be appalled if, given analagous circumstances, other problems of human behavior were relegated so freely to the political sphere. Despite the enlightenment of our age, for example, juvenile delinquency is a rampant problem on the American scene. Certainly we are far from applying what knowledge we have to its elimination. But there is widespread understanding that juvenile delinquency is not merely a manifestation of original sin; that it is a social problem, subject to cause and effect, and not to be left exclusively to the police and penal authorities.

There are other more pertinent examples of highly charged social issues that have come to be regarded in a more mature fashion. Venereal disease, for instance, which only a few years ago could not be discussed above a whisper. Mental illness -- and its converse mental health -- furnish another instructive precedent. I am not equating these issues with the segregation controversy.

I mean only that these also are public issues that have been obscured by a cloud of irrationality and emotionalism, but in recent years something of the cooly scientific attitude toward them has permeated the national consciousness; a sufficiently thoughtful climate of opinion has been generated to make possible sound public policy and procedures in these fields.

SOCIAL SCIENCES

A similar job is urgently called for in the field of race relations. As an antidote to the emotionalism that now governs, we need the dispassionate diagnosis and prescription which the scientific method affords. Here lies a great opportunity for the social sciences to gain added maturity and to stake out new claims to leadership in the life of our nation.

If the intellectual leadership is not assumed by the social scientists, it will most certainly be exercised by others far less qualified. For willy nilly, the process of social change is under way in the Southern and Border states. The mass media have already expended on it some millions of words and some miles of film, much of it interpretation and analysis. Self-styled authorities have sprung up on every hand. The air is thick with psuedo-psychology, psuedo-sociology, psuedo-anthropology, and the rest.

We are told, for example, that desegregation inevitably produces tension and conflict; that the inclusion of Negroes in schools and other public institutions can only mean debased standards; that Negroes have never produced a civilization worthy of the name. The discredited doctrine of inherent racial differences in intelligence and character is enjoying wide new currency. It may seem to you that these misconceptions were decisively disposed of long ago; I can only reply that they are not dead yet in the popular mind. Nor are they limited to the South. Many non-Southerners have absorbed elements of these cornpone theories.

Meanwhile, I get the impression from many social scientists that until

some body of social theory is magnificently vindicated, they consider it rash and improper to involve themselves by word or deed in the practical situation.

I hasten to add that there are others who have been willing to take the risks of involvement, and they have made a valuable contribution. Let me mention only a few instances in which I have had the good fortune to cooperate:

(1) The study of bi-racial education in the United States which came to be called the "Ashmore Project" and was sponsored by the Fund for the Advancement of Education. This was an exciting example of collaboration by scholars and non-scholars across the country. Included were social scientists from various disciplines, experts on constitutional law, race relations practitioners, and, as director and author of the overall report, a journalist. The result was a series of books and articles that had wide distribution and influence.

(2) The Southern Regional Council, under a grant from the Fund for the Republic, has been seeking to establish strong, professionally staffed human relations agencies in each of the twelve Southern states. A major part of this task is to acquaint the lay boards and staff members of these groups with effective organizational and program techniques. Under the direction of John Hope II of Fisk University a team of social scientists was assembled to serve as consultants to the state organizations. This consultant program has been in effect for less than a year, but it has already proved extremely valuable, not only for the state groups, but I think for the consultants themselves. We hope to be able to extend this service in the coming months to national organizations operating in the South, to local agencies, and to such official bodies as school boards.

(3) Finally, I might mention as another example of collaboration the Southern Regional Council's fact-finding program. With the assistance of

social scientists and others throughout the region we are collecting detailed information on Negro suffrage, pro-segregation movements, and the race relations aspects of industry and labor unions. These findings will be related statistically to county data on population characteristics, income, education, farm tenancy, urbanization, and the like. The results will be released in popularly written reports, through the press and the other public media.

These few examples of social scientists' participation in Southern action programs are not exhaustive, but they come uncomfortably close to being so. It is only fair to recognize here that it is not often possible for the individual social scientist to will himself into such activities. Group planning and financing are necessary. Moreover, some faculty members are unable to do all they might wish because of their vulnerability to official or social penalties.

QUESTIONS

Nevertheless, a great deal of practical inquiry and application is needed. I should like very briefly to raise some of the questions about which we in the human relations field know far too little.

First, there is the whole broad area of opinion, opinion-making, and opinion-measurement. I realize that much work has been done in this field. But how can the theory that has resulted be applied specifically to the Southern racial scene? It is evident, for example, that white Southerners, like other Americans, identify with various reference groups and opinion leaders, some of which heighten racial prejudice and some of which diminish it. What factors influence these identifications? Are there social action techniques through which the favorable identifications can be strengthened?

There is a great lack of meaningful opinion or attitude measurement in this field. The little that has been done has been of the crude yes-or-no variety -- and as might have been predicted the results have invariably shown

that most white Southerners prefer segregation. But the gradations in intensity of these attitudes and their significance for predicting behavior in specific situations have been almost wholly neglected.

Closely related is the question of how self-interest is perceived. In this complex modern society, there are many conflicting claims on self-interest. The white South has an increasing number of such conflicts -- legal, economic, religious, cultural -- as it seeks to maintain segregation in opposition to other values. The question is how to heighten the public perception of favorable claims on self-interest in contrast to the unfavorable. Along these line, I believe, lies the greatest promise for an ultimate solution.

All of these considerations are closely bound up with the question of communication. In this day of universal television, radio, and mass circulation periodicals, intergroup activity still uses mainly the horse-and-buggy techniques of tract and pamphlet and goodwill slogan. And I might add that the urgently needed messages of social science are transmitted in highly specialized journals of small circulation -- and for good measure are coded so that no one outside the profession will suspect them of having practical implications.

- - - -

I have perhaps dwelt too heavily on those areas where official resistance to desegregation is the rule. There are also the states and communities where desegregation is in process or in early prospect. There, school authorities and others are grappling with complex questions of policy and procedure -- for example, "gradual" versus "across-the-board" changes in racial patterns. What can we tell them about the effects of varying techniques of desegregation under varying circumstances? And who is available, on what terms, to consult with them on these and other questions?

This is only the sketchiest suggestion of the kind of questions that are being dealt with today by laymen, mainly without the benefit of social science findings and insights. I am aware that it is easy for me, as a non-social scientist, to view with alarm and urge you and your colleagues to find the remedies. I realize that there are professional problems involved -- the problem of public relations, the problem of maintaining scientific standards, the problem of too much diversion from fundamental research, the problem of financing the efforts called for.

I can only say that a process of social change of these dimensions is not likely to recur in our time. In fact, what we do or fail to do now may determine whether we will continue to have a society in which change is possible through the democratic process.

* * * *

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WESTERN UNION

TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

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P NB624 NL PD=NEW YORK NY 20= 1956 SEP 20 PM 10 22

HAROLD FLEMING=

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL RM 432 63 AUBURN AVE

NORTHEAST ATLA=

AT 8 O'CLOCK THURSDAY EVENING WILL HAVE MEETING OF GROUP OF PROMINENT SOCIAL SCIENTISTS IMPORTANT FOR YOU TO BE HERE THEN IF AT ALL POSSIBLE=

MARTY=.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

File w/ Deutsch corresp.

Columbia University
in the City of New York
NEW YORK 27, N. Y.
DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY

September 28, 1956

Dear Colleague:

In consultation with a group of psychologists and sociologists in New York, I have prepared the accompanying statement regarding alleged racial differences in innate intelligence. This was done in response to several requests, among others from the Executive Secretary of the American Psychological Association, the President of SPSSI, the Chairman of SPSSI's Committee on Desegregation, and the City Editor of the Washington Post. The immediate reasons for these requests included the article by McGurk in U.S. News and World Report for September 21, 1956, entitled "A Scientist's Report on Race Differences," and the Washington hearings on the effects of desegregation.

We believe that a statement of the kind which is enclosed should receive some useful publicity. Would you be willing to sign the statement? You would of course be doing so in your individual capacity, and your university or other affiliations would be indicated for identification purposes only. The statement would not appear under the auspices of the APA, SPSSI, or any other organization, but would be presented over the signatures of a fairly small group of individuals whose opinions, we believe, would be taken very seriously. It goes without saying that I am writing you in my individual capacity and not as a representative of any organization, nor of Columbia University.

Mr. Don J. Hager, of the American Jewish Congress, has kindly offered to take responsibility for the task of collecting the necessary signatures. Would you, therefore, if you are willing to sign, please send him immediately a telegram collect at 15 East 84th Street, New York 28, or telephone him collect at Trafalgar 9-4500. Thank you in advance for your cooperation in what seems to us to be a most important undertaking.

Yours cordially,

Otto Klineberg

Otto Klineberg

OK;pc

In connection with the process of school desegregation and the difficulties with which it has been accompanied in certain areas, the question has again arisen as to the existence of innate differences in intelligence between Negroes and Whites. The present statement is directed to that question. Those who have signed it are not on this occasion taking sides with regard to the problem of desegregation as a whole, nor with the manner or the rapidity with which it should be accomplished. They are for the moment concerned only with the facts and conclusions accepted by scientists with regard to racial comparisons in inborn intellectual capacity.

A number of years ago, at a time when Nazi race theories were receiving much publicity, several scientific organizations placed themselves on record as opposed to the conclusion that race was a determiner of innate psychological characteristics; their position was that no such relationship had ever been scientifically demonstrated. These organizations included, among others, the American Anthropological Association (in 1939) and the Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues, a division of the American Psychological Association (in 1938). More recently (in 1950) a group of distinguished social scientists meeting in Unesco House in Paris issued a Statement on Race which reads in part as follows:

> Whatever classification the anthropoligist makes of man, he never includes mental characteristics as part of those classifications. It is now generally recognized that intelligence tests do not in themselves enable us to differentiate safely between what is due to innate capacity and what is the result of environmental influences, training and education. Wherever it has been possible to make allowances for differences in environmental opportunities, the tests have shown essential similarity in mental characters among all human groups. In short, given similar degrees of cultural opportunity to realize their potentialities, the average achievement of the members of each ethnic group is about the same.

Two years later an equally distinguished assembly of geneticists and physical anthropologists, also meeting in Paris, pointed out that:

> The scientific material available to us at present does not justify the conclusion that inherited genetic differences are a major factor in producing the differences between the cultures and cultural achievements of different peoples or groups. It does indicate, on the contrary, that a major factor in explaining such differences is the cultural experience which each group has undergone.

In 1953, a Statement submitted to the United States Supreme Court by more than thirty American social scientists, included the following:

> The available scientific evidence indicates that much, perhaps all, of the observable differences among various racial and national groups may be adequately explained in terms of environmental differences. . . .
> It seems clear, therefore, that fears based on the assumption of innate racial differences in intelligence are not well founded.

These statements still stand, and in our judgment represent the consensus among experts who have studied this question as objectively and as scientifically as is at present possible. We know of no new research which would reverse these conclusions.

Those few specialists who take a different position usually do so on two major grounds. The first is that Negro-White differences in intelligence test scores persist even when the two groups are "equated" for social and educational opportunities. To this we would point out that such "equation" is exceedingly difficult to achieve, since the opportunities related to test performance are by no means easy to assess in quantitative terms. We do know that the intelligence quotients of Southern Negro children improve markedly after a period of years in the schools available to them in New York or Philadelphia.

In the second place, it has been argued that the differences in I.Q. persist

even when "noncultural questions" are used. We would deny the possibility of devising a "noncultural" test in the light of our present understanding of the problem.

In the early days of testing, many psychologists believed that the elimination of the handicap due to language was equivalent to eliminating the influence of culture in general. One psychologist, for example, Professor Florence L. Goodenough of the University of Minnesota, devised a performance test consisting in "Drawing a Man". She regarded this test as "culture-free". Many investigators have made use of this test, and they have been able to demonstrate that, contrary to the earlier view, the results are indeed affected by many aspects of previous experience. Professor Goodenough herself has now recognized this fact, and very honestly and courageously points out her former error. Writing with Dale B. Harris on "Studies in the psychology of children's drawings" in the Psychological Bulletin for September, 1950, she expresses the opinion that: "the search for a culture-free test, whether of intelligence, artistic ability, personal-social characteristics, or any other measurable trait is illusory." She goes on to state that her own earlier study "is certainly no exception to the rule" and adds, "The writer hereby apologizes for it."

No one can deny that at the present time the intellectual achievement of American Negro children, particularly those who come from segregated schools, is lower on the average than that of White children, nor that a reasonable amount of time must elapse before the gap can be closed. We would interpret the difference in terms of the whole pattern of educational opportunities

associated with the social environment, and which may affect both the physical and mental development of the child. Even those few scholars, however who prefer an explanation in terms of race, indicate that there is overlapping between the two racial groups. Overlapping is usually defined technically as the percentage in one group which is superior in test scores to the median or average score obtained by the other. In every comparison with which we are familiar in this field there is some degree of overlapping. This means more than that some Negro children do better than some White children. It means that some Negro children do better than the average White child, in spite of all the handicaps to which the former have in the past been subjected.

The conclusion is inescapable that any decision to use differences in the average achievement of the two racial groups as a basis for classifying in advance any individual child, Negro or White, is scientifically unjustified.

October 2, 1956.

October 24, 1956

Mr. Martin Deutsch
465 West End Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Marty:

I am a long time writing you about your much appreciated activities and hospitality when I was in New York. But I haven't been idle in the field of our common interest. Two things of current note:

1. I think I have sold the idea of a major wire service series on the social sciences and segregation. I should know within a few days whether it is to be done. If it is, I will want your best advice on what persons in the New York area might best be interviewed - including advice on which ones would be most tolerant of the simplification of their remarks into newspaper language. You will be hearing from me on this soon.

2. Morris Rubin, Editor of The Progressive magazine is considering the idea of an article on race and intelligence. (He was inspired by Benjamin Fine's story on the statement by Klineberg et.al.) He may want to solicit a signed article by some expert in the field. I suggested that, if so, he write you. You might be willing to undertake the piece yourself, or you might want to line up somebody for the job. Either way, I figured you were the key man.

I hope to see you and your nice wife soon.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director

HCF:mbo

P.S. I haven't forgotten that I was to supply you with an annotated list of southern social scientists. This I will do soon.

January 11, 1957

Mr. Martin Deutsch
465 West End Avenue
New York 24, New York

Dear Marty:

Thanks for your informative letter, with the welcome news that the SPSSI Committee will be publishing through Public Affairs Pamphlets. This makes good sense to me, and your description of the projected pamphlet sounds excellent.

I've been cudgelling my brain for possible sources of money for your coordinating conference, without any notable results. Have you made any estimate of what such a conference would cost? I can at least keep pushing the idea with such philanthropoids as I know. Often this process of attrition pays off in the end.

I expect to be in New York the next-to-last week in February and will give you a call. Meanwhile all the best to you and Cyn.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director

HCF/eab

465 West End Ave.
New York 24, N. Y.

December 31, 1956

Mr. Harold Fleming, Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

As you see from the enclosed carbon, we'll be publishing via a Public Affairs Pamphlet. The committee felt this was best, and we are now preparing the manuscript.

I had a long talk with Oscar Cohen. He certainly is a nice guy, but frankly there's a quality about people who work in this area that can be a little disturbing. I told Cohen about the pamphlet and he hinted very strongly that they would be interested in publishing it and that they could give more space and a lot of other advantages over Public Affairs. I told him we would discuss the advantages and disadvantages of the two organizations for publication at our next meeting, and a few days later Stewart called me up, kind of concerned, as he heard through some tortuous grapevine that we were going to do it through ADL! Anyhow, it's rather amusing, and you can see what way we finally decided.

Oscar did promise to raise for us from ADL and a few similar organizations $12-1500 for us to carry on some of our activities. We thought the bulk of this money could be used for covering part of the expenses for trips to the South for the consulting we discussed the last time you were here. This is for the purpose, as we understand it, of leading seminars or panels on problems of desegregation. In addition, we were going to use some of the money so some of our people could spend time as consultants on research projects either in the North or South. Incidentally, I have never heard from the woman you thought would be writing to us about the southern discussion groups.

You might be interested in knowing that we've initiated some activity toward the production of a semi-technical documentary to focus on how desegregation looks to the individual Negro and white child when he experiences it for the first time.

We are still plugging for money for a conference to communicate and coordinate research being done on problems of desegregation, and we keep hitting no money. If you have any suggestions or money, a letter by return mail will be appreciated.

Over the phone you promised me additional names of souther social scientists and the specific projects they're working on, and I would still appreciate this.

In the meantime, have a nice New Year, and Cyn sends her regards too.

Marty

465 West End Ave.
New York 24, N. Y.

December 31, 1956

Mr. Maxwell S. Stewart, Editor
Public Affairs Pamphlets
22 East 38th St.
New York 16, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Stewart:

As I indicated to you on the telephone before the holidays, the SPSSI Committee on Desegregation decided that the material it is interested in publishing can appropriately be done in a Public Affairs pamphlet. We have been in the process of organizing our subcommittee to work directly on the pamphlet; hence this confirming letter is a bit delayed. Dr. Frank Patterson, Professor of Education at NYU, Washington Square, is chairman of the committee, and he will be responsible for coordinating it with you.

Our plan for the organization of the pamphlet is to divide it into five or six subject areas. In general, they will follow along the line that you and I discussed. We are inviting two recognized specialists in each area to write a succinct over-view of their area, each coming to nine or ten pages. Our committee will then take this material, shorten it or add to it, comment on it, and write a few parallel pages of suggestions for modification. We hope to arrive at this stage by April first at the latest. Then our committee would get together for a number of intensive conferences with an appropriate writer from your organization in order to help condense it to the required maximum length. We would then review it for technical accuracy, sending the manuscript to other SPSSI members for their quick opinions. I would look forward to its being ready for publication sometime toward the end of June, and feel that a real effort should bemmade to have it out no later than the first of August so that it will have the opportunity to influence the school desegregation situation before the beginning of the fall term.

To reiterate: we conceive of the pamphlet as a kind of primer on desegregation for teachers. Its purposes would be to deal with problems of intelligence, intelligence testing and test achievement, and minority group scholastic retardation, but primarily to focus on the psychological and educational problems of the child and of the teacher in the newly integrated classroom. The attempt will be to point out what kinds of problems can be anticipated, what some of the causes are, what some of the possible alternatives are and have been in handling them, and how a community or school might evaluate them in the larger social and educational context.

Dr. Patterson will be contacting you sometime in January, and if you have any questions or suggestions, please feel free to get in touch with him or me. In the meantime, we at SPSSI are looking forward to this cooperative effort and to publishing our material as a Public Affairs Pamphlet.

Sincerely yours,

Martin Deutsch, Chairman

MD/cj
cc: Dr. Frank Patterson

File w/ Deutsch

REVISED CONDENSED PROGRAM

for the

SIXTY-FOURTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

of the

AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

August 30 – September 5, 1956

Chicago, Illinois

February 11, 1954

Mrs. John W. Dixon, Jr.
805 Legion Drive
Covington, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Dixon:

I have your letter, which came to us on February 6th, asking that we enter your subscription for NEW SOUTH and enclosing $1.00.

I am sorry to have to write you that a subscription to NEW SOUTH is $1.50 and that since the Council's budget is limited we cannot in these days of high costs, have either free mailing lists or free materials, much as we would like to. I will, therefore, enter your subscription for the time covered by the dollar and hope you will want to continue.

As for the issues covering the school segregation cases, some five or six have dealt with this matter. I am enclosing a copy of our publications list which gives a short bit about each issue. You will note the two pamphlets, "Questions and Answers - The Schools and the Courts, and "A Checklist For Your Local Schools" listed therein. We will give prompt attention to any order for these materials.

Sincerely,

Katherine Stoney,
Secretary-Treasurer

ks
encl.

805 Legion Drive
Covington, Georgia
January 28, 1954

RECEIVED
FEB 6
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George Mitchell, Director
Southern Regional Council
Wesley Memorial Building
63 Auburn Ave, Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Please enter my name for a one year subscription to "New South". I understand that at least one issue has been devoted to the school segregation question. Will you please send me any back issues that deal with this subject?

Yours truly,
Mrs. John W. Dixon, Jr.

$1.00
PD.

January 13, 1955

Dr. J. Curtis Dixon
Southern Education Foundation
811 Cyprus Street, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Curtis:

I have been meaning for some time to add my words of praise to the many others you must have received for your speech before the SACSC. It was a magnificent job of drawing together the significant elements in the school situation today and presenting them in a balanced, persuasive fashion.

Guy Wells tells me that the speech will be reprinted by the Association. When and if it is available in reprint form we should very much like to get hold of a few copies.

Warm regards.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director

HCF/rnf

February 4, 1957

The Honorable Charles C. Diggs, Jr.
Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

In reference to your request of January 30, we are sending you a copy of our news release of January 7th, pertaining to bus desegregation in Southern cities. The names of these cities were obtained from our files of newspaper clippings and similar sources. In each instance the current seating patterns were checked by phone or mail with an individual in the cities mentioned. There may well be other Southern cities in this category which have not been called to our attention.

At least one city, Chattanooga, has desegregated its buses since the time of the enclosed release.

If we can be of further help please call on us.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony

PA/eab
Encl.

CHARLES C. DIGGS, JR.
13TH DISTRICT, MICHIGAN

DETROIT OFFICE:
671 MACK AVENUE
TEMPLE 3-4100

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

COMMITTEES:
INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS
VETERANS' AFFAIRS

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
1239 NEW HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
NATIONAL 8-3120
EXTENSION 329 OR 1706

DELIVERED FEB 1 1957

January 30, 1957

Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

I am very interested in obtaining a copy of the spot survey conducted by the Southern Regional Council and the statement you subsequently issued concerning the Southern cities which have abolished compulsory segregation on local buses.

If this material is available, I would appreciate your kindness in sending copies to me at my Washington office.

Thank you very much for your interest in this matter.

Very sincerely yours,

Charles C. Diggs, Jr.

CHARLES C. DIGGS, JR.
Member of Congress

December 3, 1956

The Honorable Charles C. Diggs, Jr.
The House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Diggs:

This will acknowledge your letter of November 28th.

The memo "Registration of Negro Voters in Alabama in 1954" was, as you may know, prepared by Professor James A. Pierce, Alabama State College in Montgomery. The field work on which it was based was done some time ago before the Southern Regional Council's current survey of Negro suffrage was begun. Mr. Pierce sent it to us simply as background which we might find useful in assessing current conditions. As to making use of the conclusions presented in this memo, I suggest that you correspond with Professor Pierce.

This Council undertook a quick survey beginning early last Summer. This project was a part of our general fact-finding program. We secured the cooperation of some one qualified person in each state - generally a social scientist connected with one of the colleges - who assumed the responsibility for collecting such figures as were available on Negro registration and other relevant information. The methods used vary widely from state to state. In several cases registration figures, by race, were available from the offices of Secretaries of State. In other cases such figures were obtained from the offices of local registrars. And in still other cases figures were based on estimates arrived at on interviewing knowledgeable persons in the counties concerned.

The object of our study was to bring up-to-date, as best we could in a short time, earlier studies of the status of Negro voters in the South. Because of the limitations of the study, we were not able to undertake detailed documentation of specific instances of discrimination. Rather we had to be concerned with getting the general picture. Therefore, I doubt that the results of our survey would provide estimates of a conclusive

enough nature to serve the purpose that you mention in your letter.

We are now putting together the findings from the various states and hope to have soon a report on the region which may be given public release. As soon as the report is prepared, I shall see that you receive a copy.

I am enclosing material which describes briefly the structure and functions of the Southern Regional Council and its affiliates in the several Southern states.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director

HCF:mbo
Enc.
Toward the South of the Future

CHARLES C. DIGGS, JR.
13TH DISTRICT, MICHIGAN

DETROIT OFFICE:
671 MACK AVENUE
TEMPLE 3-4100

Mrs Dickolled by phone
12-3-56

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

COMMITTEES:
INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS
VETERANS' AFFAIRS

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
1239 NEW HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
NATIONAL 8-3120
EXTENSION 329 OR 1706

November 28, 1956

Mr. R. C. Fleming
7 Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue-N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

I have just been provided with a copy of an excellent syllabus on the "Registration of Negro Voters in Alabama in 1954". This material can be invaluable in substantiating the absolute necessity of the right to vote. It can also be of equal aid in challenging the voting of members of Congress on January 3rd who represent areas which prohibit or restrict Negroes from voting through intimidation or illegal methods.

It is my understanding that you are in a position to answer the following questions. I am interested in similar analyses for other Southern states. Pursuant to this objective may I prevail upon you for the following information?

1. Are there groups in other states comparable to the Association with which you are indentified? If so, how may they be contacted?

2. What procedure did you follow in conducting your research?
   Time involved?
   Cost?
   Method of financing
   Cooperation (or lack of it) from appropriate public officials?

3. If similar analyses are not available from other states who would you suggest contacting for such purposes? Under what circumstances whould you be in such a position?

4. Do you have supplemental material to bring your syllabus up to date? If not, when do you expect same?

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives

OFFICIAL BUSINESS—FREE

DETROIT
NOV 28
12 PM
1956
MICH.

Mr. R. C. Fleming
November 28, 1956

Thanking you in advance for this and any other information at your earliest convenience, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Charles C. Diggs, Jr.

CHARLES C. DIGGS, JR.
Member of Congress

RECEIVED JUN 27 1957

X24 Quincy Pl., N. W.
Washington, D. C.
June 25, 1957

Mr. Harold C. Fleming, Director
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Fleming:

I learn of you through our Evening Star Newspaper. I admire the good work you and your Council are doing. I have a very important message for the people of our Southland from God Almighty! The same being in line with your work.

I am sending you and your Council twenty copies of this message, hoping you will be able to distribute them widely. I would love to come and go from city to city and from State to State and proclaim the message, but I am not able to do so. The work is very urging as the work of retribution has already begun - even several years ago when we had successive droughts and ten hurricanes in one year!

Sincerely yours,

John W. Dennis

John W. Dennis

P. S. If you would like more copies, please let me know.

J.W.D.

Enclosed you will find two copies. Thanks, the rest will follow.

TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE IN GENERAL

AMERICAN PEOPLE OF THE SOUTHLAND
IN PARTICULAR

"For their wickedness has come before me." Jonah, Chapter 1, Verse 2, the Bible.

The above sentence was pronounced by the God of Heaven against Nineveh, a city of more than one hundred twenty thousand people. While they were builders of a great city, they did not know their right hand from their left hand, and certainly did not know God. So, judgment was pronounced upon them.

For the past ten years, there have been signs in the sky, such as the bear, the emblem of the Columbians, the Cross, and the German Swastika. All these, and more. By whom were they sent? By the God of Heaven. Why were they sent? Because of the wickedness of the people. Where did they appear? Over the Southland, all except the bear, which appeared over Washington, D. C. Now, the Southland is in open rebellion, and now, her sins have gone up before God, and God is raining down destruction upon them! He will not stay His hand unless they repent and turn to Him. Think not that you can resist His will. It is hard for you to kick against the pricks. For twenty years I have tried to bring these and other things to the attention of the people and our Government, and I have evidence of the facts. Now, if you will cease and quit like men and turn to God, He will spare you and bless you as He did the people of Nineveh. Think not that you can restore an old order of things which God has destroyed, or perpetuate one He will destroy.

I hope and pray you may find peace and happiness.

I must not fail to mention the ominous sign that appeared in the sky November 21st, 1955, at 5:00 o'clock P.M. The State of Virginia appeared to be covered with blood-red clouds, a reminder that Virginia was bathed in blood in the 1860's, and that she was embarking on the same course again. In the center of the clouds there appeared the word "CONFEDERATE" in capital letters. This may have been seen by thousands of persons.

I solemnly affirm, if the people of our Southland persist in the way they are going, they will be more damnable than the people of Nineveh! We have in our day the highest degree of learning, an unknown number of preachers, ministers and religious teachers, and countless churches and missions. The people of Nineveh had none of these. The Lord Jesus said; "They that believe shall be saved, and he that believeth not shall be damned."

What doth the Lord require of thee but to love mercy, do justly, and to walk humbly before the Lord?

I pray that there might be a sincere turning to God by the whole people to the saving of yourselves and your country.

A servant of the Most High God,

John W. Dennis
24 Quincy Place, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

May, 1957.

September 15, 1958

The Diners' Club
Dupont Circle Building
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

Enclosed is an application for membership in the Diners' Club for Mr. Harold C. Fleming, director of the Southern Regional Council. If this application and the ensuing services prove satisfactory - as we are sure they will - we would like to arrange such membership for the other six members of the staff who travel.

The Council maintains air travel credit service through Eastern Air Lines, as well as the usual rail and telephone credit services. Active bank accounts are maintained with the Citizens Trust Company and the First National Bank, both of Atlanta.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant

PA/mf
Enclosure - 1 (Coupon)

April 27, 1959

Mr. J. M. Dillon
716 S. E. 16th Street
Fort Lauderdale, Florida

Dear Mr. Dillon:

Your letter of April 12, asking about the relationship between the Florida Council on Human Relations and the Southern Regional Council, has been referred to me since it is my responsibility to work with the state groups.

There is no organic tie between these two organizations, though there is a close cooperative relationship. SRC helped establish the Florida Council, and has contributed financially to it.

The purpose of both organizations is to attain through research and education equal opportunities for all people of the South, to help secure an orderly transition to a non-segregated society, and to bring together white and Negro leaders of varying opinions to discuss and seek solutions to local problems.

Your letter implies disagreement with the purposes of the Florida Council, which of course is your privilege. Let me assure you, however, that any fears you may have that the Florida Council is a radical organization are unwarranted. They believe in upholding the U. S. Constitution and seeking compliance with the law of the land. Surely you agree that this is in keeping with the American tradition.

You mention, without identifying its content, "an article by the American Legion." I assume you refer to an issue of the Firing Line, containing an article on the Southern Regional Council. This article presents, in the guise of facts, allegations against SRC and various

past and present Board members that range from outright falsehoods to cunning distortions designed to support utterly unfounded conclusions. Much of the so-called evidence used in the Firing Line article came from the testimony of Manning Johnson, before the State of Louisiana Legislative Committee on Segregation. This body was set up to combat desegregation and is headed by State Senator William Rainach who, parenthetically, happens to be a leader of the White Citizens Councils in that state. Mr. Johnson is a self-styled ex-Communist whose testimony has been repudiated by the United States Department of Justice and the Subversive Activities Control Board.

I am sending you, for your information, two reprints from the Congressional Record and some other materials which I believe you will find of interest.

Sincerely yours,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:ls
Enclosures - 4 (two Congressional Record reprints, statement of religious leaders, New York Times reprint)

716 South East 16th St.,
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.
April 12, 1959.

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave, N. E.
Atlanta 3 Georiga.

Gentlemen.

An orginaytion Florida Council on Human Relations 213 N.E. 2nd Ave Miami Fla somehow secured permission to hold a meeting in the City Commission Room at our City Hall here

They passed out a magazine New South your publication on the front of which was stamped their name and address. The meeting was covered and was intensley radical.

A group of our citizens are investigating this organization and checking back into Congressional Record note considerable discussion on an article by American Legion

Can you advise us if this organization is in any way connected with S.R.C. or why they would be giving out your publication Thank you.

J. M. Dillon

Box 83
Bluefield, W. Va.
June 15, 1959

Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Sirs:

Please inform me as to the availability of a report, published jointly by the American Friends Service Committee, High Point, N. C., the Department of Racial and Cultural Relations of the National Council of Churches of Christ, and the Southern Regional Council, on racial violence in the South since 1954.

Yours truly,
N. J. Dickerson
N. J. Dickerson, Minister
Community Christian Church.

COPY

January
Twenty-fourth
1961

Mrs. J. Watkins Diamond
2039 13th Street
Columbus, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Diamond:

At the request of Miss Luel Cummings, I am forwarding six copies of A SECOND LOOK ... The Negro Citizen in Atlanta. It was requested that I send ten copies, but due to the very limited supply, we can only send six.

Very truly yours,

M. T. Puryear, Co-Chairman
Distribution Committee
ATLANTA COMMITTEE FOR CO-OPERATIVE ACTION

MTP:MW
Enc. 6
cc: Miss Cummings

MA-88778

January 19, 1961

Mrs. J. Watkins Dimon
2039 - 13th Street
Columbus, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Dimon:

Our supply of "A Second Look At Atlanta" has been exhausted, so we are referring your order to The Atlanta Committee for Cooperative Action. I am sure you will hear from the Committee in a few days.

Sincerely,

(Miss) Luel E. Cummings
Secretary to the Director of Information

/lec

December 7, 1961

Mr. James L. Dickey, III
2930 Westminster Circle, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dickey:

Jane Bond said that you would like me to comment on "Notes on the Decline of Outrage". I don't know why you would favor me in this way, but I am glad to do so.

Well, I think you should have cleansed your piece of words like "humancondition", "concretizes", "significantbelief". Your information in a couple of places is shoddy: injunctions are not "passed", and "cities" don't issue them; neighborhood segregation is not enforced by zoning laws. (Though why, maybe, should you know these things? It is only because I have a sort of unpremised conviction that every "i" has a right to it's dot that I squirm when I read things like injunctions being passed.) I haven't yet read in the book beyond your essay but I did read what was printed before it, which is simply bad, and no good writer should associate with it; those pieces are puny, pathetic, prissy scholasticism, and their writers can hardly be very bright. In fact, the first five paragraphs of your's are dead stuff.

But not the rest, not any of it. I believe it is good, rarely so. Although I read it only this morning, on a plane flying home from Charlotte, I suspect that you have written something which is fine, and will become (if it can be seen in that miserable setting) alive to all of us.

Do you ever come down town? I wish you would come by to see us sometime when you do.

I am going to ask Maggie Long to send you a copy of the New South now at the printers. There is a piece in it by James McBride Dabbs I think you will like.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar

Executive Director

LWD:mbb

File in "Dr" "gen"

February 20, 1968

Mr. Walter W. Diggs
2708 Bellevue Road
Augusta, Georgia 30904

Dear Mr. Diggs:

Again, it was a pleasure meeting you on Monday.

Under separate cover we are sending you a rather substantial collection of our publications and several recent issues of our quarterly magazine, New South.

If we can be of any further assistance I do hope you will let us know.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

Bring up on next DC. trip

October 28, 1968

Mr. Wilton Dillon
National Academy of Sciences
2101 Constitution Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20418

Dear Wilton:

There was not as much brilliance in getting Emory and John as there was luck, but I certainly agree with you that we are fortunate to have both of them.

Blessedly, my grand jury services end this week and, our Annual Meeting will be done with in mid-November. After that, I do hope to spend some time in Washington and I shall certainly let you know ahead of time.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

Bring up to me

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES
2101 CONSTITUTION AVENUE, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20418

OFFICE OF THE
FOREIGN SECRETARY

24 Oct 68

Dear Paul,

What a brilliant idea to bring Emory Via home to Atlanta (though like you, he is a Virginian, too, I recall), and also to solicit that great Chicago TV star, John Morris, into the voting game. (My wife and I enjoyed John's TV performance with Bond at the Chicago convention).

I am just back from five weeks in Africa and Europe, busily working on a report for the Ford Foundation, from whom so many blessings once flowed, and eager to have you interrupt my work by a visit in Washington. Brooke told me of your recent visit to that gilt and golden resurrection city of Field and New World.

Best,

Willow

PA

July 2, 1969

Mr. Wilton Dillon
Director of Seminars
Office of Academic Programs
The Smithsonian Institution, Room 117-H
Smithsonian Institution Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Wilton:

Thanks for the generous comments about the pamphlet.

Relative to our mutual friend at The Economist, I had the pleasure last week of meeting his wife. One of these days I will get to Washington when I can spend an evening there. Perhaps all of us could get together.

Warmest regards.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

March 30, 1955

Mr. Giles A. Hubert
Division of Social Studies
Dillard University
New Orleans 22, Louisiana

Dear Giles:

I have no excuse for waiting from July until the next April to answer a warm friendly letter from a good guy.

The show has been busy, as you will have heard. Still I wasn't too busy to have got together with Giles and Pat and Ocie Lee and Mr. Reddix, and t'others. If it happens again, let me know and I will show.

I never go to Nashville without missing the two of you. And I am never at A & I without looking up Pat's sister.

Sooner or later I will get to New Orleans and we will have a reunion. I have got half a plan of travelling through there in August on my way to Arizona, and if I do I will have Alice with me.

I want to hear about all of your adventures. And we could swap some philosophy about how people shake off colonialism.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

DILLARD UNIVERSITY
NEW ORLEANS 22, LOUISIANA

DIVISION OF THE SOCIAL STUDIES

RECEIVED
JUL 23 1954
Southern Regional Council

July 16, 1954

RECEIVED
JUL 23 1954
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, Northeast
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

You have probably heard already that I left the Foreign Service last winter and joined the faculty of Dillard University. There are many reasons why I made this step, prominent among which was the strong urge to get back in harness in my own bailiwick. The Foreign Service was all right and very interesting work. I had a chance to see some of the world and meet many interesting people, but one gets the feeling that he is being further and further removed from his roots and too much goes on that he knows nothing about at home.

One of the first things that appealed to me upon returning to this Southland of ours was that the Fireside Chats ought to be revived. I talked with Lawrence Davis and Ocie Smith in Arkansas, Jake Reddix and M. M. Hubert in Mississippi, and several people here in Louisiana, and they all have been enthusiastic about getting the Fireside Chats started again.

Consequently, I have written to several of the old Fireside Chatters and a few new people to see what they thought of holding a preliminary get together during the month of August (latter part) at Waveland, Mississippi, to review the Fireside Chats idea and its accomplishments and to project a program for the future. I am waiting to hear from these fellows to determine whether such a meeting is possible next month. Should the get together materialize, we certainly would like to have your advise and counsel. Therefore, I wonder if you would be available for a two-day session during the latter part of August - probably during a week-end. Please let me know as soon as you can.

I have been reading and hearing about the fine work that you and the Southern Regional Council have been doing and something of the future program which is now getting under way. In this I certainly wish you God's speed, and Pat joins me in best wishes to you and Mrs. Mitchell.

Sincerely yours,

Giles A. Hubert

May 3, 1955

Mr. Giles A. Hubert
Division of Social Studies
Dillard University
New Orleans 22, Louisiana

Dear Giles:

Mighty nice to see you.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

SEP 23 1955

114 S. Bemiston
Clayton 5, Missouri
September 21, 1955

Dear George:

Thanks so much for your little notelet of September 7. I had a good time with you, too, and enjoyed the classes you taught as well as conversations with you. Thanks for writing to the Memphis lady. I hope something sparks there.

I enclose a clip sent to me from someone in Louisville. Perhaps you have received it, but if not, you would want to see it. I note at the end of one of the columns that M. Tydings is still speaking, and always speaking, of the moral problem - he just can't get away from those terms.

Did the KCHR raise its necessary funds? How about an executive director when Dr. Brimm goes away?

Things are going well and busily here. We moved out of the Schwartzes last weekend when we finally got into our apartment. I find most of my spare, non-teaching time is upside down in a barrel or box, but this too will pass. Helen and Myron were most gracious and wonderful to house us and were glad to hear about you from our Arizona time together. We had a big long talk about filming your chalk talk and they are for it too. I hope somehow that can be stirred up sufficiently and done. They'd love to have you here for a TV show sometime so when you are stumping for money for the SRC, maybe we can arrange a worthwhile series of a few days here in St. Louis. I feel sure we could.

The third day of school I had Jackie Robinson here for an assembly and enclose the little question sheet the students helped me prepare for a panel with him. The students were too new and young to leave completely on their spontaneous-own, since it was so early in the school year, but it was a very good program. As you see, Myron moderated it.

Integration in the last stage of the St. Louis schools, the elementary, is going quietly, with dignity, and well. Perhaps I could write something for you from this area that would be a companion-piece to Helen's article last year in NEW SOUTH. I'd be glad to if you can think of something that might add to the general good.

Best to you. Hope to hear from you now and then. Warmly, Maggie

Wydown Assembly - Wednesday, September 14, 1955 10:00 a.m.

Moderator: Mr. Myron Schwartz - Jewish Community Relations Council
Mr. JackieRobinson - Brooklyn Dodgers

Students: Ellen Cutter; Harvey Hoffman; Charles Goralnik; Richard Gram; Daniel McKay; Michael Lowenstein

Ellen:
1. How have matters of Human Relations in general improved since you started baseball?
2. What made you "keep going" in baseball even though there were strong feelings against you?
3. Do you feel that your career and personal gains have influenced young men and boys of your color to choose the right way of life

Harvey:
1. What was the most thrilling play you ever made?
2. You travel through many parts of the country. Is Juvenile Delinquency much the same all over and what can be done about it?
3. Since you are the sparkplug of the Dodgers, who do you think will win the World Series?
4. What do you do when you aren't playing baseball? during the season?

Charles:
1. Are there any hints you could give any fellows here who have hopes of sometime playing major league ball?
2. What effect do you think Negro participation in baseball has had on racial problems in the United States?
3. Do you play much baseball in the winter?
4. How did Branch Rickey sign you up and what were some of your early experiences?
5. Who, in your opinion, is or was the best all-time baseball player?

Richard:
1. What person or persons helped you most to get started in baseball?
2. How has the attitude of other players in the National League changed since you started playing baseball?
3. Do you think the acceptance of colored players in the Major League has helped desegregation in the public schools?
4. Do you think that if there had been Major League baseball in the South there would have been the same progress toward desegregation as in the North?
5. What sort of work do you engage in when not playing baseball?
6. How well do you think the Dogers are going to do next year?

Daniel:
1. If you could do it all over again, would you go into the Major League knowing what the struggle has been for you?
2. What would you like to do when you retire from baseball?
3. How does a professional baseball player keep fit between playing seasons?

Mike:
1. Why did you choose to go into baseball when you excelled in other sports and knew the difficulties would be great?
2. Where are you from and did you play baseball much as a boy?
3. What is the most memorable event of your career and why?
4. What can people our age do to help improve human relations?

Notes:

To Dubstitute for autograph book.

A SOUVENIR

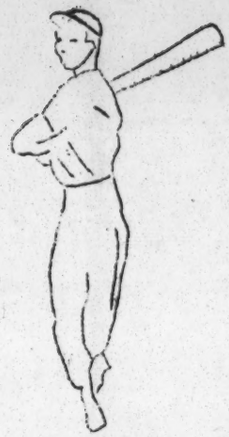
to all Wydown students

of

Jackie Robinson's visit

to Wydown

on September 14, 1955.



Best wishes to the students of Wydown.

Jackie Robinson
Brooklyn Dodgers

D I L L A R D U N I V E R S I T Y

New Orleans, Louisiana

PROGRAM OF THE PRINCIPALS' WORKSHOP

March 27, 28, 29, 1956

TUESDAY, MARCH 27

8:00 A. M. to 10:45 A. M.	R E G I S T R A T I O N	Kearny Hall
11:00 A. M.	Convocation	Lawless Memorial Chapel
	Address Dr. John W. Davis Special Director Department of Teacher Information and Security NAACP Legal Defense	
12:00 - 1:00 P. M.	Lunch	Kearny Hall
2:00 - 4:00 P. M.	General Session	
	Keynote Address Dr. Joseph T. Taylor Chairman Division of Social Sciences Dillard University	
	Organization of the Workshop Dr. Violet K. Richards Chairman Division of Education Dillard University	
5:00 - 6:00 P. M.	Dinner	Kearny Hall
7:00 P. M.	"At Home" President and Mrs. Dent	President's Residence

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28

8:45 - 10:30 A. M.	Group Meetings	Kearny Hall
10:35 A. M.	Group Picture	
10:45 A. M.	Tour of Lawless Memorial Chapel	

WEDNESDAY (Continued)

11:15 A. M.	Sub group Meetings	
	Conferences with Consultants	
12:00 - 1:00 P. M.	Lunch	Kearny Hall
1:30 - 3:30 P. M.	Group Meetings	
6:30 P. M.	General Session	
	Dinner Meeting	Kearny Hall
	President Dent, Presiding	
	Speaker Dr. George S. Mitchell Executive Director Southern Regional Council, Inc. Atlanta, Georgia	
	Discussion	
	Social Hour Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Richards, Jr.	

THURSDAY, MARCH 29

9:00 - 12:00 Noon	Group Meetings	
12:00 - 1:00 P. M.	Lunch	Kearny Hall
1:30 - 3:30 P. M.	General Session	
	The Consultants Speak	
	Evaluation	
	Report on the Drop-Out Study	
	Next Steps	

February 16, 1956

Dr. Albert W. Dent, President
Dillard University
New Orleans 22, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Dent:

George Mitchell was at home when you called, and asked me to confirm that his calendar is clear March 27, 28 and 29 and that he, Mitchell, will be at your workshop those days.

Sincerely,

Mary E. Friedman
Secretary to Dr. Mitchell

mef/

March - engagements

DILLARD UNIVERSITY

NEW ORLEANS 22, LOUISIANA

RECEIVED FEB 20 1956

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

February 16, 1956

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Doctor Mitchell:

I am delighted to know that you will come as a consultant to our High School Principals' Workshop March 27, 28 and 29. The topic for this year's Workshop is "The Impact of Integration on the Negro Teacher." There are two other consultants, Dr. Charles H. Thompson of Howard University and Dr. John W. Davis who is now working with the NAACP on the problem of how Negro teachers are faring in the school integration process.

Dr. Violet K. Richards Chairman of our Division of Education, and Chairman of our Workshop, will be sending to you shortly some details. No formal speeches are necessary. You will simply talk informally out of your wealth of information.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

A. W. Dent
President

AWD:db

MEMBER UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND

March 15, 1956

Miss
Violet K. Richards, Chairman
The Planning Committee
Principals' Workshop
Dillard University
New Orleans 22, Louisiana

Dear ~~Mrs.~~ Miss Richards:

From your helpful letter and still more from our conversation last Friday afternoon I hope I know part of what I ought to be getting ready for the meetings March 27, 28 and 29.

I will do my best to get there for the 9:00 A.M. session March 27, but I've got a meeting in Atlanta onethe day before and I may trail in a little later than 9:00 A.M.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mef

RECEIVED MAR 12 1956

DILLARD UNIVERSITY
NEW ORLEANS 22, LOUISIANA

DIVISION OF EDUCATION

RECEIVED MAR 12 1956

March 9, 1956

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Secretary
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

We are indeed gratified to know that you have consented to serve as one of the consultants for our Principals' Workshop. Dr. Dent asked that I attempt to give you some idea of our Workshop and your role as a consultant. For the past three years, our over-all theme has been, "The Expanding Role of the Secondary School in Improving Intergroup Relations". This year, in keeping with this theme, the Planning Committee selected as a problem for study, "The Impact of Desegregation Upon the Negro Teacher," and attempted to arrive at some pertinent questions which might be answered at the Workshop. It was felt that the questions would fall into the following three categories:

1. The Teacher and Social Action
2. The Teacher and the Court
3. The Teacher and the School

We are enclosing herein a list of these questions.

It is highly possible that the participants of the Workshop will be divided into groups based on these categories. However, there will be ample opportunity for them to work as one large group.

Under separate cover, we are mailing you a copy of the findings of our 1954 Workshop which might serve to give you some idea of the organization and procedures of our previous workshops.

We would like for you to serve as consultant for the group which will be concerned with the questions in the category, "The Teacher and Social Action." We should also like for you to be our speaker at a dinner on Wednesday evening, at which time you might wish to define what you consider to be the role of the teacher in social action.

We are planning a brief meeting of consultants, group chairmen, group secretaries, and the Planning Committee at 9:00 Tuesday morning, in the Conference Room adjacent to the Office of the President (Rosenwald Hall). It is possible that at this meeting we can clarify our objectives, organization, and procedures. However, if there are questions which I might answer

before that time, I shall be glad to do so.

Later, we shall send you a tentative program of the Workshop.

We shall be glad to have you as guest on our campus.

Sincerely yours,

Violet K. Richards

Violet K. Richards
Chairman
The Planning Committee
Principals' Workshop

Copy: Miss Violet K. Richards

March 21, 1956

Business Office
Dillard University
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Sirs:

My best arrangement for being present from the morning, Tuesday, March 27 through Thursday afternoon, March 29 at the Principals' Workshop, is to come from Atlanta to New Orleans on an early evening flight, Monday, March 26. I get into the airport at five minutes to seven, Monday night, and could plan to be at the College by 8:00. Is it too much to ask for a bed that Monday night also? You will be most kindly housing me Tuesday night and Wednesday night anyway.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mef

March 23, 1956

Miss Violet K. Richards
School of Education
Dillard University
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Miss Richards:

Most kind of you to offer March 21 to meet me. I have since written the Business Office that I get into the campus about 8:00 P.M., Monday, March 26. Nobody need bother about meeting me. I know my way in and out.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mef

DILLARD UNIVERSITY
NEW ORLEANS 19, LOUISIANA

DIVISION OF EDUCATION

RECEIVED MAR 22 1956

March 21, 1956

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

We are very happy to know that you plan to arrive in New Orleans on Tuesday morning, March 27. If you let us know the exact time and place of your arrival, we shall be glad to meet you.

Sincerely yours,

Violet K. Richards per C.J.

Violet K. Richards
Chairman

Dillard - Principals Workshop

April 2, 1956

Mr. A. W. Dent, President
Dillard University
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Dent:

I am very grateful to you and to Dillard and to Mrs. Richards and Mr. Taylor and many more for kindnesses and information and friendship galore. Your check left generous amount to go into the coffers of SRC!

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mef

DILLARD UNIVERSITY
NEW ORLEANS 22, LOUISIANA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

April 10, 1956

RECEIVED APR 14 1956

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
632 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Doctor Mitchell:

I want you to know that I very deeply appreciate your having taken the time to come to Dillard as a consultant to our High School Principals' Workshop. You made an extraordinarily valuable contribution to the thinking of the members of the Workshop. Such discussion and planning as took place during those three days is in my estimation quite consonant with the objective of the Southern Regional Council.

Thanks for coming.

Sincerely yours,

A. W. Dent
President

AWD:db

MEMBER UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND

ROSTER OF THE 1956 PRINCIPALS' WORKSHOP

GROUP I

The Teacher and Social Action

Consultant - Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Atlanta, Georgia

Chairman - Dr. I. B. Bryant, Principal
Booker T. Washington High School
Houston, Texas

Secretary - Dr. Joseph T. Taylor, Chairman
Division of Social Sciences
Dillard University
New Orleans, Louisiana

Mr. William J. Adams Principal	Booker T. Washington High School	Hugo, Oklahoma
Mr. A. A. Alexander Principal	Alexander High School	Brookhaven, Mississippi
Mr. George C. Bell Principal	Ullman High School	Birmingham, Alabama
Mr. Raleigh H. Brown Principal	Booker T. Washington High School	Shreveport, Louisiana
Mr. W. J. Davenport Principal	Howard High School	Chattanooga, Tennessee
Mr. S. G. Gooden Principal	Oxford Training School	Oxford, Mississippi
Mr. W. Leon Hayes Principal	Webster High School	Minden, Louisiana
Mr. J. A. Hernandez Principal	Franklin High School	Franklin, Louisiana
Mr. W. A. Higgins Assistant Superintendent	Clarksdale City Schools	Clarksdale, Mississippi
Mr. R. C. Johnson Principal	Parker High School	Birmingham, Alabama
Mr. Aubrey Land Principal	Lincoln High School	Ruston, Louisiana
Mr. E. C. Land Principal	Lowery High School	Donaldsonville, Louisiana
Mr. C. L. Reeves Principal	Westfield High School	Birmingham, Alabama

GROUP I - Continued

Mr. F. M. Richardson Principal	Central High School	Natchitoches, Louisiana
Mr. A. D. Smith Principal	Grambling High School	Grambling, Louisiana
Dr. Mack J. Spears Principal	McDonogh No. 35 High School	New Orleans, Louisiana
Mr. H. M. Wallace Assistant Principal	Princeton High School	Princeton, Louisiana
Mr. J. H. White Principal	Eliza Miller High School	West Helena, Arkansas
Mr. J. S. Wilkerson Principal	Risley High School	Brunswick, Georgia
Mr. B. G. Williams State Supervisor of Instruction	Department of Education	Little Rock, Arkansas

GROUP II

The Teacher and the Court

Consultant - Dr. John W. Davis
Special Director
Department of Teacher
Information and Security
NAACP Legal Defense
New York, New York

Chairman - Mr. J. K. Haynes
Executive Secretary
Louisiana Education Association
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Secretary - Miss Rita E. Miller, Chairman
Division of Nursing
Dillard University
New Orleans, Louisiana

Mr. I. M. Augustine, Sr. Principal	L. B. Landry High School	Algiers, Louisiana
Mr. Daniel E. Byrd Assistant Director	Department of Teacher Information and Security NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund	New Orleans, Louisiana
Mr. C. T. Cobb Principal	Lincoln High School	Forrest City, Arkansas

GROUP II - Continued

Dr. John E. Codwell Principal	Phillis Wheatley High School	Houston, Texas
Mr. Charles W. Keel Principal	Capitol High School	Baton Rouge, Louisiana
Mr. William Lockhart, Sr. Principal	Chaneyville High School	Zachary, Louisiana
Mr. W. H. Martin Principal	Princeton High School	Princeton, Louisiana
Dr. Gilbert L. Porter Executive Secretary	Florida State Teachers Association	Tallahassee, Florida
Mr. Walter Washington Principal	Sumner High School	Clinton, Mississippi
Mrs. B. E. Winbush Principal	Cypress Grove High School	Lutcher, Louisiana
Mr. Emmanuel V. Gregoire Principal	A. J. Bell High School	New Orleans, Louisiana

GROUP III

The Teacher and the School

Consultant - Dr. Charles Thompson
Dean of the Graduate School
Howard University
Washington, D. C.

Chairman - Mr. L. D. Crocker, Principal
Booker T. Washington High School
New Orleans, Louisiana

Secretary - Miss Anna M. Sewall, Registrar
Dillard University
New Orleans, Louisiana

Mr. Jesse Ernest, Jr. Principal	Wisner-Gilbert High School	Wisner, Louisiana
Dr. C. W. Hayes Director	Negro Schools	Birmingham, Alabama
Mr. Charles A. Hicks Supervisor of Instruction	State Department of Education	Little Rock, Arkansas
Mr. A. H. Jackson Principal	McKinley Senior High School	Baton Rouge, Louisiana
Mr. A. L. Jordan Principal	Central Memorial High School	Bogalusa, Louisiana

GROUP III - Continued

Mr. E. Paul Jones Director	Negro Schools - Jefferson County Schools	Birmingham, Alabama
Mr. K. L. Patty Principal	Scotlandville High School	Baton Rouge, Louisiana
Mr. E. T. Martin Principal	Central High School	Calhoun, Louisiana
Mr. Maurice Prevost Principal	A. C. Priestley High School	New Orleans, Louisiana
Mr. J. O. Richards, Jr. Principal	J. S. Clark High School	New Orleans, Louisiana
Mr. Charles B. Rousseve Principal	Carter G. Woodson High School	New Orleans, Louisiana
Mr. John T. Smith, I Principal	Moton High School	Birmingham, Alabama
Mr. E. W. Sorrell Principal	Walter L. Cohen High School	New Orleans, Louisiana
Mr. W. O. Williams Principal	Iberville High School	Plaquemine, Louisiana
Mr. Charles L. Williams Principal	Booker T. Washington High School	Miami, Florida
Mr. George W. Parker Principal	Moultrie High School	Moultrie, Georgia
Mr. W. E. Morial Assistant Principal	J. S. Clark High School	New Orleans, Louisiana
Dr. W. W. Clem Director	Southern University Extension Services	Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dulard. Times

October 5, 1961

Dr. Daniel C. Thompson
Division of the Social Sciences
Dillard University
New Orleans 22, Louisiana

Dear Dan:

Attached are a few carbon copies of my letters of acknowledgement to people who have commended your fine article and ordered it in quantity. We are very happy about it and thought you might want to know how well your address is being received.

Best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD:mbb
Enc.

April 10, 1962

Dr. Dan Thompson
Dillard University
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Dan:

That was a good article of your's in the American Journal of Orthopsychiatry. Thank you for sending me the reprint.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj

in Research

DILLARD UNIVERSITY
NEW ORLEANS 22, LOUISIANA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

April 18, 1962

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

I appreciate your letting me see the floor plan of SRC offices. This will be helpful to me in thinking through something we need to do here.

I am returning the plan, herewith.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

A. W. Dent
President

AWD:db

MEMBER UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND FOUNDED 1944

THE IMPACT OF DESEGREGATION UPON THE NEGRO TEACHER

A. The Teacher and Social Action

1. In your opinion, what is the role of the teacher in bringing about change through social action?

2. Do you think that the role of the principal is any different from that of the teacher where social action is concerned?

3. Where undesirable social conditions exist, do you think that the principal should act for their elimination? If so, does he act in the role of principal or that of citizen?

4. Do you believe that the principal actually can separate his role as a citizen from that as a principal?

5. Suppose you take no active part in social action movements but some of your teachers do. They do not neglect their school obligations, but their activities in the interest of desegregation are embarrassing to school board officials. In such an instance, what is your responsibility to the school board? to the teacher? to yourself in terms of your convictions about justice?

6. To what extent do you feel obligated to interpret the point of view of the school board to the clientele served by your board? Can you reconcile your answers here with your conception of your job as principal?

7. What kind of leadership may you give in social action? That is, may you lead in some movements but not others?

8. Prior to the Supreme Court decision, were you regarded as a community leader? Has this role changed in the eyes of Negroes? whites? in your opinion?

B. The Teacher and The Court

1. Has there been any legal action involving Negro teachers in your state?

2. What are your job rights under the laws of your state?

3. Are your facilities and equipment adequate for the size and type of school you have? If not, suppose a group of parents should bring suit to be admitted to other facilities normally used by whites. What would be your reaction to a group of such parents? to a group of officials of the school board?

4. Would you discourage legal action when it is consistent with the basic law of the land, because school board officials opposed it? Can your public views be separated from your private views on a matter like this?

5. Suppose your students in the social science classes requested an interpretation of any of the court cases which are being publicly discussed. What would be your reaction to such a request?

C. The Teacher and the School

1. In the light of the Supreme Court decision of May 17, 1954, what (if any) preparation of the teacher is necessary and how should it be accomplished?

2. How can teachers prepare pupils in segregated schools for an integrated society?

3. How can parents be made aware of their role in bringing about change through social action?

4. Do segregated schools have a special role to play in stimulating the community to take social action?

5. In what way should pupils be allowed to discuss controversial social issues in the classroom?

6. Are your teachers comparable to others in your community from the standpoint of (a) actual academic training; (b) quality of academic training as measured by institution attended; (c) experience?

7. What (if any) change in attitudes of your teachers do you feel is necessary?

INFORMATION FOR PARTICIPANTS IN THE

PRINCIPALS' WORKSHOP

1. Housing Assignments

Upon arrival on the campus, please report to the Post Office Suite, first floor of Kearny Hall (located in the rear of the campus) for registration and room assignment. A sign labeled, "Register Here for Principals' Workshop" will direct you to the entrance of the building. This office will be open from 8:00 A. M. to 10:45 A. M. on Tuesday, March 27th. Rooms will be available for occupancy after 6:00 P. M.

2. Meal Hours

All meals will be served cafeteria style in the University Cafeteria located in Kearny Hall.

Breakfast ---------- 8:00 - 8:30

Lunch ---------- 12:00 - 1:00

Dinner ---------- 5:00 - 6:00

3. Mail

Your mail may be addressed to you in the following manner:

Mr. _____
c/o Principals' Workshop
Dillard University
New Orleans, Louisiana

4. Long Distance Calls

All long distance calls may be received through the Business Office, VAlley 8861.

D. Hies
Eat.

STRIKE THE COLORS

Anonymous

Old Glory shouldn't fly
At any school
That refuses to obey
The Supreme Court rule.

Haul down the Banner
Of the Free
Where they dishonor
The Supreme Court decree.

Take the Pledge
Down off the wall
Where it can't mean
"With justice for all."

Yes, strike the colors
They dont belong
In a school or state
That does such wrong !

October 1, 1953

Mr. Vincent Dodge
1418 Tenth Avenue, South
Fargo, North Dakota

Dear Mr. Dodge:

At the request of Mr. William G. Carr of NEA, I take pleasure in sending you a copy of a pamphlet we have just put out. It tries to be a temperate and balanced treatment of the current school issues before the Supreme Court.

We are in hopes that it will be widely used by local discussion groups, especially in the South, as a means of getting in as many counties as possible, at least a small body of people who understand the issues and can help the general public in avoiding confusion when the Court does finally make its ruling.

If you think well of the pamphlet and care to suggest ways in which its distribution can be furthered, we would be most grateful.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell,
Executive Director

GSM/allo
enclosure

L.W. DOUGLAS
1740 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 19, N.Y.
CABLE ADDRESS: DUGLEWIS, NEW YORK

July 6, 1954

Miss Josephine Wilkins
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Miss Wilkins:

I am attaching a copy of the Prospectus for our Moral and Spiritual Resources for Brotherhood project which has now gone through several revisions by our Executive Committee.

You will note that the Prospectus is a realistic blueprint for the project. It is clear that a great deal of work has gone into the planning since our luncheon last October. The plan emphasizes a one step at a time approach. Only the first Phase requires action at this time.

In order to prepare the Interim Report, which is the culminating step of that Phase, it is essential that we have back from you the completed questionnaire (Prospectus, Appendix 1) and supporting exhibits by August 31, 1954. Staff will begin preparing this Report August 15th and, with your cooperation, will have a draft in your hands for review during the latter part of October. Our plan is to present it to the President November 11, 1954.

You have my thanks for the attention I know you will give this matter.

Sincerely,

L. W. Douglas

RECEIVED
JUL 8 1954
Southern Regional Council

April 11, 1956

Mr. R. O. Dowling
Radio Station WOOF
Dothan, Alabama

Dear Mr. Dowling:

I have just discovered that we haven't yet thanked you for sending along the piece of hate literature directed at several national products. Originals of this sort of stuff are very useful to us in documenting the tactics that are being used by extremists who see the South's present troubles as an opportunity to peddle their poisonous views. If you come across further examples, we would appreciate your sending them to us.

Mrs. Tilley sends her regards.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming,
Assistant Director.

HCF:o

RADIO WOOF

THE NATION'S 42nd MOST POWERFUL STATION

5000 WATTS ON 560 K C

PHONE 2-560-0 PHONE 30-560

5000 WATTS ON 560 K C

Dothan, Alabama

RECEIVED MAR 19 1956

Gentlemen -

I thought you'd be interested in this piece of trash -

(a friend walked me across to his office & handed it to me after I expressed surprise that a local firm had "been accused of NAACP support & was losing business."

(He said - "Let me show you the ~~type~~ ~~thing~~ somebody's putting out!")

R A Dowling

How's my friend, Miss Tilley?

processes of law and order, are seriously concerned because the whole import of this proposed Constitutional change (in Virginia) seems to be based on violating, evading and disregarding the very law and order and duly constituted processes of law and order which our governmental officials have taken oath to uphold, and which must ever be the shining example to our young people — the future citizens of the Commonwealth of Virginia."—The executive committee of the Virginia Teachers' Association.

▲ ▲ ▲

"The Catholic Church has always and will always condemn racism in all its varied shapes and forms, because it is utterly opposed to the Christian way of life; and the church sympathizes wholeheartedly with the Negro people of Georgia and elsewhere in their just aspirations to obtain those rights and that recognition to which they have every claim and title."—The Most Rev. Francis E. Hyland, auxiliary bishop of the Catholic Diocese Savannah-Atlanta.

its existence has never [illegible] in its official diocesan life stands [illegible] proposition passed unanimously last year that segregation, on the sole basis of race, is inconsistent with the principles of Christian religion."—The Rt. Rev. Randolph R. Claiborne of the Atlanta Diocese of the Episcopal Church.

▲ ▲ ▲

"The sane and orderly development of integrated education has been slowed . . . but it cannot be stopped; and a large and growing number of Virginians, along with modern-minded citizens everywhere in the South, afford hope that it will be quietly accepted in the not-too-distant future."—From an editorial in the *New York Times.*

▲ ▲ ▲

"We believe that democracy cannot tolerate any concept which provides for a dual society in which some persons are relegated to second-class citizenship." — The Norfolk, Virginia, Ministers' Association.

June 29, 1956

Mr. John Wesley Dobbs
Auburn Avenue at Hilliard St.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dobbs:

I am so glad you wrote Mr. McClain, and wrote him so ably and rightly.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

Dictated by Mr. Mitchell/signed in his absence.

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . . . EAB . . . . . .

6/29

HCR ✓

FBR ✓ For New South ?

MET ✓

GSA ✓

RHA ✓

JC

FBI

Circulate the proof

MOST WORSHIPFUL PRINCE HALL GRAND LODGE

FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS, JURISDICTION OF GEORGIA
JOHN WESLEY DOBBS, GRAND MASTER

X. L. NEAL, D. G. M.
2737 ENGLE RD., N. W.
ATLANTA 18, GA.

L. P. BOHLER, S. G. W.
BOX 232
AUGUSTA, GA.

D. P. NESBITT, J. G. W.
BOX 1242
COLUMBUS, GA.

DONALD THOMAS, G. TREAS.
312 JEFFERSON ST.
SAVANNAH, GA.

OFFICE OF THE GRAND MASTER
JOHN WESLEY DOBBS
MASONIC TEMPLE
AUBURN AVE. AT HILLIARD ST.
PHONE: WALNUT 1358
ATLANTA 3, GA.

E. C. BLACKSHEAR, G. SECY.
514 E. ANDERSON ST.
SAVANNAH, GA.

A. McCLENDON
SEC.-TREAS. M. R. A.
330 AUBURN AVE., N. E.
ATLANTA, GA.

R. W. GADSDEN, CHMN. COM. F. C.
608 W. 36TH STREET
SAVANNAH, GA.

COPY

June 26, 1956

Dr. Roy D. McClain, Pastor
First Baptist Church—Peachtree St.
Atlanta, Georgia

RECEIVED JUN 29 1956

My dear Dr. McClain:

Today's newspapers carry accounts about your sermon to the 3,000 worshipers Sunday morning, June 24—"IS RACIAL INTERGRATION THE ANSWER?"

First, I want you to know that I am an humble Georgia Negro, born in Cobb County, and one who has lived in Georgia all his life. I missed the Institution of Slavery and the Civil War by only seventeen years; but, I thank Almighty God for those seventeen years. Those few years made a big difference in my life and the lives of my wife, six children, and fifteen grand-children.

Despite the fact that I have lived my life under the yoke of racial segregation and discrimination, I can say, in my heart, and without bitterness, that I hate no human being on earth; neither do I hate anything in this world except EVIL, itself.

I am proud of the fact that I was born in America and in this Golden Age of progress. I love America and the ideals for which she stands. I believe America is the greatest government ever organized by human beings. I believe America will yet give to the world a new meaning of Liberty and Freedom. I love America like I love my mother—virtues and faults wrapped up together, in one lovely bundle of dignity. I, too, sing—"My Country 'Tis of Thee—." I have given my country unstinted loyalty and support; in turn, it has given back to me the opportunity for the happiness I now possess and enjoy. For this great privilege, I am eternally grateful.

Please permit me to express my criticisms about your sermon. I take emphatic exceptions to the unkind and derogatory remarks about my racial group. Alfred Tennyson once made Ulysses to say—"I am a part of all that I have met." I realize that you, too, are a part of your social, economic, and religious experiences. Well, so am I. We see things differently because we have lived and faced life differently. These attitudes are not hard to understand.

I want you to know that I, too, am a Christian. I believe the Golden Rule is the very basic principle of our religion; and that the Sermon on the Mount is still the greatest message ever delivered to mankind. But as a disciple and a follower of Jesus Christ, and the Apostle Paul, I fail to understand your interpretation of the spirit of Christianity. Jesus Christ explained to a troubled world the true meaning about Fatherhood of God and Brotherhood of Man. He stood before the Sanhedrim Court and proclaimed that God was His Father, and man was His brother. He gave us the right to call God Father, too. Because of such bold utterances of Truth, an infuriated mob led Him away and nailed Him to a cross. But you know, sir, that the mob did not stop God's Truth. Jesus turned this world upside down; now, we reckon time from the birthday of this lowly Nazarene.

The Apostle Paul, who never saw Jesus, became converted and turned in one grand job for the doctrine of Fatherhood of God and Brotherhood of Man. Take Paul's writings out of our new Testament, and the Book, itself, will almost fall down. Paul, too, paid the supreme pentalty for preaching God's Truth. The masses did not want to hear the Truth at that time; neither do they want to hear it today. But, my dear sir and brother, how can you profess to follow in the foot-steps of these two Great Souls, and then fail to preach God's Truth?

It appears to me that the real issue today is plain:—— TRUTH, LOVE and JUSTICE on God's side; HATE, PREJUDICE, and INJUSTICE on the Devil's side. It has been ever thus;——and yet, Dr. McClain, it is up to you to choose which side you will support. It is your right to make that decision for yourself.

Yes, these are serious times; "We do have hard work to do, and loads to lift;"—— "The times demand strong minds and willing hearts." I think that the decision for you, and your ministerial friends, to make is whether you will serve Jim Crow and Segregation on the one hand; or stand up for JESUS CHRIST and BROTHERHOOD on the other hand. "Choose ye this day whom you will serve—."

We know that during 250 years of chattel Slavery, my people were subjected to the vilest kinds of depravity and degradation. Our moral short comings today are, largely, the result of these vile, inhuman living conditions to which we were subjected by your Master Race. As a child, I sat at the feet of ex-slave relatives and heard, first hand, their woeful accounts of man's inhumanity to man. They told their life stories, without bitterness; and oftimes, while singing their sweet songs of Zion. My wife and I have been privileged to raise a little girl whom God endowed with sweet strains of music. God made her out of the sufferings of a sorrowful past.

In spite of all handicaps and roadblocks along the way, our boys and girls, today, are stepping on far and fast. We have come a long way in three generations; yet, I realize that we still have a long way to go. ——In God's name, just why are you, and your Christian friends, not willing to help us? Why do you desire to continue the denial of higher education to us? Do you realize that, despite the fact that we constitute one-third of the State's population, not one Negro boy or girl has ever been permitted to attend the University of Georgia? Do you realize that not one Negro doctor has ever been graduated from that institution which is supported entirely by

tax payers money? We, too, pay taxes—directly and indirectly. I ask you, then, kind sir, is this fair? Is it Christian? I'm told our Country badly needs young engineers; in case of war we will need their services for defense; yet, not one Negro boy has ever been enrolled at the Georgia School of Technology in Atlanta. I ask again— Is this fair? Is it right? Is it Christian? In our forty-eight States, we are denied University Education in only five, of which Georgia is one. How long can five States hold back the Union?

Colored people are American Citizens, too; we have been here just as long as anybody else, except the American Indian. We, too, helped to build America. We bled and died for her ideals, all the way from Bunker Hill to Tokyo. The U. S. Constitution recognizes these rights, and guarantees their preservation and enforcement. Please tell me, then kind sir, just how a Christian can accept these rights for himself; and at the same time, deny these rights to his fellow-man? To do so, would not be in keeping with the spirit of Jesus Christ, nor the spirit of American Democracy.

Now, Dr. McClain, why should you be afraid of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People? Why try to find fault with this plain, simple, patriotic American Organization that has for its only purpose the advancement of a minority group of citizens? White people are 90 per cent of the Nation's population. You know, they will be treated fairly. They are fully able to defend and to protect themselves.

The nine (9) Judges on the U. S. Supreme Court bench are all White men of un-impeachable character; all confirmed by a majority vote of the U. S. Senate; three of whom are Southern born gentlemen, fully conversant with Southern customs and traditions. Also, their recent decisions have been unanimous. They have been interpretations of our U. S. Constitution and its meaning, today, and for this age in which we now live. The majority of American people are willing to accept and obey these decisions.

The Light of Justice has turned from RED to GREEN. Shall we move now, or shall we continue to create a traffic jam? As I see it, sir, there is only one thing for good Americans and especially Christians to do—and that is to OBEY the laws of our land and to start moving. Move slowly, if you will, but the Green light means move— now.

In conclusion, I would like for you to please read the 6th Chapter of Paul's Epistle to the Galatians. Read all of it; read every line; read slowly, prayfully, and with understanding. I am sure you believe in God's Eternal Law of Compensation:— " That we are, eventually, punished by our Sins; and not for them," — "That this World, somehow, rests upon Moral Foundations; and that in the long run, it is WELL with the GOOD ; and in the long run, it is EVIL with the WICKED."

Sincerely yours,

John Wesley Dobbs

John Wesley Dobbs

April 2, 1957

Mr. George Doss, Jr.
c/o Macon News
Macon, Georgia

Dear George:

Thanks for the letter and the clips on Koinonia. Hellen Bullard is supposed to contact some of the weekly editors you mentioned, but any other approach to them would be good also.

It's my understanding that there will be no meeting tomorrow night. Trust the signatures are moving along O.K.

Sincerely,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:mm

July 24, 1957

Mrs. Charles G. Doaks
120 Woodburn Road
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Mrs. Doaks:

In regard to your inquiry of the 16th, regrettably, the needs of the Louisiana flood sufferers are outside our scope of operation.

The Red Cross has, of course, been active in the stricken area. Also, quite possibly, The American Friends Service Committee, Southeastern Office, can assist you in this matter. They may be contacted at:

1818 South Main Street
High Point, North Carolina
c/o Mr. B. Tartt Bell

We regret that we can be of no help to you in this good and charitable effort.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant

PA/mf
(Signed in Mr. Anthony's Absence)

Raleigh, N.C.
July 16/58

Will you kindly advise me if you have any way of getting clothing or bedding to the flood sufferers in southern Louisiana, or could you suggest an agency thro' which this is being done. I inquired of the American Friends Service Com. and they are helping thro' Philadelphia office in certain financial ways, and suggested that I write you. Thank you.

Mrs. Chas. G. Doak
120 Woodburn Rd.

November 18, 1957

Mrs. Agnes Doughty
Labor Education Division
Roosevelt University
430 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Agnes:

The enclosed clip is of some interest to me. If you have any information on the meeting itself or the person at whose home it was held I would be interested.

Margaret and I are getting settled in our newly rented place in Decatur. All has been going well with us thus far. We frequently find ourselves planning ways and means of getting to Chicago for a visit. We trust that all goes well with the Doughtys and send our best personal wishes to you. Please give our regards to Frank and family.

Sincerely,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:fcl

Rec'd 4/28/65

April 27, 1965

AV pls reply

Ans. 5/4/65

Mr. Leslie Dunbar
Director: Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St. N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

file: "DO" - gv.

Dear Mr. Dunbar

Please mail me a copy of your speech given at the Southern Student Organizing Committee conference in Atlanta, Ga, Friday evening March 19th.

Would also like to ask, in what way would the Southern Student Organizing Committee serve in the South in the "civil rights" and "Office of Economic Opportunity fields?

What persons serve on the Board of Advisors to the Southern Regional Council?

Would appreciate hearing from you soon. I am

Sincerely
Neighbor Downing
P.O. Box 10
McComb, Miss.

February 11, 1970

Miss Harriett Doar
Book Editor
The Charlotte Observer
P. O. Box 2138
Charlotte, North Carolina 28201

Dear Miss Doar:

Thank you very much for the tear sheets on our book.

We are adding you to our mailing list to receive copies of all future publications and press releases.

Sincerely yours,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA:js

bc: Janet Smith

2/11/70

MEMORANDUM

TO: Janet Smith

FROM: Paul Anthony

Please add Miss Harriett Doar to our mailing list as indicated on the attached cc.

Thank you.

The Charlotte Observer

P. O. BOX 2138 CHARLOTTE, N. C. 28201 TELEPHONE 704 375-8885

February 2, 1970

Dear Mr. Anthony:

I'm enclosing two tear sheets of my February 1 review of "Civil Rights in Recent Southern Fiction."

One has gone to Ben Haas, who asked you to send it to me.

I wonder if you would let me know who has charge of publications there and might let me know from time to time what's scheduled.

Sincerely,

Harriet Doar

Harriet Doar
Book editor

October 2, 1953

Mr. Charles Drake
College Station
Berea, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Drake:

My warm congratulations on the fine quality and richness in interest of the recent issue of Mountain Life and Work.

May be your Maggie is not the one to do it, but I think somebody should put out once in awhile a kind of advertising list of names and addresses of handicraft workers who make particular things.

When I can find them I buy three or four handmade sweeping brooms every year. I have used ten hours a year batting around back roads, unsucessfully looking for people who make them.

I do not think your Maggie could accept responsibility for the quality of goods, but could every now and then run a list of people who do make brooms or do make baskets or do knit sweaters, or whatever. Now stick this letter in the suggestion box.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell,
Executive Director

GSM/allo

October 15, 1953

Mr Freeman Drake, Sr
P O Box 17
Standing Rock, Alabama

Dear Mr Drake:

We appreciate your kind words. I hope when the Alabama division meets again, I will get a chance to see you again.

Sincerely yours,

George S Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm:t

Mr. George L Mitchell.
Atlanta, Ga.

Standing Rock. Ala.
P.O. Box 17.
Oct 13th 1953.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:
I Congraguate you for what you and our Southern Regional Council is doing.
The last two monthly buttetins was so Very Very timely. its ben my desire to write you or visit your office since I were at our annual session.
I registered again Oct 12th I yet dont know what they are going to do about it The chairman told me that he would write me up this time and would not fool with me no more but I aint going to quit. I will write you again.
you bulletin of the enteration and seragation were just wonderful. I am just so proud that I do affiliate with the southern Regional Council.

yours Sincerely.
Freeman Drake. Sr.

RECEIVED
OCT 15
Southern Regional Council

June 8, 1954

The Drake Hotel
440 Park Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Sir:

I shall be arriving in New York City on Monday, June 21, at about 10:00 or 10:30 p.m. I would appreciate a single reservation for the nights of the 21st and the 22nd.

Please advise me whether or not you can accommodate me on those dates.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director

HCF/eab

Testimonial Luncheon

IN HONOR OF

Father Jerome A. Drolet

And Presentation of the Workers Defense League Eleventh
Clendenin Award for Distinguished Service to Labor's Rights

Hotel Commodore • New York City • Saturday, October 9, 1954

Award Co-Chairmen: Bishop Bernard J. Sheil, A. J. Hayes, Walter P. Reuther

A. J. HAYES

WALTER P. REUTHER

BISHOP BERNARD J. SHEIL

cordially invite

George S. Mitchell

did not care to come to sponsor awards 2 11-54 no response

RECEIVED
Southern Regional Council

to join them in sponsoring the presentation of the

Workers Defense League's Eleventh David L. Clendenin Award
for Distinguished Service to Labor's Rights

to

FATHER JEROME A. DROLET

Father Drolet's name has been synonymous with union organization in Louisiana for many years. Most recently he has become widely known because of his militant support of 3,000 sugar cane workers, members of the National Agriculture Workers Union, AFL, in their hard fought strike in the Fall of 1953. Father Drolet through his church in Thibodaux, Louisiana, the Lafourche Parish Social Action Committee, and the Catholic Committee of the South was instrumental in organizing strike relief and community support for the workers on a large scale. At his own expense he came to Washington and New York to raise relief funds.

It is hoped that you will be able to attend the luncheon at the Hotel Commodore in New York City on October 9, 1954. Such attendance is not essential to your sponsorship however, and you are under no other obligation in joining in this timely tribute to Father Drolet. The Workers Defense League, which is presenting this award, is, as you doubtless know, an anti-Communist labor defense organization. For 18 years it has defended countless working men and women who have been faced with the denial of fundamental rights.

(Summer causes delays; therefore, we are sure that you will understand when we urge you to send the enclosed reply card promptly signifying your acceptance.)

WORKERS DEFENSE LEAGUE 112 East 19th St., New York 3, N. Y. ALgonquin 4-4953

Testimonial Luncheon

IN HONOR OF

Father Jerome A. Drolet

And Presentation of the Workers Defense League Eleventh Clendenin Award for Distinguished Service to Labor's Rights

RECEIVED
SEP 17 1954
South. Regional Council

Hotel Commodore • New York City • Saturday, October 9, 1954

Award Co-Chairmen: Bishop Bernard J. Sheil, A. J. Hayes, Walter P. Reuther

Dear Friend:

While we know that you will probably not be able to attend the Luncheon for Father Drolet in New York on October 9, we did want you to receive the enclosed invitation. We will certainly welcome you at the Luncheon if your program will permit.

Even though you cannot attend, however, we hope that you will join with us on this occasion in honoring Father Drolet. A Souvenir Journal will be published on this occasion. The proceeds will be used to carry on the program of the Workers Defense League which for over 18 years has made an outstanding contribution to the labor movement through defense of individual workers' rights and through assistance to unions in strike situations. The WDL worked with Father Drolet and the National Agricultural Workers Union, AFL, in combatting civil rights violations during the Louisiana Sugar Cane Workers strike last October.

Your greetings in the Journal will both pay tribute to Father Drolet and aid the Workers Defense League in continuing its work. If you will kindly fill out the enclosed form and send it to us at your earliest opportunity, it will be greatly appreciated. Our thanks to you.

Sincerely and fraternally yours,

Rowland Watts

Rowland Watts, National Secretary
Workers Defense League

RW:JA
enc.

WORKERS DEFENSE LEAGUE 112 East 19th St., New York 3, N. Y. ALgonquin 4-4953

21

Dr. Mitchell:

August 24 - you signed card and agreed to sponsor

EB

The Workers Defense League

cordially invites you to attend the

Testimonial Luncheon

in honor of

Father Jerome A. Drolet

And Presentation of the Eleventh David L. Clendenin Award
for Distinguished Service to Labor's Rights

Tendered in recognition of his distinguished service to the
cause of union organization and social justice in Louisiana

Saturday, October Ninth
Ninteen hundred and fifty-four
at Twelve-thirty o'clock

Hotel Commodore
42nd Street and Lexington Avenue
New York City

$6.25 per cover

Father Jerome A. Drolet

No one in the United States is more deserving of the David L. Clendenin Award than Father Drolet, pastor of St. Charles Catholic Church in Thibodaux, La. His amazing record of down-to-earth assistance to unions in their organizing efforts has made his name synonymous with labor organization in Louisiana for years. Without his help, many of the unions would not have been organized; without him, some of them would have been broken in strike situations.

Born in Illinois in 1908, he was ordained as a priest in 1936, and in that year began his active service to the labor movement, the same year in which the Workers Defense League was founded. Then assistant pastor of Our Lady of Lourdes Church in New Orleans, he took part in a critical strike of the National Maritime Union, C.I.O. Through the years since, he has been in the forefront of a long list of organizing campaigns and strikes involving both A.F.L. and C.I.O. unions in a variety of fields — including textile, transport, shipyard, fishing, furniture, hosiery, clothing, newspaper, retail and wholesale stores, teamsters, agriculture, telephone, paper making, salt mines, chemical production and oil refining.

Father Drolet fought and three times helped defeat attempts to pass the so-called "right-to-work" bill in the Louisiana legislature, and fought it again in 1954, but the pressure of reactionary forces finally won its enactment into law.

He publicly condemned the Dixiecrats and Wallaceite "Progressives" in 1948. He was conspicuous in the N.M.U. struggle to escape from Communist domination, and because of that was attacked in the *Daily Worker* as a "political priest." He was instrumental in 1950 in bringing the A.F.L. National Agricultural Workers' Union in to organize the sugar cane field workers in the region around Thibodaux.

Last year Father Drolet's name became widely known because of his militant championship of 3,000 sugar cane workers in a bitterly resisted strike to obtain recognition from owners of 75 big plantations (many of them Northern absentees), a living wage, and decent working conditions. At that time this self-sacrificing priest came to New York at his own expense, to find money for strike relief. The strike was beaten by anti-labor injunctions. But the strikers proved the capacity of Southern farm workers, colored and white alike, to organize.

It is highly gratifying to us of the Workers Defense League to honor Father Drolet, who on October 9 will take his rightful place beside ten other champions of labor who previously received the Clendenin Award. They are: John F. Finerty, noted civil liberties attorney; A. Philip Randolph, president, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; the late Senator Robert M. LaFollette, Jr.; James Myers, then labor secretary of the Federal Council of Churches (now the National Council); former U.S. Senator Frank P. Graham of North Carolina; Matthew Woll, second Council Member, American Federation of Labor; H. L. Mitchell, president National Farm Labor Union, A.F.L.; Walter P. Reuther, president, United Automobile Workers, C.I.O.; James B. Carey, secretary, Congress of Industrial Organizations; and Norman Thomas, chairman, Post War World Council, and six times Socialist Party candidate for President.

DAVID L. CLENDENIN AWARD COMMITTEE

for

JEROME A. DROLET

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Zane Meckler
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Grace Milgram
Morris Milgram
Abraham Miller
Bella Milmed
Nathaniel Minkoff
George S. Mitchell
H. L. Mitchell
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Emanuel Muravchick
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Pauli Murray
A. J. Muste
Rev. James Myers
Robin Myers
Isidore Nagler
Louis Nelson
Walter M. Nelson
Allan Nevins
H. Richard Niebuhr
Reinhold Niebuhr
Mrs. Victor P. Noyes
Dorothy Kuhn Oko
Frank Olmstead
Margaret La Farge Osborn
Rev. George L. Paine
Hon. Jacob Panken
Ezra L. Parrott
Bishop Edward L. Parsons
James G. Patton
Drew Pearson
James Peck
Rose Pesotta
David Pinski
Alice K. Pollitzer
Carl Rachlin
Henry Rago
John G. Ramsay
A. Philip Randolph
Gervais F. Reed
Oscar K. Rice
Victor Riesel
Emil Rieve
Harry W. Roberts
John P. Roche
Mrs. Fletcher W. Rockwell
Lawrence Rogin
Rev. F. Rombouts
Eleanor Roosevelt
Alex Rose
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Leon Samis
Harry D. Sayre
Meyer Schapiro
Theodore Schapiro
Arthur Schlesinger Jr.
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Rose Schneiderman
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Clarence Senior
Brendon Sexton
James H. Sheldon
Henry Wood Shelton
Adelaide Schulkind
George Silver
Irving Silverman
Hans Simons
McKinley Sims
Dr. Gadiel M. Smith
Richard A. Smith
Abraham Snyder
Rev. S. A. Snyder Jr.
Ben Stahl
Alice Stark
Mark Starr
William Stern
Sol Stetin
Hon. Harold A. Stevens
Ina Sugihara
Norman Thomas
R. J. Thomas
Msgr. Thomas Tobin
Willard S. Townsend
Helen G. Trager
Frank N. Trager
Joseph Tuvim
Gus Tyler
Ossip Walinsky
Rev. J. R. Walker
Noah C. A. Walter
Marian De C. Ward
Leroy Waterman
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Rabbi Jacob J. Weinstein
Mrs. Louis S. Weiss
Samuel S. White
Roy Wilkins
Pearl L. Willen
Herman Wolf
Theresa Wolfson
William Wolpert
Winifred Wygal
Arnold S. Zander
Milton Zatinsky
Charles S. Zimmerman

(In formation)

Father Jerome A. Drolet Award Committee
Workers Defense League
112 East 19th Street, New York 3, N. Y.

Enclosed herewith is my check $.....

for.....reservations ($6.25 per cover) for the Testimonial Luncheon and Presentation of the David L. Clendenin Award for Distinguished Service to Labor's Rights to Father Jerome A. Drolet. Hotel Commodore, Saturday, October 9th at 12:30 o'clock.

Name.....

Address.....

.....

Make checks payable to George S. Counts, *Treasurer*
(Please list Guests on Reverse Side)

COUVERT $6.25

Father Jerome A. Drolet Award Committee

Workers Defense League

112 East 19th Street

New York 3, N. Y.

Advertising Contract for Greeting

in Souvenir Journal on the occasion of the

Testimonial Luncheon

Testimonial Committee
A. J. Hayes
Walter P. Reuther
Bishop Bernard J. Sheil
Co-Chairmen

IN HONOR OF

FATHER JEROME A. DROLET

Saturday, October 9, 1954 • Hotel Commodore, New York

MR. GEORGE S. COUNTS, Treasurer, Journal Committee
112 East 19th Street, New York 3, N. Y.

You are hereby authorized to insert our/my advertisement in your Souvenir Journal to be issued on the occasion of your Testimonial Luncheon.

This ad to occupy the space of.....

of a page for which we/I agree to pay $.....

ADVERTISING RATES
Full Page...$300.
Greeting Space at $125; $100; $75; $50; $25; $15; $10; $5.

Signed.....

Address.....

Solicited by.....

Make all checks payable to GEORGE S. COUNTS, Treasurer.
112 East 19th Street, New York 3, N. Y.

Sponsored by

WORKERS DEFENSE LEAGUE

(If possible, please indicate your copy for printer on attached blank)

TEAR OFF

COPY FOR PRINTER

Name.....

Address.....

Additional copy

October 11, 1954

Mr. Freeman Drake, Sr.
P. O. Box 17
Standing Rock, Alabama

Dear Mr. Drake:

Come to see us if you get over here. You will always be a welcome visitor.

The Alabama Division of the Southern Regional Council employed October 1st a Methodist minister named Robert Hughes, and he has just in the last few days opened an office in Montgomery, at an address not yet notified to me. But presumably he will be letting all the Alabama members know where it is.

Also as of October 1st we are transferring all SRC members in Alabama to the rolls of the Alabama Division of SRC, which now becomes an independent organization, affiliated with SRC. Some good people are helping to get it moving, and I believe there will be more results under this new arrangement than under the old one.

New South will continue to be sent to all members of the Alabama Division, being mailed from this office.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

Mr. george S Mitchell
Atlanta. Ga.

Standing Rock. Ala.
P.O. Box 17.
Oct 4. 1954.

Dear Mr Mitchell:
I realy needs to come up there to congragulate you and our council and for to get some first hand information. I have not heard from the Ala. People since the Change over. I reads of your trips and your wise cracks such as "The tree is falling and you had better git." you know I gets around with you all up there montgomery. Birmingham and Tuskeegee etc. but at Present my Cash is temporely stopped. I may ask a word of support from you soon as of of the Past my so asking. you can remember.
I am going to visit you all when your annual meeting convene if I can know of the dates each year. our State Secraterys name I forgets it but I suppose he is to send the monthly bulletins. my membership has not exspired do it O.K. me here in this state.

yours Very truly.
Freeman Drake. Sr.

RECEIVED
10/7/54
Southern Regional Council

Thomas Dreier
SALES AND GOODWILL PUBLICATIONS
1011 Brightwaters Boulevard - St. Petersburg, Florida

APR 25 1955

4/21/55

Dear George:

This piece of mine which was printed in The St. Petersburg TIMES is self-explanatory.

The City Council, at its second meeting, postponed decision until a later meeting.

This site is ideal. It is bounded by Route 19, by city-owned land, by Tampa Bay and by acreage with no houses of any kind near the line. Yet, believe it or not, people living two or three miles from the sit have signed petitions against the project.

When are you going to loaf here with Snug and me again? Fred went through the ordeal a second time.

Tom

March 15, 1957

Mr. Thomas Dreier
1011 Brightwaters Boulevard
St. Petersburg, Florida

Dear Mr. Dreier:

My apologies for not answering sooner your letter dated March 1st. This reaches you I know several days after the meeting that you mentioned.

The reason for the delay was my hope that I might improve my understanding of the situation in St. Petersburg through the inquiries of Fred Routh, who by the way asks to be warmly remembered to you. Unfortunately, Fred and I both have been travelling and have not yet had a chance to learn more about the question of the junior college which is so perplexing to you and to the good people in that area. Fred says he will follow through, and you may expect to hear from him further at an early date.

The trouble is, of course, that it is easy to take a position on a local problem when one is at a distance and need not consider all of the human factors involved. I can say that, in principle, we are in favor of integration of existing facilities rather than the creation of new facilities for Negroes only. In most cases that I can think of we would stand firmly by this principle and would recommend this course to anyone who consulted us. We too recognize that in some specific situations the prospect for integration may be very long range and a valid case might be made for meeting an urgent short range need through a separate facility which can later become integrated through legal action. Such examples have arisen particularly in the field of medical care, where it has been a question of getting quickly the facilities needed to treat Negro patients, coupled with the recognition that integrated facilities are not likely to be achieved quickly. Thus about all anybody at a distance can say is that the obviously desirable course of pressing for integration of public facilities may in special cases be temperate, according to the following

factors: (1) the urgency of the need to be met, (2) the chances of achieving integration within a reasonable time, and (3) the effect that establishment of a separate facility would have on perpetuating segregation. (Obviously if the effect would be to make future integration more difficult, that is a powerful deterrent to the expedient course.)

All this is very abstract, I know, and I lay it out only to let you know how we approach such questions. I emphasize again that without detail knowledge of the St. Petersburg situation, I can't consciously judge the positions taken by different groups in the community. Certainly I would agree with your statement that "at least a few of us must take an uncompromising stand for complete integration, etc." It would be a sad day when nobody remained in a community to keep alive the basic legal and moral principle which must ultimately prevail.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/eab

bc: FBR

Thomas Dreier
SALES AND GOODWILL PUBLICATIONS
~~Milton Village, New Hampshire~~

1011 BRIGHTWATERS BOULEVARD
ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA

3/1/57

RECEIVED MAR 4 1957

Dear Mr. Fleming:

My good friend, John Rembert, principal of Gibbs (Negro) High School, has asked the School Board to start a Junior College as part of the present plant.

Many of us think that this is unwise--that what we should demand is integration at the present St. Petersburg Junior College.

Two able graduates of Gibbs were denied admission to this college two years ago and public subscriptions provided funds for sending these youngsters to segregated colleges elsewhere.

John and I are to lead a meeting March 11th.

Is it wise for me to be an uncompromising idealist and stand firmly for integration? Or shall I be an idealist in thought and a realist in action? Shall I hold to my belief that we must think and act like undivided members of the great human family? Or shall I admit that a Negro Junior Collage (which they may be able to get without much argument) is what we should take, rather than wage a longer war for the Junior College for all races?

My present thought is that at least a few of us must take an uncompromising stand for complete integration, even though to do so means that many worthy young Negroes will be denied Junior College education?

Have you any material that may help this somewhat perplexed person?

Yours sincerely,

Thomas Dreier

Mr. Fleming: Here's another of my pet free projects.
td

LIBRARIES FOR FLORIDA

Sent to you by the Florida State Library Board to awaken your awareness to the creative part more and better public libraries can play in increasing the mental capital of Florida citizens and the material development of our state.

Edited by Thomas Dreier

Vol. 1 JANUARY, 1957 NO. 3

Of What Use Are Public Libraries?

In Florida when a man is hungry he can go to one of thousands of food stores or eating houses and get what he needs to satisfy his physical hunger.

When he needs money he can go to a loan agency or to one of hundreds of banks.

But where does he go when he is in need of ideas? What institutions (after school days) are set up to satisfy his mental hunger?

Why should he want ideas? The Wall Street Journal, tells us repeatedly that the most important element in the success of any business is *ideas.*

Not money. Not buildings. Not machinery. Just ideas — ideas that cannot be seen, touched, heard or tasted.

Take a farm. The quality of its success is the quality of the management given its acres. Management is only the proper handling of right ideas.

One farmer owns and operates a property and fails lamentably. Another man takes the same property and achieves conspicuous success. Why? Through better management. By using better ideas.

The same is true of business in all other fields.

Which brings us to public libraries.

Public libraries are just like food stores and banks and other supply depots.

We find in them the recorded life experience of the race. The best ideas of millions of men and women are found in them in condensed, usable form.

Public libraries save people from suffering from mental malnutrition. They are essential to the proper development of every community. They increase the mental capital in use. Actually, they should be advertised just as food stores advertise.

People won't die from lack of food without making an effort. Thousands can die of mental malnutrition without ever being aware of it.

Here we have Florida, in comparison with the other states, close to the very bottom of the list in the quantity and quality of its public library system.

If Public Libraries elsewhere have demonstrated their usefulness in increasing the Mental Capital of their patrons, and if Mental Capital is essential in the creation of Material Wealth, why isn't it part of your job to take an *active* part in the development of a better public library system in Florida?

There is so much evidence available to prove the money-creating value of libraries.

Business libraries have been established in great cities because hard-headed men of affairs realized their need. All over the land corporations are working to make the best ideas obtainable available to their staffs.

Public libraries are not mere places where loafers may find entertaining books for a loafing hour. They are storehouses of creative ideas — or should be. What they need is adequate buildings, adequate stock and adequate staffs.

Librarians Help In Making And Marketing Steel

To help keep up with and ahead of developments in their respective fields, steel companies employ more than 50 full-time librarians. They offer research and technical information.

If answers to questions aren't in print, these librarians find the person best qualified to supply them. Their job is to assemble and distribute ideas that will enable the employees, including the top men, do their work better.

One company has a central library of 12,000 volumes, subscribes to 500 periodicals, and has 115 file drawers containing material on metallurgy, engineering, industrial relations, business administration, commerce and other subjects. This library also services fourteen smaller libraries in various plants and divisions of the company.

All this is offered as proof that the truly creative industrial executives have appreciation for the materials needed for the increasing of the mental capital of their associates.

Libraries adjusted to the needs of the community are an essential part of the development equipment of Florida. What public library service have you in your community?

Just How Does A Public Library Serve?

By Verna R. Nistendirk,
Director of Library Extension

"The aim of all public library activities is service to the people." This is taken from the new *Public Library Service To America, A Guide To Evaluation,* just published by the American Library Association. The modern public library collects, organizes and makes available the printed and audio-visual materials needed to conduct the individual and group life of its constituency. Furthermore, it interprets and guides the use of these materials to enable as many people as possible to apply in their daily lives a record of what is known.

Leaders in the public library field, no less than two hundred of them, have contributed to these new standards during the past two years. Two essential themes are included: library facilities must be of sufficient quantity and quality to meet the various needs of the world today and these library facilities must be available to all people wherever they may live.

Some two hundred standards of service for the modern library are carefully explored. Among them are a few quantitative figures such as: "there should be at least 100,000 volumes of currently useful printed material in every library system. 4,000-5,000 separate titles should be added to a library system annually."

Personnel recommendations specify that trained and qualified librarians should be provided for service to children, service to teen-agers, and service to adults. A substantial collection of library materials would require qualified professional staff to make the collection usable as well as to assist the readers.

But this cannot be done by the small community, you object. The standards supply the answer here also. "Even as governmental units cooperate to improve school, road, and other services by joint effort, so the same cooperation can apply to library facilities. Libraries working together, sharing their services and materials, can meet the full needs of their users. This cooperative approach on the part of libraries is the most important single recommendation of this document. Without joint action, most American libraries probably will never be able to come up to the standard necessary to meet the needs of their constituencies."

We believe you will want to read this new *Public Library Service To America* for yourself. Florida plans for requesting state aid for libraries and for the use of federal aid are in line with these recommendations.

We are realists and no one has to shout at us to tell us that no Legislator is going to vote in favor of supplying state funds to libraries in his community unless he knows that his constitutents are interested—or he himself is blessed with the knowledge and vision to realize how libraries can help increase the incomes of those constitutents. That libraries do provides ideas that people use to get better results on their farms and elsewhere is a certainty.

Florida Libraries Need State Aid

We Floridians have reason to be a bit ashamed of ourselves. Do you know that every Southeastern state—Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi—has state aid for libraries.

Florida, alas, does not. Our counties should receive library help from the state.

Our FLA legislative committee of which Dr. Frank Sessa is Chairman, has decided to request that the same bill be sponsored that was recommended last year. This bill would provide an initial or establishment grant of $10,000 for the first year for any county library, and a $5,000 operating grant the second year, providing that the county levied a one mill tax which is the maximum allowed by law, or one dollar per capita, whichever is less, and meets the standards of service approved by the State Library Board. Because many counties are too small or have too little funds to operate alone, an additional $2,500 per county would be granted those counties working together as multi-county regional libraries.

The bill would allow the state grant to be used for salaries, books, operating expenses, bookmobiles or any expense except the purchase, construction or rental of a building. It directs the State Library Board to submit in their annual budget further requests for state aid. Extra copies of the bill are available upon request.

Sparta Wanted No 11-Stringed Harp

An Athenian harpist named Timotheus added four strings to the common seven-string harp and won great popularity in his home city.

But the city fathers of Sparta threatened him with death if he ever again appeared in that town with his new harp. They argued that the seven-stringed instruments had always served them and they wanted nothing new.

Athens went on to become one of the greatest cities of the world. It still has an imperishable place in the minds of millions. Sparta is almost forgotten.

The Athenians welcomed changes. The Spartans, worshipping hardness and war, concerned themselves little with new ideas.

That organization or community blessed with creative men and women who demand changes, who want something still better, is the one that will move forward to new heights of success.

Can We Afford To Refuse This Money?

To enjoy the benefits of participating in the betterments of the national library services act, we have to be able to match the initial grant of $40,000. If we don't, we'll not get a cent of that money.

Although the program is not yet approved, the tentative plans call for an initial or establishment grant to be given to counties matching those funds for the rural portion of population, for the establishment of new services or improved services on a unified basis. Rural is defined as corporated or unincorporated places of under 10,000 as listed in the 1950 census. The maximum to be allowed to any one county would be $10,000 annually for a two year period. Definite standards as to population and minimum acceptable local effort should be ready early in January. All libraries and all county commissions will receive information regarding the program as soon as it is available.

The first appropriation has not yet been made available to states, but it is time to approach our congressmen in Washington for a full appropriation for the second year of operation. This should provide $133,211 for Florida and should help in the establishment of adequate library service where it is most needed. Use your influence to see that this program is carried on.

Of the 67 counties in Florida, 24 have no free public library service of any kind and most other rural peoples have inadequate services. It will be impossible to develop complete coverage in any five year plan. Of the 145 libraries listed in the Florida Library Directory, only 15 serve a population of more than 25,000. Public support for these 15 libraries varies from $2.13 to 4c.

County libraries have a ceiling of a one mill tax according to the Florida statutes. A one mill tax on the assessed valuation in 1955 will bring in less than one dollar per capita in 32 counties and will bring in less that 50c per capita in 15 counties. For this reason, an establishment grant and some form of state aid is necessary if these large segments of our population ever receive good library service.

Libraries As Important As Medical Clinics

Commenting on a speech made by a Florida legislator in which he said that facilities for the mentally ill were more important than state aid to public libraries, Mabel Norris Reese, able editor of the *Mt. Dora Topic,* had this to say:

". . . . in the long haul, there is, we believe, a connection between lack of library facilities in too many Florida communities and the over-crowding of the state's mental institutions. A mind narrowed to its immediate confines, with no windows opened to the world's wide and wonderful horizons, is a mind that can become ill.

"Libraries are as necessary to a good community as medical clinics. In libraries, there is therapeutic value for the depressed, and, primarily, there is the initial opening of those horizons to the young so their minds may remain healthy.

"A library, be it one merely on wheels that makes regular trips to a community, or a place of marble and many shelves, is a center of culture—of civilization itself.

"Here, in a modern library, the world opens its doors to the mind, and releases it from the oppressions of the narrow view. History, art, science, philosophy, religion—and just thought-releasing novels—are at hand for the student and the housewife.

"Los Angeles, which has one of the greatest libraries in the world, contains such as an art department, a geneological collection, music department—where even such as recordings may be loaned—visual aid department, and even a patent department. There is nothing in Florida to compare to it.

"Many states have bookmobiles, traveling the countryside to take culture to those whose communities do not provide any public reading matter. Here, country folks gather eagerly to borrow books on all kinds of subjects, and at the same time make friendly, mind-healthy contacts with their neighbors.

"Florida can say it can't afford libraries, and it can claim that people are too interested in television anyway.

"However, we believe this is not in the best interest of future generations, and an invitation to the need of building yet more mental institutions. Television is no substitute for books, and a state proudfully interested in its coming generations will see to it that such culture—and the foundation of civilization—is made available to its people.

"In addition, libraries serve as an inducement to citizens to become more aware of the need of Mr. Average Citizen to become actively interested in his government."

The Best Carrier of Ideas

At a conference at the University of Chicago, this, according to Lester Asheim, head of the University of Chicago Graduate Library School, was one of the major conclusions reached:

"Books as carriers of ideas and functioning as a means and not an end are not only powerful but sacred; and up to now they have had more to say, have said it more clearly, and have preserved it for future consultation better than any other communication device, new or old."

Public Library Much Like Liberal Arts College

Everyone capable of getting any benefit from a college education should go to college. But the truth is, thousands who now go to college would serve themselves and society better if they went to trade schools.

In the last analysis, says Orville Prescott, a Williams graduate and author, higher education is an intellectual discipline for people who want to exercise their minds. Many are unwilling to use their minds. They prefer to use their bodies. Take many football players as examples.

What Mr. Prescott says about the liberal arts colleges may in almost equal truth be said about the public library. "The liberal arts college," he says in his delightful autobiographical book, *The Five Dollar Gold Piece,* "is not concerned with the teaching of professional skills. It is organized and operated with a different goal in view: to help students be more interesting company for themselves and others for the rest of their lives by acquainting them with their heritage as human beings, the great story of what men have done and failed to do, what they have thought, discovered, written and achieved. In the process of learning something about this heritage, the superior student often learns to think for himself and becomes a better individual and a better citizen."

What thousands of college graduates fail to get out of their four years in college, other thousands get at less cost by making use of what public libraries offer them. Money to pay for a college training is of far less importance than a desire for an increase in mental capital. That desire, plus a good library, will produce seemingly miraculous results – as evidence offered by thousands of successful men and women who never went to college proves conclusively.

Jaycees Want Better Library Services

One of the most heartening bits of news that came our way is that the national Jaycee program calls for better libraries everywhere. Their national awards manual includes an award for library development.

Our hope is that all Florida Jaycees will be active in the campaign for better public library services for all our citizens.

Feel free to reprint anything in this publication, all we want is wider distribution of better library service ideas.

Florida State Library Board

Thomas Dreier, *Chairman*
1011 Brightwaters Blvd.
St. Petersburg

Mrs. Joe H. Farrington
59 N.W. 10th St.
Miami

Mrs. W. Howard Smith
505 Bell Avenue
Brooksville

Dr. Dorothy Dodd,
Secretary and State Librarian

Verna R. Nistendirk,
Director of Library Extension

FLORIDA STATE LIBRARY
Supreme Court Building
Tallahassee, Florida

BULK RATE
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Tallahassee, Fla.
Permit No. 27

September 16, 1957

Mr. Leo Driedger
The General Conference Mennonite Church
Board of Christian Service
722 Main
Newton, Kansas

Dear Mr. Driedger:

Thank you for your letter of September 12, 1957, concerning our organization.

I am mailing you, under separate cover, some sample copies of our material. Our monthly magazine is $2.00 per year and back copies are available upon request.

There are some excellent film in the area of race relations, but our films on this subject are distributed by the Anti-Defamation League, 41 Exchange Place, S. E., Atlanta, Georgia. I am sure they will be interested in any request you might have.

I am referring the portion of your letter on temperance to the Georgia Temperance League which is located in our building.

I hope this material will be of some help to you and if I can send you additional material, please let me know.

Sincerely,

John Constable
Director of Information

JC:lec

Thomas Dreier

SALES AND GOODWILL PUBLICATIONS

1011 Brightwaters Boulevard - St. Petersburg, Florida

File ltr
Rcd 2/21/58 clips to JC + MM

2/19/58

Dear Harold:

You may be able to make use of my white-and-black machineillustration in some of your talks.

The other clipping promises some changes for the better in the slum district into which the Negroes are crammed.

Yours sincerely,

Tom

March 3, 1958

Mr. Thomas Dreier
1011 Brightwaters Boulevard
St. Petersburg, Florida

Dear Tom:

Many thanks for the several items you have sent recently. Your two letters to the St. Petersburg Times are as persuasive as anything of their kind I have seen. I am particularly enthusiastic about them, because I am so convinced that our progress in the South is going to depend on this sort of reinterpretation of self interest. We hope to do more of this kind of thing in our own operation, and we could ask for no better models than you have provided for the St. Petersburg housing situation.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

Thomas Dreier

SALES AND GOODWILL PUBLICATIONS

1011 Brightwaters Boulevard - St. Petersburg, Florida

Rec'd 2/27/58

2/25/58

Dear Harold:

Under a four column heading, Poor Management Wastes Assets, The St. Petersburg TIMES this morning printed this piece of mine. There may be something here you can use.

Yours sincerely,

Tom

By Thomas Dreier

Suppose we make an attempt to take the whole Negro housing project out of the realm of emotion and put it into the realm of economics.

Let's move toward our objective by indirection. Forget Negroes for a moment. Consider the case of 7,000,000 Americans who are severely handicapped by blindness, by deafness, by loss of limbs, by partial paralysis, by anything that cripples them.

It is estimated that at least 4,000,000 of these can be rehabilitated and gainfully employed. Actual tests have shown that many of these handicapped workers are actually more efficient than able-bodied employees.

The Office of Vocational Rehabilitation is turning some $30,000,000 in federal aid to state agencies to get more handicapped people into production. Even the National Association of Manufacturers, which by its past r cord cannot be charged with soft-heartedness, has issued a guide to its members, telling them how best to hire and use the physically handicapped.

The purpose of all this is to add millions of dollars of extra productiveness.

Business men ask: Why waste men or machines that can be used to increase the supply of goods needed by people? Why not increase the number of wage-earners so that more purchasing power may be created?

Negroes in St. Petersburg are being treated as badly handicapped human beings. A Negro may be in perfect health, have a healthy body and a highly trained mind, and still be as badly off as a man with no legs, or one arm, or without eyesight.

His handicap is the color of skin--nothing more.

What business man of ability would invest $800,000 in a modern factory, equip it with machines of the latest lattern, staff it with highly trained professionals, and then turn out a product for which there is almost no market?

Yet that is what we are doing in St. Petersburg. Take one example--the 16th Street School. That cost around $800,000. There is no finer school of its kind in the country.

But what happens to the product--to the graduates? Are they given jobs in our city stores and offices? Can a girl become a file clerk, a bookkeeper or a stenographer? Can she get a job selling goods over a counter in any retail store?

What manufacturing or other business will give jobs to the young men? The only jobs open to them are muscle-jobs, not mind-jobs.

Their skill in the sight of white managements is unrecognized because of the colorx of their skin.

The youngsters upon whose education we taxpayers spent thousands of dollars have to leave St. Petersburg and make their contribution to production effort elsewhere.

It really doesn't make sense,does it?

The South used to ship its cotton to textile mills in New England. The only profits made were connected with raw cotton. Today we have textile mills next to the cotton fields and the cloth itself is made in a factory down the street.

Travel experts tel us that selling a steer on the hoof is a limited-profit deal. We can make far more money converting the critter into sandwiches or hotdogs or steaks and soup meat.

Smart managers seek to get the best and most profitable results from machines and people. Why do we persist in refusing to make the best use of the physical and mental power of Negroes?

We would not refuse to burn coal simply because it is black. We do not insist on having white coal. What concerns us when we buy coal is thermal units.

Good management tells us that we must manage people so as to get their best from them--make their assets of the greatest possible benefit to themselves and to society.

A long time ago a friend of mine took an idea and turned it into a textile business that now runs to over $100,000,000 a year. He knew that to get the best work out of employees, it was necessary that they have proper home conditions.

Modern mill villages were built. They were rented to the workers at low rentals. Mill management supervised everything--repairs, grass cuttingm shrub planting, painting, etc.

That system worked pretty well for a time. However, as management became more enlightened and learned more about human beings and what makes them tick, the mill-owned houses were sold to individual workers. Each owner took personal pride in his property. As a property owner he walked and worked with the air of a success. Efficiency in the mills increased. The employees had something more than wages to work for.

Obviously, for the good of all of us citizens, white and black, the Negroes should be freed from the congested areas, from property owners who compel them to pay outrageously high rentals. They must be assis ed to escape from behind those invisible walls.

Financial statisticians tell us that the income of the Negroes in the United Sstates equals the totao income of all the people of Canada--some $15 billions.

That able southerner, Jonathan Daniels, quotes Dr. Horace Hamilton of North Carolina State College, who said that the conomic loss to North Carolina in a single year due to workers moving away reached the fantastic sum of $3,900,000,000.

Let us face the fact that we have some 20,000 Negroes here. Planning Board figures tell us that we'll have an additional 10,000 in the next decade or so.

To quote a wise politician, "It is a condition and not a theory that confronts us."

Not only must proper living space be provided for these fellow citizens, but we must provide them living space that will enable them to realize their possibilities. To compel a man with education, ability, money and a desire for the best, to build his home in a slum district is sheer brutality.

"No matter what courts may say and people may plan," says Jonathan Daniels, "the South can only fulfill itself if it uses ~~its~~ the capacities the strong backs, the talents, the energy of the people in it." And that means ALL the people.

Let us be realists as we face this Negro housing problem. Let us try to solve it as we would a mathemathical or engineeribg problem.

Pratical commonsense tells us to think of Negroes as economic units as well as humah beings. Whether we make the best economic use of them depends on the high or low quality of our management sense. St. Petersburg is not rich enough to waste its Negro assets.

Good community management affacts all os us. It demands that we not only provide the oppoetunity for Negroes to live in homes of their own in an environment that fits them, but we must also open to them all avenues of usefulness so that they make their contributio to a finer St. Petersburg.

xxxx

VIA AIR MAIL SPECIAL

July 10, 1958

The Drake Hotel — 440 Park ave.
New York, New York PL. 5-0600

Gentlemen:

Please reserve single room with bath for Mr. Harold C. Fleming for the nights July 16, 17, and 18th.

Please wire confirmation, collect.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Mildred Flowers
Secretary to Mr. Fleming

MF

for Materials Sent by V.M. See Reading copy

January 8, 1964

Mrs. R. H. Neeld
Public Relations Office
Drew University
Madison, New Jersey

Dear Mrs. Neeld:

Enclosed are biographical notes for Mr. Dabbs, and a copy of our L-Report #1 which will give you, in a good bit more detail than I was able to on the telephone today, some information on the Southern Regional Council.

I have asked our Research Department to bundle up some materials to be sent to you before the 24th. These should go out tomorrow.

I hope you will have a very successful meeting.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Mildred M. Johnson
Secretary to the Director

MMJ
Enclosures - 2.

MRS. E. F. STOKES
BOOKKEEPER

B. H. DUNCAN
EDITOR

MRS. HOMER D. MYERS
EDITORIAL ASSISTANT

ARKANSAS BAPTIST

Baptist Official State Paper

206 Baptist Building
Phone 2-1125

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

September 28, 1953

RECEIVED
SEP 30
Southern

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of September 24 together with the enclosure, "Questions and Answers."

I shall be glad to look over this pamphlet and make such use of it as space and time will permit.

Sincerely yours,

B. H. Duncan

B. H. Duncan

BHD:bw

April 22, 1954

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
18 Erskine Lane
Aiken, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

Proud that you got the Guggenheim, but sorry to lose the chance of getting you with SRC. (which I assume this means - though if the Guggenheim Foundation goes suddenly broke or you for some other reason don't take it I'm still her

You had pretty much the picture; help get th twelve new States program reorganized, staffed, a going. Good for three and a half years anyway, a we would hope for longer.

Enjoyed the party, and nice to meet your wi and friends.

Let us know what you will do with the Fellowship, and be our friend, anyway.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

RECEIVED
APR 22 1954
Southern Regional Council

18 Erskine Lane
Aiken, South Carolina
April 21, 1954

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
Wesley Memorial Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I received your message. May I have a few days to mull it over. As I understand it, I would be working out of Atlanta under your direction and would do a fair amount of travel; starting date would be no later than about June 1st.

In the meantime, if you have the opportunity could you drop me a letter with a few more specifics about the job; I know generally the way in which the Council has worked in the past.

It would be wrong and also misleading for me to close this letter without an expression of my sincere gratitude. I don't really know why or how you chose to put your confidence in me; however that is not for me to comment on. The job that the Council has to do is one that I whole heartedly stand back of. Until yesterday however I had not really seriously thought about taking part in it directly and with full vigor. Let me think, please, just a short while.

Again my thanks. It was good to have you at the house Saturday night; sorry we could not have talked longer. Please give my best to Harold Fleming.

Sincerely,

Leslie W. Dunbar

Leslie W. Dunbar

P.S. Since writing this, Peggy has called with news of a special delivery letter from the Guggenheim people - I got it. This is something I have looked forward to tenderly. I'll write again this week.

LWD

April 30, 1954

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
18 Erskine Lane
Aiken, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

Sorry to lose you, but mighty glad you are going to do what you will be doing. I hope in months and years to come our path will criss-cross a lot.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

RECEIVED
APR 27 1954
Southern Regional Council

18 Erskine Lane
Aiken, South Carolina
April 26, 1954

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

After much thought, it had better be a regrettful no. At this time, I think I can best hit my licks the other way.

Many thanks for your note of April 22. Remember that I am still in Aiken, and ready to be of use to the Council however I can. (To start with, would you ask your secretary to send me a bill; its past time that I re-joined.)

What I intend to do with the Fellowship is to attempt a restatement of the tenets on which liberalism rests. We have lost touch with the hard, lean thinking that was responsible for Western constitutionalism; and with it has gone our sense of conviction in the liberal beliefs to which we give lip-service. We have, in short, no "popular" metaphysics, and I think it time we re-discovered the one we once had.

Once again, I appreciate deeply your invitation to join your staff. With cordial best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie Dunbar

Leslie W. Dunbar

February 23, 1955

Mr. Leslie Dunbar
18 Erskine Lane
Aiken, S.C.

Dear Les:

I deferred answering your letter until I had a chance to discuss it with Grace Hamilton and George Mitchell.

The obvious thing which occurred to me was that Mr. Lee could profitably explore his ideas with the Urban League, since that is the one organization that plays a major role in counseling Negro youth on job opportunities. But I am sure that he has either done so,or, if not, has sufficient reason that I know not of.

Dr. Mitchell suggests that he by all means see a man named Mayes Behrman, Director Merit Employment Program, Southeastern Regional Office, American Friends Service Committee, Greensboro, North Carolina. Behrman is the employment on merit guy for the Friends Service Committee in the Southern region. He is supposed to be knowledgable and effective in the whole field and could certainly advise on publishing possibilities for Mr. Lee's kind of counsel.

As you know this kind of matter is not exactly our specialty. But we would be glad to talk with Mr. Lee anytime he is in the Atlanta area and would give him any suggestions or advice we could.

I am expecting you to let me know what comes of that brainstorm of yours and MacMillan's.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director

HCF/rnf

2-11-55
18 Erskine Lane
Aiken, S. C.

Dear Harold,

A Negro chap living in Aiken, whose name is Julian Lee, came to me last night with some ideas which, if I may, I'd like to bother you with too. He is du Pont's personnel official dealing with Negro job applicants & employees. He has performed this same chore for du Pont for many years, here & elsewhere. He is a well-educated man, a former school-teacher in Tulsa. He presumably is able to discharge ~~with~~ loyally the company's policies. At least he has enjoyed du Pont's confidence for a long time. On the other hand, so far as I can deduce, he is respected by the Negro leadership that works with him. He is highly intelligent, & most sensitive.

Out of his experience, he would like to write some counselling essays, directed principally to Negro youth, & running the gamut from ~~to~~ advice on such elementary matters as personal cleanliness, which he in his job feels keenly & ashamedly, to advice on question of education & professional training. In other words, he wants to give counsel to Negroes about how to realize opportunities in American industry.

Was I wrong to give him (as I did) encouragement? And if you think not, would you have any suggestions that I could pass on to him as to editors whom he might discuss this with? I would think this kind of thing would have to be tailored for a sort of "trade" journal (he thinks he has more to say than could be said in one article), or put into a book. He would be grateful for any comment you have, & so will I.

Please give my regards to George Mitchell. Best wishes.

Sincerely yours,
Leslie Glenham

P.S. Whether he can write I don't know.

June 27, 1955.

Mrs. Clifford J. Durr
17 Molton Street
Montgomery, Alabama

Dear Mrs. Durr:

It was good to hear of your interracial prayer group in Montgomery. These groups always begin in a small way but become larger and more vital as months go by, so I hope your group will continue.

As for Helen Keller coming to the South, I do not believe it to be feasible. You remember she is 75 this week and does not travel easily at any time.

Please accept my thanks for your letter. With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET/vc

OAK RIDGE HIGH SCHOOL

OAK RIDGE, TENNESSEE

OFFICE OF THE PRINCIPAL

TELEPHONE 5-7938

November 9, 1955

Mr. John Constable
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Constable:

I appreciate the kind comments you make about newspaper reports of my talk to the East Tennessee Teachers Association. I get some "fan mail" that is not so kind.

My talk was a very informal discussion of questions from the audience. I have no script. You probably got any significant points in the newspaper report. If I had anything available, you would be welcome to it.

Very truly yours,

T. H. Dunigan

Thomas H. Dunigan
Principal

THD:wbt

9c -
Du

January 12, 1956

Mr. Gerald R. Duncan
Route 2 Box 477
Birmingham 9, Alabama

Dear Mr. Duncan:

We will be glad to assist you in your study of the work of the Southern Regional Council. Unfortunately, little of what you need is available in printed form, and it would be a considerable clerical task to send you the complete story by mail.

I strongly urge that you try to arrange a vist to our office. If this is impossible, let me know and I will send you what I can.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming,
Assistant Director.

HCF:mf

Route 2 Box 477
Birmingham 9, Alabama
January 9, 1956

RECEIVED JAN 11 1956

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue Northeast
Atlanta
Georgia

Dear Sir:

I am a student at Emory University and I am making a study about the work of the Southern Regional Council this quarter. I would appreciate your sending me any free material you have as to the nature, purpose, and work of this Council. I will be glad to take care of the postage. I would also be interested in any additional sources of authentic information which you might be able to give me.

Please send me these materials at my home address (above) at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely yours,

Gerald R. Duncan

Gerald R. Duncan

GRD/b

February 7, 1956

Dr. Rachel DuBois
Workshop for Cultural Democracy
204 East 18th Street
New York, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

A maggie called, The Pastor asked me to review your book and I did herewith.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mef

Mr. Davisson F. Dunlap,
Barnett National Bank Building,
Jacksonville,
FLORIDA.

16th February, 1956.

Dear Dave,

We have had a wonderful gal in this Office as Secretary. She is married to a very nice chap who is a Methodist Minister recently assigned to the Normandy Boulevard Church, which is sponsored by the Riverside Park Methodist Church - both in Jacksonville. The husband's name is Roy A. Fiske, and his wife is Marge. Their address will be 1544, Parish Place, Jacksonville, They have two youngsters.

Marge will probably be looking for a secretary's job down there. A bit of friendship from you and your good spouse would make them feel more welcome in Jacksonville.

Best personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

(Fred. B. Routh,
Assistant Director.)

FBR:RL.

Route 2 Box 477
Birmingham 9, Alabama
February 25, 1956

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
63 Auburn Avenue N. E.
Atlanta 3
Georgia

Dear Sir:

I sincerely appreciate the helpful materials and information which you were able to share with me. It was a most interesting experience to become acquainted with your organization. Let me commend you on your high purposes and intelligent activities of your organization. Again, let me express my heart-felt appreciation for your helpfulness.

Sincerely yours,

Gerald R. Duncan

Gerald R. Duncan

GRD/b

VIA AIR MAIL

March 24, 1958

Mr. William duTrieuille
Y. M. C. A.
315 Pearl Street
Hartford 4, Connecticut

Dear Mr. duTrieuille:

I hope you will pardon this inexcusable delay in replying to your thoughtful letter of February 28. I wanted several of my fellow staff members and others to see it, and in the process of circulation it got temporarily mislaid.

We are pleased that you feel the Southern Regional Council is the kind of organization through which you would like to make your contribution to race relations. As you might suppose, however, our staff is very limited and vacancies in professional positions are few and far between. May I suggest that you write to Mr. John Lassoe, National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials, 152 West 42nd Street, Room 1508, New York 36, New York. Mr. Lassoe carries on a clearinghouse function for persons interested in employment in the human relations field.

I wish it were possible for us to take advantage of your interest in the work of the Council. Please accept my best wishes for all that you undertake.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

CORRESPONDENCE TABLE

Young Men's Christian Association

OF GREATER HARTFORD

315 Pearl Street • Hartford 4, Connecticut

2/28/58

Dear Mr. Fleming:

After reading article number five in the New York Post on Jim Crow, Sex and Status I have decided to write to you.

Since I graduated from the University of Conn. in 1956 I have hoped that eventually I would settle in the field of race relations although presently I am working in the area o f mental retardation.

Although I am a Negro it was only because I attended college for awhile in the South that I was able to accept the fact that Southern segregation for the Negro does not necessarily have to mean reverting to a type of animal lower than a human being. (This was a very painful emotional experience for me to work through.)

As a social worker I realize the need of people who are experiencing conflict because of their ambivalent feelings to need support from persons who represent the community so that they may be allowed to express and finally if possible, dissipate their fears and anger.

I am interested in helping to relieve some of the fears and anxieties that exist in the field of race relations.

If there is an opening on your staff for another worker I am willing to offer my services.

CORRESPONDENCE TABLE

Young Men's Christian Association

OF GREATER HARTFORD

315 Pearl Street • Hartford 4, Connecticut

Wishing you continued success in your endeavor,

I remain,

Sincerely,

William duTrieuille

August 31, 1960

Mrs. Mary Dunn
P. O. Box 3222
Station A
Savannah, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Dunn:

At the request of Mr. William Lightsey, I am sendin g you separately several pieces of material which deal rather broadly with race relations in the South. I hope that one or all of these will serve your purposes. If not, please feel free to let me know specifically about the kind of material that is needed.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

Dear Dr Dunbar,

Please accept my sincere thanks for all you did to make the clinic a success. All were agreed that your presentation was excellent and informative.

Enclosed please find cheque from the John Andrew Hospital.

Kindest personal regards and we shall be calling on you again,

Sincerely

Ralph C Dummett

DUMMETT

April 17, 1961

Dr. Clifton O. Dummett
Chief, Dental Service
Veterans Administration Hospital
Tuskegee, Alabama

Dear Dr. Dummett:

Thank you for your very understanding letter of April 11. And my apologies for the failure of communication here!

I shall be glad to keep you informed of my new organization once it is underway, and I share your hope that we may meet soon.

With every good wish,

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION
HOSPITAL
TUSKEGEE, ALABAMA

April 11, 1961

YOUR FILE REFERENCE:

IN REPLY REFER TO: 160

Department of
Medicine and Surgery

Dr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
Room 201
5 Forsyth Street, NW
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Fleming:

Please forgive the oversight in my not replying to your original letter of March 20. I wrote Dr. Dunbar and then went about rearranging the program with Dr. Gomillion, after which I had to leave the city on an extended trip to Boston and I do imagine that in the interim I omitted the reply.

First, may I offer my sincere congratulations to you on the new appointment, and wish for you much happiness and success. We are sorry to be denied your presence in April; but under the circumstances, I can well understand the impossibility of your being able to be with us. I have heard from Dr. Dunbar and he has promised to substitute for you. Thank you both very much.

Please keep in touch and let me know how things progress in D. C., and I hope that it will be possible for us to meet in the not too distant future.

Kindest personal regards and best wishes for continued successes,

Very truly yours,

Clifton O. Dummett

CLIFTON O. DUMMETT, D. D. S.
Chief, Dental Service

An inquiry by or concerning an ex-service man or woman should, if possible, give veteran's name and file number, whether C, XC, K, N, V, H, RH, RS, W, or loan number. If such number is unknown, service or serial number should be given.

First Symposium on Oral Pigmentation

The Physiology and Biochemistry of Pigmentation	Joseph F. Volker John A. Kenney, Jr.
General Pigmentation of the Human Anatomy. A Summary	E. Carl Sensenig
Oral Pigmentation	Clifton O. Dummett
Histology of Oral Pigmentation	Theodore E. Bolden
Diagnosis of Pigmentation of the Oral Tissues	E. Cheraskin
The Melanomata	J. C. Ashhurst
Areas of Research in Oral Pigmentation	C. O. Dummett C. T. Mason

Reprinted from the Journal of Periodontology, Vol. 31, No. 5, (Oct.) 1960, pp. 345-385.

August 18, 1961

Mr. P. B. Dimsdale
Dun & Bradstreet
P. O. Box 6187, Station H
Atlanta 8, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dimsdale:

In regard to your telephone conversation with Mr. Dunbar this morning, he asked that I send you the enclosed copy of our current balance sheet and a list of the Board Members of the Southern Regional Council, Inc., for your information.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Ruth House Alexander
Secretary-Treasurer

RHA/hs
Enclosures: 2

Make folder

February 23, 1966

Mrs. G. K. Dumbauld, Secretary
Special Training Institute
University of St. Thomas
3812 Montrose Boulevard
Houston 6, Texas

Dear Ethel:

Thank you for your good letter. It was good to hear from you again. The materials you request are being sent under separate cover.

While I can't imagine I will have an opportunity to get to Houston any time soon, you can be sure I will give you a call when I do so.

Warmest best wishes.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/km

Rec'd 2/17/66 wy

BASILIAN FATHERS

UNIVERSITY OF ST. THOMAS
3812 MONTROSE BOULEVARD
HOUSTON 6, TEXAS

February 15, 1966

Mr. Paul Anthony, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

Congratulations! It couldn't have happened to a nicer or more deserving guy. I called the Houston Council to see if I still remembered the correct address and to check if you were still the field director. Miss Austin said that you are now the executive director and that Mr. Dunbar had been moved up, but to what she did not know.

I resigned from Consumer Consultants in December, not because I don't think it is a good idea, but just that it would take a great deal more money to promote than the men have who are backing it. Mr. James Noland knew that I was free between jobs and asked me to help him on the Special Training Institute at the University of St. Thomas. He was director of the Institute held, under Title IV for Desegregation in the Public Schools, this past summer. Files needed to be set up, letters to go out to participants to get the visitation program organized, etc. And so, here I am. (It really doesn't pay too well and I must look for something else in the near future.)

We are attempting to pull together materials in the field of human relations that might be used with curriculum or in the classroom to get the point across to students from kindergarten through twelfth grades.

Naturally, I've seen SRC mentioned several times as well as in Materials and Research Branch of Equal Educational Opportunities Program listings to assist school personnel in developing effective methods of coping with problems of desegregation. If still available will you send us a copy of the "School Desegregation Kit-1965" and "Action Patterns in School Desegregation" by Wey and Corey, and any other helps you feel would be useful. We have your "Special Report of Sept. 1965, School Desegregation: Old Problems Under A New Law" and "Black Belt Schools: Beyond Desegregation."

If you come to Houston, be sure to give me a call.

My very best wishes to you.

Most sincerely,

Ethel

Ethel Dumbauld (Mrs. G.K.)
Secretary
Special Training Institute

February 23, 1966

MEMORANDUM

TO: Bernice Cook

FROM: K. Martin

Please send 1 each of the following:

School Desegregation Kit-1965

Action Patterns in School Desegregation
by Wey and Corey

TO:

Mrs. G. K. Dumbauld, Secretary
Special Training Institute
University of St. Thomas
3812 Montrose Boulevard
Houston 6, Texas

label is attached. Thank you.

file
"Du"

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT

William H. Duckworth
Chief Justice
Supreme Court of Georgia

REGARDING

Declination of invitation to Katzenbach luncheon on Monday, February 28, 1966 (NOTE:) Ltr. states Chief Justice Duckworth's differences with Attorney General Katzenbach's ideas about some constitutional aspects of his civil rights laws.

DATE

February 24, 1966

(SEE)
NAME OR SUBJECT

"GA" General Corresp.
(Copy also filed with Nobbie Morgan)

file

April 5, 1966

Mrs. Leslie W. Dunbar
56 Benedict Place
Pelham, New York

Dear Peggy:

At a recent staff meeting we discussed what we would like to do about a wedding gift for Linda.

During the discussion it came up that SRC still has not given the Dunbar's their going-away present, and we wondered if we could not combine the two into a very nice gift for Linda and her husband. This is to ask your reaction to that idea and, if you approve, to ask your suggestions on what we might choose. Earlier some of us had thought of place settings for Linda's stainless set, but we would like to send something nicer -- and wanted and useful -- if we combined the SRC-staff members' gift.

We were all disappointed that you and Les didn't get to the Annual Meeting in November and hope you will come back to visit us soon.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Ruth House Alexander
Secretary-Treasurer

RHA/mmj

File

July 27, 1966

Mrs. Leslie W. Dunbar
56 Benedict Place
Pelham, New York 10803

Dear Peggy:

Please forgive me this inexcusable delay in responding to your very thoughtful note of June 30th.

All of us especially appreciate your good comments about the spring issue of New South. A tremendous amount of work is going into it, and I only hope it will prove to be justified.

We miss all the Dunbar's also. I suspect I miss them considerably more than most, and while I have great sympathy for Les needing a Mildred, I can't bring myself to do anything to encourage her coming North.** I'd be happy to settle for having Les come back South then we would resolve several problems around here, including his secretarial problem!

Every good wish,

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

**Tell me how to dump a house full of children and a grumpy husband, and I might consider it! MMJ

Rec'd 7/5/66

(3)

MRS. LESLIE DUNBAR
56 BENEDICT PLACE
PELHAM, NEW YORK 10803

June 30, 1966

Dear Paul,

For many weeks now I have been thinking of writing to you. Leslie and I appreciated the Council's wedding gift to Linda and Jerry and we want to say thank you. Also, we suspect that this was a gesture born of your inspiration.

I was so excited with the Spring edition of NEW SOUTH that I knew I had to write soon. Margaret's piece was so beautifully descriptive, and typically wonderfully honest. F. C. Campbell's "Dynamics of Black Anger" is a powerful piece. I could go on about Pat's, Chuck's, etc., - the magazine was excellent.

We miss everyone of you. I must confess I wish Leslie were able to steal Mildred.

My very best to you.

Sincerely,

Peggy

the formation of the firm of

Ofield Dukes & Associates, Inc.

Suite 428

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Washington, D. C. 20004

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FORMER STAFF ASSISTANT TO
VICE PRESIDENT HUBERT H. HUMPHREY

is pleased to announce

PA ✓
MJ - file

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

41 EXCHANGE PLACE, S. E. • ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303

THE REVEREND CHARLES DEMERÉ
CHAIRMAN

TELEPHONE
525-6468

DR. LIONEL NEWSOM
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

MR. A. J. McCLUNG
SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT

MRS. HARRY V. RICHARDSON
SECRETARY

MR. JOHNNY GLUSTROM
TREASURER

MRS. FRANCES PAULEY
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

THE REVEREND OLIVER W. HOLMES
ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

August 16, 1963

Mr. Leslie Dunbar
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Les:

Thank you for the kind words! No compliment could have meant more to us. Oliver joins me in thanking you!

There are so many ways to work. So much to be done that I often wonder if I am seeing the job clearly and operating in the most effective way.

Please never hesitate to advise us.

Sincerely,

Frances

Mrs. Frances Pauley

FP:es

LWD

THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

17 EAST CARY STREET RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA MIlton 9-0872

Heslip Lee, Executive Director
Ocie Lee Smith, Associate Executive Director

A council that seeks — through fact-finding, discussion and action — to attain equal opportunity for all people in Virginia.

File

Rec'd 8/23/63

August 21, 1963

Mr. Leslie Dunbar
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Les:

I appreciated your letter of July 31 and you are exactly right, that I do not solicit fan mail, but nevertheless, being very human I wish to say that I appreciated so very much your taking time out of a busy schedule to drop those lines.

I must tell you very sincerely that I have enjoyed these two years on this job more than any two of my entire life. As I sometimes contemplate on what I would like to be doing if I were in a position to choose anything from the total vocational scale, I wind up without any sincere desire to be doing anything at the present other than what I am doing. This is a very good attitude and state of mind in which to face this job and I am very happy to report to you that this is my exact feeling in this matter.

We enjoyed the visit from Paul Anthony and we sincerely appreciate everything for which Southern Regional Council stands for and let this be mutual that at any time you can call upon us for assistance or help, please feel free to do so.

I have just returned from New York City, had two rather long conferences with Mr. Max Hahn, Executive Director of Marshall Field Foundation. Paul Anthony toyed around with an idea for Virginia Council on Human Relations while he was with us and I expanded this quite a bit. I discussed it with Mr. Hahn while I was in New York and he seemed very pleased with the idea. Get Paul Anthony to share with you some of the things that he jotted down on a peice of paper in my office about the future developments for Virginia Council on Human Relations. I think these have strong possibilities of becoming realities, although at first glance they sound to idealistic.

OFFICERS Dr. Aubrey N. Brown, Jr., *President* Mr. W. R. Walker, *First Vice-President* Dr. C. G. Gordon Moss, Dr. E. B. Henderson, The Rt. Rev. William H. Marmion, *Vice-Presidents*

Dr. Harry Roberts, *Secretary* Dr. J. Rupert Picott, *Treasurer*

Mr. Leslie Dunbar

As they develop I shall share them with you in more detail and expect your criticisms of the same.

Sincerely,

Happy

Heslip M. Lee, Executive Director
Virginia Council on Human Relations

HML
ea

JAMES M. DABBS, PRESIDENT
MARION A. WRIGHT, VICE-PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
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RUFUS E. CLEMENT, CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
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MRS. M. E. TILLY, DIRECTOR OF WOMEN'S WORK
JOHN CONSTABLE, DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION
MARGE R. MANDERSON, RESEARCH ASSISTANT
EMORY F. VIA, LABOR CONSULTANT

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE N.E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JA 2-8764

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

✓ VJ - f.y.i.
MJ - file

Linville Falls, N. C.
August 24, 1963

PERSONAL

Dr. Leslie Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Les:

Without reference to any specific situation, there is a small point which a director might perhaps do well to keep in mind.

Members of a board living remote from staff meet, discuss and reach decisions. They leave and dismiss the matter or matters from further consideration.

Members of a board living in the same city of the staff, because contact is frequent and communication easy, may not have this same feeling of finality about decisions which have been reached.

I understand that the first instruction given to a waitress is that she whisk the menu out of the customer's hand as soon as he has ordered. If he still holds on to the menu there is the good chance that he will have other ideas about his order.

There are great advantages in having members of a board close at hand for ready consultation. There should be no loss of sight of the point that members not close at hand lack the opportunity for the personal approach and the post mortem.

This is none too clear, even to me, but I think it may have the germ of an idea which a staff might keep in mind.

Best regards.

Yours sincerely,

M. A. W.

M. A. Wright

MAW:mg

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

November 1, 1961

Mrs. Clifford Durr
17 Molton Street
Montgomery, Alabama

Dear Mrs. Durr:

I was, as always, glad to see the letter from one of my favorite people. I read yours of October 10 carefully and got others on the staff to do likewise. I was very glad to see that you had taken up your ideas with Dean Griswold.

I had intended to see Berl Bernhard this week. My plans got all fouled up. I shall, I am sure, be seeing him, and perhaps others, in Washington some time soon and will find time to talk over these questions of membership on the Advisory Committee.

I think your point is valid. The Advisory Committee you now have in Alabama does not serve the function of eliciting state-wide discussion or even thought, probably. On the other hand a considerable effort was made originally to get persons of diverse views on this and other Deep South committees; hardly anyone but liberals would serve. I am not sure that <u>any</u> committee connected with the United States Commission on Civil Rights would be accepted and persuasive in Alabama. Is it not possible that the committee you now have, although not serving the function you would like to see performed, does make a signal contribution by providing a semi-official forum for a indigenous liberal voice?

I tentatively have agreed to speak at the annual meeting of your state council in February. I hope you and Mr. Durr may find it possible to be there. I was interested in your comments about Norman Jimmerson.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD:mbb Enc: Annealing of South.

PPV – comment attached.

PA ✓

ML ✓

~~JH~~ ✓

LD

Comment? (Jim.
Just an idea to get some "moderate" or "Conservative" on the Advisory Comm, so that what it says will be listened to in Alabama)

17 Molton Street
Montgomery, Alabama
October 10, 1961

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

As you can see by the enclosed I am still pursuing my idea. I would so much appreciate any backing you could give it, or if you do not think this is a good one, then offer one better. The main thing is to break up the frozen wastes here. I think the Sibley Committee in Georgia did so much good and if something of that kind could be organized to hold hearings, not on denials to vote but to get the ideas of ordinary citizens, this would help so much. I also think the big national organizations who go on record year after year in favor of integration and then come South and segregate themselves, should try to implement their resolutions and help here in the South. As you said over the phone, to start some "dialogue" is the most important thing. Certainly here in Alabama the silence gets deeper and more frozen all of the time.

In the meantime the extreme right wing, the racists, the Godwaterites, the John Birchers, the HardingCollege crowd , the Texas Hunt crowd and most unfortunately the Military are spreading their gospel everywhere and especially over the radio to the country people.

I have been surprised not to have heard from the Dabbs since their visit here. We did have a little money to pay their expenses and I asked them to write me about this but I have had no word from them at all, and yet they seemed to have had a nice visit and to have left with the warmest feelings toward our little Montgomery group. Did you pay their total expenses? I hope you will try and settle this for us.

Mr.Jimerson spoke to us at our last meeting and we had (or some of us) rather mixed feelings about him. We see the situation here as essentially political and heseems to see is more as a social welfare problem or a problem in " human relations" which of course it is, but all of these problems have to finally be settled either through politcs or War (God Save Us from that) and he did not seem to have any political awareness at all that I was conscious of. I may be doing him a great injustice but that is the way he impressed me. Iknow the SRC is not a political organization but at least in you I feel we have some one who knows the political score very well indeed.

I hope I will hear from you in regard to some of these problems.

Sincerely your friend,

Virginia Durr

Virginia Durr

JAMES M. DABBS, PRESIDENT
MARION A. WRIGHT, VICE-PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
JOSEPHINE WILKINS, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT, VICE-PRESIDENT AND CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
JOSEPH HAAS, COUNSEL
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A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

INTEROFFICE MEMO

Date October 18, 1961

To: LWD From: PR

Subject: Durr letter

Certainly it is true that some sort of dialogue in Alabama such as that sparked by the Sibley Committee hearings here in Georgia would be most desirable. Unfortunately, such a dialogue rarely develops except under pressure of events -- as has been true in Arkansas, Virginia, Georgia, Louisiana. I doubt very much if it will be practical to reach this goal through the Alabama state Advisory Committee. As you know, a considerable effort was made originally to get persons of diverse views on these committees. The Deep South committees, such as Louisiana, Alabama, South Carolina, and Mississippi, turned out liberal because of the refusals of moderates or conservatives to serve on them. I don't believe that any committee connected with the federal Civil Rights Committee would be accepted in Alabama as such a meeting. I think it is probably more effective as an indigenous liberal voice with semi-official status. I believe that the reports of the liberal advisory groups have been of considerably more value than those with built-in disagreement.

COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

October 2, 1961

Mrs. Clifford J. Durr
17 Molton Street Building
Montgomery 4, Alabama

Dear Mrs. Durr,

I am glad to have your letter of September 29. Of course I know who you are, and I know of the work you have been doing in the civil rights area.

It is clearly true that one of the things which is needed is some medium which will bring people together, and enable them to talk. The suggestion you make with respect to the organization of the State Advisory Committees is surely an interesting one. It might be rather difficult to implement it, though, particularly in several states in the south.

I note that your suggestion has been seen by Mr. Bernhard, the Staff Director of the Civil Rights Commission. I am sure that he will explore it thoroughly, and that he will make appropriate recommendations to the Commission if he feels that some progress can be made along this line.

Here and there in the south, I like to think that I see a little glimpse of hope in this area, now and then. There is surely much room for progress, but it may be that things are developing, albeit very slowly. If they are, it is largely due to the efforts and courage of a handful of staunch people in the south.

With best wishes,

Very truly yours,

Erwin N. Griswold
Commissioner

File

CLIFFORD J. DURR
ATTORNEY AT LAW
17 MOLTON STREET BUILDING
MONTGOMERY 4, ALABAMA

November 16th, 1961

Mr. Leslie Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

I was so sorry to miss seeing you over in Atlanta and sorry to hear you were sick with a bad cold. I did so much enjoy meeting Margaret Long and we are planning to ask her over to one of our meetings as we thought she was delightful. We were also very much impressed with Eliza Paschal and want to have her over too. You seem to be a champion of women, which is nice! After Will Campbell in his speech implied you had no sense of humour, we had a lively debate about you and they claimed you had a wonderful sense of humour , but only with special people and on special occasions, that you kept it under wraps. I hope one day to see it unwrapped.

I seem to be talking at cross-purposes on the ideas of the Advisory Committees. Not only you but the Civl Rights Commission people did not get the idea, nor did Dean Griswold- so I must have phrased it very badly. I admit I write very hastily as my husband is not too pleased about the extra-curricular correspondence I carry on and thinks the best thing would be to stick to my regular work. He may be right but I can't help communicating with possible helpers when I see so much that needs doing.

I agree that the Southern Governors or some of them would not appoint members to the Civil Rights State Advisory Committees and few people have the courage or the funds to join, but the thing is that we absolutely MUST get some broader support for the Justice Department (they are doing a wonderful job I think, especially Burke Marshall of the Civil Rights Division) and the only way I see to do it is to get the Government to call a big meeting of the big national organizations and then to break them up into sectional meetings. I know the State Department does this and the National Security Council and of course we have had White House Conferences on Youth and so on, but this is just as crucial , more so in my opinion and I think we absolutely must get more political support behind the legal decisions and actions. I think Mrs. Tilly does it brilliantly in her meeting, but it must be done on a bigger, wider and more national scale. My idea is that the National organizations after the National meeting appoint members from their local and State organizations to represent them. Let them call it Law and Order but unless something is done to rally some political support behind the Law, then I think nothing much is going to come out of it on a permanent basis. Have I made my idea clear now to you? Do you think it has any validity?

Sincerely your friend, Virginia Durr

Virginia Durr

October 1, 1963

Mrs. Clifford J. Durr
Box 2173
Montgomery 4, Alabama

Dear Mrs. Durr:

I am glad you sent me the correspondence regarding the whole wretched business.

I do hope you realize that Father Foley was not in any way reflecting or speaking for SRC or its policies. Although I think there are many reasons for all of us to be sincerely appreciative of Father Foley and his work in Alabama, he has never been a member of the Southern Regional Council. We do not share his viewpoint on this particular matter; as you will recall, last year we invited Mr. Durr to join the Council.

As long as you think that you and I have some disagreement, let me try to make sure that you understand what I do think. I have a very strong intellectual and moral repugnance for any organization which espouses or favors an authoritarian politics, and for any individual who commits himself to their authoritarianism. It matters little to me whether these politics are of the so-called right or of the so-called left. Secondly, I have little or no intellectual sympathy for political and economic ideologies of any kind, though I can frequently be

sympathetic toward the individuals who succumb to them. I say "succumb" (which is an intellectually intolerant word itself), because I think the thing for all of us to do is keep free, and this means to keep free of dominating beliefs. So I do not like political creeds, or ideologies, which inhibit persons from acting freely on the basis of the evidence and in the way which seems best for increasing human happiness, here and now.

As an official of the Southern Regional Council, I don't intend that we shall work with persons or organizations whose politics is inimical to free men and supportive of authoritarianism. But, as an official of the Southern Regional Council I'll reach decisions along this line based on my own judgment and that of trusted friends and other persons, and not on anybody's secret files or on the basis of any scares emanating from those official sources whose untrustworthiness is a matter of record. As a matter of fact, I have done so.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj

CLIFFORD J. DURR
ATTORNEY AT LAW
MONTGOMERY 4, ALABAMA

B042173

Dear Les:

I am enclosing some correspondence that I hope you will find of interest and also of concern, as it so well illustrates my feelings in the matter we have argued about.

While this is confessed to be a " mistake" after the damage is done, still I think to give the Secret Police power to pass on the character of American citizens, on the basis fo secret testimony, unknown to the person concerned is a very dangerous and undemocratic business.

I believe you agree with me and I do not think that Father Foley was acting according to the policy of the SRC, or at least I hope not. In any case, as I have said and written, this is something I hope to continue to argue with you about until I convince you, certainly I will not give you up and I hope you will not give me up.

Sincerely yours,

Virginia Durr

Virginia Durr

Extract from letter dated April 29, 1963, from Father Albert S. Foley, S. J. to a member of the nominating Committee of the Alabama Council on Human Relations.

" . . . we took up all of your other suggestions for the Board and adopted most of them with the exception of Mr. Clifford J. Durr, who, as you will know, has been considered strongly for a position on the Alabama Advisory Committee for the United States Civil Rights Commission but was turned down because he could not pass the F. B. I. security clearance owing to his membership in some organizations that have come under fire inpast years.

" In order to maintain our tax exeption status, we could not afford to take the risk of putting on our board someone who could not clear with the F. B. I."

UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

Washington 25, D. C.

September 20, 1963.

Mr. Clifford J. Durr
Attorney at Law
17 Molton Street Building
Montgomery, 4, Alabama

Dear Mr. Durr:

Commissioner Griswold has referred to us your letter of September 6 regarding certain statements made by the Reverend Albert S. Foley, Chairman of our Alabama Advisory Committee.

After a thorough search of our files and records, we have come to the conclusion that Father Foley was in error when he stated that you were rejected for membership on the Alabama Advisory Committee because of inability to pass a security clearance by the FBI.

In the early days of the Commission, it was the Agency's policy to request a standard Government security clearance on candidates for Advisory Committee appointments. This policy was discontinued several years ago. Checking the records of that period, we have found that the Commission never asked for a security clearance in your case. In fact, there is no indication in our files that you were ever actively considered by the Commission for membership on the Alabama Advisory Committee. This does not rule out the possibility that your name was under consideration at the staff level, and for one reason or another-including, of course, your own reluctance to serve-- was never presented to the Commission. The matter certainly never reached the stage at which we would have requested security clearance.

We regret Father Foley's error and hope that this letter may serve to clear up any false impressions that his statement may have left with certain members of the Alabama Council on Human Relations.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ BERL I. BERNHARD

SPRING HILL COLLEGE
MOBILE, ALABAMA

September 5, 1963

Mr. Clifford J. Durr
Attorney at Law
311 Montgomery Street
Montgomery, 4, Alabama

Dear Mr. Durr:

Please accept my apologies for not replying to your letter of July 23 before this. I have been away for the vacation period and for the Sociology Convention and have just returned to my desk.

I regret greatly that the statement reported to you has caused some distress. However, I will have to refer you to the Commission on Civil Rights for full details. They did not give me full details; they simply stated the fact and let it go at that.

I regret greatly that their action has embarrassed you or caused you distress. I did not take the action but was a victim of it along with you.

My deepest apologies to yourself and to Mrs. Durr for any distress that the Commission's action may have caused you.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Father Albert S. Foley, SJ
Chairman Alabama Advisory Committee
U. S. Civil Rights Commission

July 23, 1963

Father Albert S. Foley, S. J.
Spring Hill College
Mobile, Alabama

Dear Father Foley:

I am shocked as well as puzzled by your statement that I was, at one time, considered for a position on the Alabama Advisory Committee for the United States Civil Rights Commission, but was turned down because I could not pass the FBI security clearance. This is particularly surprising in view of the fact that shortly after the creation of the Commission, I was asked by an official of the Commission from Washington if I would be willing to serve on the State Committee and I told him I could not.

Statements of this kind can be most damaging unless answered and I would, therefore, appreciate your advising me of the source and details of your information.

If membership in any organization that has "been under fire" is a disqualification for public service, then all of us who would like to do our bit for justice and humanity might as well retire to caves and lead the lives of hermits. There would certainly be no place in our society for the Alabama Council on Human Relations.

Sincerely yours,

Clifford J. Durr

CLIFFORD J. DURR
ATTORNEY AT LAW
17 MOLTON STREET BUILDING
MONTGOMERY 4, ALABAMA

Reply 11/6/63

November 1, 1963

Dear Les:

I really think this letter is rather futile, for I am sure you know as well as I what our differences are, and furthermore I have no much hope of changing your mind. You are just the sort of stiff necked Protestant that I like, when you are on my side, but I find you difficult when you are not for I know how hard it is to change your mind. I know we are agreed on the basic evil of the segregation and discrimination problem and I know you spoke to us with great feeling and conviction and real passion ~~xxxx~~ the other day and made a great impression, so at least on that we are agreed.

But I ~~xxxx~~ had this same argument with SRC for about twenty years. With George Mitchell to be exact, poor George, who is now dead and gone while at least I am here to argue with you.

Actually what it comes down to is the same difference that separates the U. S. Supreme Court. And for the time being I am in the minority position and you are in the majority position which I think is fatal to the liberties of the country. My concern has always been this country and its future, from the very beginning when I began to be conscious of the very great evils in the South, I never thought we were going to be saved by the outside world, or by the Yankees but we have to save ourselves, both as Americans and as Southerners from the threat of a police state and from Authoritarianims and from all of the evils of the modern world, but WE CANNOT DO IT BY GIVING UP our principles and this is what we do when we deny people their rights not only on account of their color but on account of suspicions of them or on account of what they believe. The very fundamental law of our liberties is that a man is not denied his rights unless he commits some ACT and is protected in his associations, thoughts and speech. I am a First Amendment liberal and always have been.

I think this country has gone a long way down the road to a police State with the HUAC and the Internal Security Committee and the Loyalty Orders and all of the other witch hunting paraphanalia which makes a mockery of the rights of Americans . The threat of totalitarianims has come from the denial of the rights of Americans in the face of a very minute Communist movement and from fear of this small minority have been built up a towering structure of repression which can be used against anyone and any group when it suits those in power.

I think when you bar SCEF from meetings, furthermore get other groups to bar them, refuse to meet with them, cast suspicion on them and on their motives and on the people in it, and then say that you do it on your own judgment and the judgment of other friends whom you trust, and without making any charges against them that they can reply to, all of this is akind of private witch hunting that I think leads

~~leads~~ to public with hunting, further more it is fatal to you in the end if you ever incur disfavor. Eastland and Perez and HUAC have gone after SCEF because they want to use it as a weapon to get some of the Negro leaders.

You are so much younger than I am that you do not remember the Labor Movement when it too was a great movement and had all of the zeal and the adventure and the hope that the Negro movement now has, but I saw it destroyed and weakened by red baiting, loyalty oaths, and driving the left wing Unions out of the CIO, so what you have left is nothing with any guts and any strength.The Negro movement can be destroyed the same way and will be if the kind of public and private witch hunting is not stopped.

I think there was a place for the AFL and for the CIO. I know there is a place for the SRC and for the SCEF, butI certainly don't believe in mixing! I think it was a great mistake for the AFL and the CIO to come together and has weakened them both, but I do think that to deny people the opportunity to meet together to discuss the common problems of survival in the face of the onslaught in the South is very damaging and can only lead to the kind of weakening and destruction I have seen in the Labor movement.

I wish you would get Irving Dilliard's book "One Man"s Stand for Freedom" an d read Hugo"s speeches which express so much better than I can the fundamental faith I have.

I am your sincere friend in spite of our differences, and I hope I can continue to be. I would be sorry not to be and it would pain me very much, but as your friend I will continue to try and redeem you from the "balancing doctrine."

Sincerely,

Virginia Durr

Virginia Durr

CLIFFORD J. DURR
ATTORNEY AT LAW
17 MOLTON STREET BUILDING
MONTGOMERY 4, ALABAMA

October 25, 1963

Dear Les:

I am sorry you won't call me " Virginia" for in spite of our sometimes differences, I do not feel formal about you at all,in fact I feel very warmly toward you and think you are doing a great job, in many ways.

I do realize Father Foley was not speaking for the SRC or the Alabama Committee on Human Relations, although he was at the time he wrote the defamatory letter, the Chairman of the Nominating Committee, and wrote it in his official capacity as such, but no one could have been more indignant or more helpful than Powers McLeod or Nat Welch and in this case it turned outto have no basis in fact at all.

But this particular episode only illustrates what I feel is the basis of our argument. You say you have "a strong repugnance for any organization which espouses or favors authoritan politics, or for any individual who commits himself to their authoritarianism." I suppose you mean by this any group that favors or excuses a police state.

We could not agree more, but what I cannot see is that if you do not believe in a police state, how can you as an American accept the secret testimony of police agents or give them credence? Cliff gave up a big job in Washington because he would not accept the information that Hoover sent over on applicants for Radio and TV stations, which was nothing more than the tittle tattle of secret informers. T.17 says this and Y 19 says that andthis is what the FBI reports are made up of and the Un-American Committee reports. You say "youwill not work with persons or organizations whose politics is inimical to free men," but whose judgment do you accept as to their politics? Hoover, the FBI, or the Un American Activities Committee? What I fear more than anything in this world is for our country to become a police state and I think to blindly accept the word of Hoover or the FBI is the beginning. But you say you base your judgments on your <u>own</u> judgment and those of trusted friends and not the FBI, but is this fair? Don't you think that for you to make a private list of untouchabes without any open trial

or legal proof or open debate is really fair to those whom you condemn without giving them a chance to refute your judgments?

I am sorry to take issue with you, for I am sure that we agree on many basic issues. But I saw Jim In New Orleans just after he had been raided by Leander Perez and the Louisiana Un_American Activities Committee, had his door broken down with an ax and his home raided , all without a warrant. What could be more authoritarian than that? I think you have helped put the SCEFin the position it is now in by your refusal to accept them as a part of the struggle in the South and by your condemnation of them. Enemies are easy to fight, but what makes life impossible is when you have to be fighting friends or people who stand for what you do.

I cannot understand your position nor your actions and remarks in this regard, nor can I forgive them or understand them. I can only hope that you will realize what harm you have done to the cause of Civil Liberties in your fight for Civil Rights. If you do not want to continue the debate, all right. I do feel strongly about it and will continue to do so, and I am perfectly willing to argue with you from Hell to Breakfast, because I feel you are fundamentally a fine person and a decent guy and have been blinded by all of the red baiting that has gone on, and to which I think you have contributed.

I hope you will believe I am still,

Your friend,

Virginia

Virginia Durr

File "Dw" Gen. Corresp.

JOHN H. WHEELER, PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, VICE PRESIDENT
MARION A. WRIGHT, VICE-PRESIDENT
JOSEPHINE WILKINS, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
RAYMOND M. WHEELER, CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
JOSEPH HAAS, COUNSEL
LESLIE W. DUNBAR, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

ES ✓
PA
MLV
MJ - file

August 7, 1964

Mrs. Clifford Durr
311 Montgomery Street
Montgomery, Alabama

Dear Virginia:

It is a lovely piece you have written for us. I believe Maggie plans to use it in the next issue.

Give my regards to Mr. Durr.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie mmj

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj

Rec'd 8/11/64

✓ File
MLV
LWD

Dear Les: I am so glad you liked the piece. I have another still in a rough stage which I am sending on to Maggie. She is such a great Editor that the pieces always come out better than they go in.

I liked Mr. Stanfield so much, he is quiet and not easy to grasp but I felt at once here was a man of courage and integrity. No doubt I will disagree with him as I do with you, but at the same time I can agree to like and admire him, as I do you.

Sincerely your friend, true friend,

Virginia

Va. Durr

File
Durr, Clifford

December 7, 1966

Mrs. Clifford J. Durr
2 Felder Avenue
Montgomery 4, Alabama

Dear Virginia:

We, too, were very sorry you and Cliff couldn't be at the SRC dinner. We doubted you could make it, but wanted you both to know we would have been pleased and honored to have had you as our guests.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

Rec'd 11/29/66

CLIFFORD J. DURR
ATTORNEY AT LAW
~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~
MONTGOMERY 4, ALABAMA
2 Felder Avenue

November 28, 1966

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe Street N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sirs and Madams:

Cliff and I appreciated very much being asked to the Annual Dinner on November 17th, but unfortunately we were in Birmingham where he was undergoing another examination which once again found no reason for his troubles, which I am glad to say are much better. I told Marjorie and Moreland Smith to tell the Council how much we appreciated being asked, and how much we regretted not being able to come and see so many of our old friends, but I want to get it on record.

I thought Mrs. Tilly's meeting on the Courts was very good, although poorly attended. If you elect Maddox over there, which God Forbid!, you too will soon find out how fearsome so many people are when faced with a fanatic who not only has no sense of justice but no sense. Over here, underWallace, we live in a kind of Police State based on no philosophy but racism, no ideas but racism, no principles but racism, and no money but what the Federal Government sends us, which only increases his ravings and rantings against the Federal Government, so nothing makes sense, and people withdraw into fripperies, or non- essentials, and make a private life since there is no chance of having a rational public one. I am all for Calloway as he at least is consistently for the wrong things, and you know where you are at. Sincerely, Va. Durr

V 7.0

Chairman, Board of Directors: Mrs. Alice K. Pollitzer
Educational Director: Algernon D. Black
Executive Director: Henry B. Herman
Executive Secretary: Kathryn D. Frederick

ENCAMPMENT FOR CITIZENSHIP
2 WEST 64th STREET, NEW YORK 23, N. Y.
TELEPHONE: SUSQUEHANNA 7-5200

February 25, 1948

RECEIVED
1 1948
Southern Regional Council

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

It has been two years since we last met, but I've never forgotten the trip I made through the South and have been eager to make another such trip. This year it has been made possible and I will be covering even more ground than before.

You were very helpful before in assisting us to recruit for the Encampment and I hope you will be willing to help again. I expect to be in your city on April 25, 26 and 27. Two things in particular which would help in recruiting while in your town would be: first, an opportunity for me to speak before groups of young people who might be interested in the Encampment; and, second, a chance to speak with people like yourself who work with the leading young people of the community and who can help in the selection of candidates and in sponsoring young people for the Encampment.

Will you let me know whether you will have the time to see me and also give me an idea of what arrangements you may be able to make.

I look forward to renewing our acquaintance.

Sincerely,

Frank Harris

Frank Harris
Recreation Director

ck

E-
EFC.

March 5, 1948

Mr. Frank Harris, Recreation Director
Encampment for Citizenship
2 West 64th Street
New York 23, New York

Dear Mr. Harris:

We look forward to your visit to Atlanta late in April and shall be happy to do anything we can to be helpful.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:eb

The Courier-Journal
Louisville, Kentucky
March 27, 1948

RECEIVED
MAR 29 1948
Library
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

You have been picked by a committee of Emory men to help plan and to take part in the first "Emory Public Affairs Clinic."

You will be asked to meet with a relatively small group of alumni and a few others on the Emory campus in June. We want to work on some pressing problems facing us all as Southerners and as citizens of the world. This will NOT be a pressure group, nor a political rally, nor a series of long-winded addresses. It will not pass resolutions. And it won't pass the hat. It will handle specific problems. You'll be expected to give your ideas, to help work out solutions.

A tentative pattern for the Clinic sets up three "problems of the day" for clinical analysis: (1) how to insure free elections; (2) how to raise the standard of living; (3) how to get needed facts across to the public.

Emory University will help as follows: (1) allow several graduate students to spend their spring quarter gathering facts on the three problems, which will be made available in report form; (2) underwrite the expenses of several visiting "experts," in addition to lending faculty members for the planning and fact-gathering; (3) provide dormitory housing and meals, with total cost probably not exceeding ten dollars.

The Clinic will be completely informal. It will probably open on Friday night, June 11, and break up Sunday morning, June 13. Mark Ethridge, publisher of The Courier-Journal, has agreed tentatively to make an opening address Friday night.

How does it sound to you? What do you think of the three problems above? We know they sound vague at this point; how would you change them? Could you attend?

Please turn this sheet over and dash off an answer, and return it to me in the enclosed envelope. We're waiting to hear from you.

With best wishes,

Grady Clay, Jr.

Grady Clay, Jr. '38

P.S. Emory is handling the clerical work, and I am asking that your reply be sent there, where it will be made available to me and other members of our Committee, addressed: Mr. Grady Clay, Jr., Room 105, Library Building, Emory University, Emory University, Georgia.

E-
Emory University

March 31, 1948

Mr. Grady Clay, Jr.
Room 105
Library Building
Emory University
Emory University, Georgia

Dear Mr. Clay:

Sure, that's a good idea and will help things. I will be around and will do anything you want me to do.

I live only a half-mile from Emory and will be glad to meet at any time with people who are planning the program.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:eb

P. S. Incidentally, I am going to be in Louisville April 5 in the custody of J. M. Tydings, who heads the Kentucky Division of our Council. I believe the meeting is at the YMCA, at 10:00 A.M., April 5. If I could assist you in any way, say so.

GSM

E - Emory Univ.

EMORY UNIVERSITY
EMORY UNIVERSITY, GEORGIA

SCHOOL OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

April 17, 1948

RECEIVED
APR 21 1948
Southern Regional Council

Mrs. Agnes McKey
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. McKey:

I wish to thank you for the revised list of publications of the Southern Regional Council which you forwarded to me.

From time in the future as subsequent revisions of the list are made available, I hope you will be willing to forward same to me for our information here.

Sincerely yours,

Gordon Siefkin

Gordon Siefkin
Dean

GS/mp

Z-Misc
Emory Public
Affairs Clinic

May 3, 1948
The Courier-Journal
Louisville, Kentucky

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

We are delighted that you'll be able to take part in the first Emory Public Affairs Clinic in June. Enclosed is a status report bringing you up to date on the planning.

I am indeed sorry your letter didn't reach me until after April 5, the date when you intended to be in Louisville. But I'm looking forward to meeting you in June.

Sincerely yours,

Grady Clay

Grady E. Clay, Jr.

May 3, 1948

Status Report
on
Emory Public Affairs Clinic

1. Replies to the first letter outlining Emory's first Public AffairsClinic for June 11-13 have been excellent. A majority of the group invited have accepted (about 60 definitely), mostly with enthusiasm and good suggestions. We are looking forward to help and advice from each of you in planning, and at the Clinic itself. We hope you won't mind if we pass specific assignments on to some of you.

2. So that the Clinic will mean the most to all who attend, you are urged to stay on the Emory Campus during the Clinic sessions--- even if you live in Atlanta or have connections there. The University will provide quarters, either in a dormitory or fraternity house. Meals will be served in the new banquet room of the Cafeteria. Emory University has put up $500 for the Clinic's expenses; this is the only subsidy the Clinic is getting. (No "outside interference" or control!) Room and board will cost each participant $10 for the week-end. And that includes the opening banquet Friday night June 11,

3. Material for discussion is being prepared by Emory graduate students. A bibliography covering the discussion subjects will be mailed to each of you around mid-May. (Don't let this frighten you off; you can take it or leave it.)

4. Most of those who've accepted are Emory alumni. A handfull of otheryoung Southerners who are interested in the problems to be discussed also have been asked.

5. A good many of you thought the three discussion subjects are "too broad." But there was little agreement on how they should be whittled down. So the three problems remain: (A) How to insure free elections; (B) How to raise the standard of living; (C) How to get the needed facts across to the public. The tentative plan for the Clinic still includes these three. It also calls for two meetings of the entire group of "clinicians"; and three meetings in which the crowd breaks up into three smaller groups, each to concentrate on one problem.

6. The central problem, will, of course, be to keep the discussion from wandering all over the map, or off of it. We felt we should be aware of the fact that every problem in the South we discuss is connected to a bigger world problem. (How to promote world peace may well be the most crucial question of all.) But there's got to be a limit. We hope to work out a solution acceptable to all.

7. If you have any suggestions or comments, please shoot them to us, regardless of whether or not you'll attend. Also, please tear off the bottom part of this sheet and mail back to Public Affairs Clinic, Room 105, Library Bldg., Emory University, Ga., showing your choice of discussion (see No. 5 above).

Name_____ First choice A B C (circle one)

Second Choice A B C Third Choice A B C

see p. 9

May 24,1948

RECEIVED
MAY 27 1948
Southern Regional Council

STATUS REPORT
on
The Emory Public Affairs Clinic

1. At the present time we are planning on having approximately seventy persons on the campus the 11, 12, and 13 of June to participate in the Public Affairs Clinic. Many of you have given us tentative acceptances, and we are looking forward to receiving a definite acceptance.

2. The response to our request for your first and second choices has shown that there seems to be an equitable distribution among the three groups. It is probable that everyone will be able to participate in the group of his first choice. Assignment to specific groups will be made during the registration on Friday, June 11.

3. Enclosed you will find an annotated bibliography giving some coverage to each of the three main discussion topics. This material is easily accessible, and it is felt that it will provide a concrete basis for some of the discussion.

4. Many of you felt that the discussion topics were too broad, so questions pertaining to each of the topics have been compiled and included in this letter. It is felt that these specific questions are certain to come up during the discussions.

5. Present plans call for the registration of all participants in the Clinic on the main floor of the Library Building at 4:00 P.M. on Friday, June 11, 1948. The opening banquet of the Clinic will be held that evening at the University cafeteria at 6:00 P.M. It is expected that each of the three groups will be able to hold an organizational meeting following the banquet. Meetings of the three groups are planned for both Saturday morning and afternoon. There will be no planned meetings for Saturday evening, but it is anticipated that the leaders and secretaries of each group will be able to compile a report on the findings of their group to present to the final joint meeting to be held on Sunday morning.

6. Within a week we hope to be able to send to you a proposed program for the Clinic which will give a much clearer picture than we have at present.

7. If you have any suggestions or comments, please send them on to us, addressed to the Public Affairs Clinic, Room 105, Library Building, Emory University, Ga.

Grady Clay

Grady Clay, Jr.

"Questions on Free Elections"

1. What is the Australian ballot?

2. Differentiate between the Georgia version of the Australian system and the genuine secret ballot.

3. To what extent can watchers be used in Southern elections?

4. What legislation is necessary in Georgia to protect watchers?

5. Is force, such as used in McMinn County, Tennessee, ever justified?

6. To what extent is a poll tax still a restriction on free elections?

7. To what extent is the law now planned in Alabama, which would require voting qualifications, a device from keeping Negroes from voting?

8. What is the status of the white primary controversy in the Southeast?

9. Is a two party system a prerequisite for really free elections?

"Getting the Facts to the Folks"

1. How is the mass of research material gathered in the South now and in progress of being gathered to be transmitted to the people of the South?

2. What are the sources of information which can be used by study groups, civic clubs, and other similar organizations, in their program planning?

3. To what extent is the question of communications critical in the functioning of democracy?

4. To what extent does America have a really free press?

5. Should there or should there not be extension of controls on radio, or should there be lessening of Federal control over radio?

6. What resources are available in any community for getting facts to folks in addition to library sources, radio, and newspapers? How can these resources be used more effectively?

7. How can we teach the people of a community to use resources that are available more effectively? To what extent can community leadership affect the policies of certain sources of communication, such as newspapers and others?

8. How can we select significant facts so that they can be received and understood by more people?

" Raising the Standard of Living"

1. How important is the organizational drive of labor in the shaping of the standard of living in the South?

2. Can we obtain in the Southeast a balanced economy -- balanced between industry and agriculture?

3. What is the effect of mechanization going to be in the final count of the South?

4. To what extent is race prejudice a limiting factor in terms of raising the standard of living in the Southeast?

5. What new industry should be encouraged in the Southeast?

6. What research facilities can be developed in addition to those now developed for serving industry and business in the Southeast? What part can universities play in the more full development of Southern industry, business, and agriculture?

7. What is the status of manpower, leadership, and resources in the South for a larger industrial development? What is the role that the Emory University School of Business Administration should play in providing leadership for the development of the business industry and agriculture of the South?

SUGGESTED BIBLIOGRAPHY FOR PUBLIC AFFAIRS CLINIC

June 11 - 13, 1948

Emory University, Georgia

A. FREE ELECTIONS

BOOKS

Bonteceu, E. The poll tax. American Association of university women. 1942.

Coulter, M. Georgia, a short history. University of North Carolina press. 1947. Chapter 31, "Up to now".

Combs, W. and Cole, W. Tennessee, a political study. University of Tennessee press. 1940. Chapter 3, "Suffrage and elections".

Committee of editors and writers of the South. Voting restrictions in the 13 Southern States. (Atlanta, Georgia, 1945)

Report of a meeting held in Atlanta, December 21, 1944. Representatives of Southern States discuss various laws and practices limiting voting.

Gosnell, C. Government and politics of Georgia. T. Nelson and sons. 1936. Chapter 10, "The elective system".

Comparison of the Georgia ballot and the Australian ballot, p. 189-190, 192-193.

Harris, J. Election administration in the United States. The Brookings Institute. 1934.

Especially valuable for the subject at hand are chapters 5-7, p. 150-279, which discuss the Australian ballot, ballot forms, voting machines, the conduct of elections and watchers.

Holloway, W. and Smith, C. Government and politics of Alabama. University of Alabama, the University supply store. 1941. Chapter 9, "Suffrage and elections".

Logan, R., ed. The attitude of the Southern white press toward Negro suffrage, 1932-1940. The Foundation publishers. 1940.

Excerpts from the press, divided by states. A foreword by Charles H. Wesley of Howard University discusses Negro suffrage in the South.

Perry, J. Democracy begins at home; The Tennessee fight on the poll tax. Lippincott, 1944.

Saye, A., ed. Records of the Commission of 1943-44 to revise the constitution of Georgia. 2v. State of Georgia. 1946.

A review in the Georgia historical quarterly 32:72-73, March, 1948. Brings out much which bears on the Georgia poll tax system. This review will also be useful to those who have insufficient time to read the original publication.

To secure these rights. Report of the president's commission on civil rights. Superintendent of documents office. Government printing office. October 29, 1947.

PERIODICALS

The Electoral System

Akers, M. Electoral college plays tricks with your ballot. Science digest 16: 53-57. November, 1944.

Edison, C. Effective democracy. New republic 110: 369-371. March 20, 1944.

A discussion of democracy and party politics in America: political control; the two party system; political literacy of American citizens and how it can be improved; encouraging signs of better prepared citizens for public service.

Fisher, J., and Starrett, E. Parties and politics in the local community. The National council for the social studies, 1945.

The revived controversy over the electoral college system. Congressional digest 27: 101-127. April, 1948.

Topics considered: The system in review; Why the issue is prominent today; Electoral college under the Constitution; Federal laws governing elections; State laws governing elections; Development and role of political parties; How the average citizen takes part; Congress studies plan to revise system.

Talk it over. National institute of social relations, inc. "The people's choice." Series G-132, 1948.

"This discussion focuses on several basic questions which the voter should consider." An important one is "Do we have a chance to vote for what we want?"

Wiley, A. Loopholes in election laws. Nations business 34: 39-40. February, 1946.

"Political campaigns, in spite of congressional intention, still involve practices, which, though within the law, are unfair to the voters."

Politics in the South

Bryce, J. Two party system woven into U. S. political history. Congressional digest 23: 171-73. June, 1944.

Dabney, V. Argument for a non-solid South; competition by the Republicans would be good for the Nation. New York Times magazine, p. 16, July 30, 1944.

Gauging the South's revolt. United States news 24: 22-23. March 26, 1948.

An appraisal of the Southern revolt against President Truman's Civil Rights programs, with emphasis on its political aspects. The authors of this report see the possibility of a two party system for the South.

Majority loses. New republic 115: 92. July 29, 1946.

An account of the return of Eugene Talmadge as governor of Georgia, on his "white primary" campaign, despite the fact that one of his opponents received the biggest popular ballot ever given a gubernatorial candidate in Georgia. The author notes conditions which made this possible.

Mezerik, A. Dixie in black and white. II. The people win in Georgia. Nation 164: 360-63.

An analysis of Georgia politics under the Talmadges and the significance of Thompson's victory. The author sees indications of a two party system in the South.

Mezerik, A. Dixie in black and white. III. Big Jim of Alabama. Nation 164: 448-451. April 19, 1947.

A discussion of Alabama politics which deals with race segregation, forces for and against Folsom, the Boswell Amendment and questions of the future in the Alabama political scene.

The Poll Tax

Congress and the poll tax; with pro and con arguments. Congressional digest 23: 165-66, 180-83. June, 1944.

Daniels, J. Virginia democracy. Nation 153: 74. July 26, 1941.

Rather sarcastic comments on Virginia's poll tax pattern and on difficulties to be encountered in removing the tax.

Foreman, K. South Carolina retains the poll tax. Christian Century 63: 243. February 20, 1946.

Kennedy, S. 3.2 democracy in the South: poll tax disfranchises two-thirds of the voters in the eight states. Survey graphic 33: 239-41. May, 1944.

Morse, J. Unseat the poll taxers! Nation 160: 385-86. April 7,1945.

An account of the campaign of the Southern Electoral Reform League against the sixty-nine representatives from the seven remaining poll tax states.

Perry, J. Hillbilly justice in Tennessee; Tennessee Supreme Court holds that poll tax cannot be removed by act of the legislature. New republic 109:68-70. July 19,1943.

New developments in the Tennessee poll tax situation are opposed by the editor of the Nashville Tennessean.

Perry, J. How Tennessee killed the poll tax. New republic 108:255-56. February 22, 1943.

The editor of the Nashville Tennessean tells how the poll tax was finally eliminated in Tennessee and how the backing of the newspaper helped to do it.

Proposed legislation to abolish state poll taxes; with pro and con discussion. Congressional Digest 20:305-20. Dec. 1941. Congressional digest 21: 259-88. November, 1942.

Strong, D. Poll tax, the case of Texas. American political science review 38: 693-709. August,1944.

An analysis of the poll tax system centering upon the tax in Texas. Tables and a graph show voter participation and party vote from 1872 to 1940 in Kentucky and Tennessee. Lesser coverage is given to Louisiana and Florida.

Talk it over. National institute of social relations, inc. "Should the poll tax be abolished?" Series G-129, 1948.

" A discussion of the tax on voting in seven Southern states. Is it an important issue? Should it be abolished? If so, how?"

Why South Carolina keeps the poll tax. Christian century 63:165. February 26, 1946.

Wilbur, W. Why South Carolina keeps the poll tax;reply. Christian century 63:370. March 20,1946.

<u>The Negro Vote</u>

Cushman, R. Laws of the land; a review of the 80 year old effort to lay the ghost of slavery in Congress and the State legislatures. Survey graphic 36:14-16. January, 1947.

Deals with: origins of the right to vote in the 15th. amendment; the development of white primary; state reactions; the fight in Congress; court cases and decisions.

Franchise in the South. New Republic 112: 72. January 15, 1945.

A report on the conference of Southern editors and writers which met in Atlanta to exchange information on present voting restrictions in the South. More than 50 outstanding editors, both negro and white, under the chairmanship of Mark Ethridge, publisher of the Louisville Courier-Journal, frankly reported the situation in their respective states.

Grantham, D. Georgia politics and the disfranchisement of the Negro. Georgia historical quarterly 32: 1-21. March, 1948.

Negroes and the vote. Case at law argued at Macon, Georgia. New republic 113:530. October 22, 1945.

Arguments concerning requirements of state primaries and responsibilities of party officials under the Fifteenth Amendment in Georgia.

Pollack, J. Literacy tests: Southern style. American Mercury 64: 590-94. May, 1947.

A discussion of registration barriers for the Negro, with considerable attention given to Alabama and the Boswell Amendment.

Reid, I. Georgia's Negro vote. Nation 163: 12-14. July 6, 1946.

The political situation in Georgia as it concerns the Negro, with an analysis of social and political conditions affecting the Negro vote.

Right to vote. Survey 80: 129. April, 1944.

The history of the famous Texas suffrage case which resulted in a Supreme Court decision allowing Negroes to vote in white primaries. The case and its implications.

Voting in the South: Supreme Court decision fails to let Negroes into the polls. Life 16: 32-34. May 15, 1944.

Instances of Negro voting restrictions in the South despite Supreme Court ruling in the 1944, Texas case.

White primary in Atlanta. Time 44: 22. July 17, 1944.

An account of the rejection of Negroes at the polls in the 1944 primary. Undesirable implications are seen for the South but encouraging indications are also seen.

Violence at the polls in McMinn County, Tennessee.

Battle of the ballots. Time 48:20. August 12, 1946.

Issue in Athens. New republic 115: 214. August 26, 1946.

Perry, J. Rebellion in Tennessee. Nation 163: 147. August 10, 1946.

B. RAISING THE STANDARDS OF LIVING

BOOKS:

American councilon education. Committee on Southern regional studies and education... channeling research into education. (1944)

This study includes suggestions for state and regional action toward research translation, agricultural extension service as a means of introducing research into Southern education while getting facts to people through public agencies.

Bonds, A. Essays on Southern life and culture. Henderson State Teachers college, 1941. p. 55-71.

Dr. John H. Steelman's essay, "Industry - a way of life",presents his recommendations for the development of harmony in Southern industry. By increasing payrolls and advocating greater industrialization, the South should be able to partake more fully of its resources and those of other sections of our country.

Dabney, V. Below the Potomac; a book about the new South. Appleton-Century,1942.

A native Southerner critically examines the social,economic,racial, religious and political problems that hold back the development of the Southern states. He is suggesting as a solution more tolerance and liberalism in religious and social issues, and a greater opportunity for the Negro to raise his economic status.

Davis, A. Deep South; A social anthropological study of caste and class. University of Chicago Press, 1941.

This survey of the social system and the life of Negroes and whites in a small city in the "deep south" was carried out and written through the cooperation of white and Negro authors, all trained sociologists or investigators. It might be placed beside Middletown as an effective background for the kind of thinking which leads to a social analysis and change. Contains data on the caste system and class hirarchy of a typical trade center in the cotton counties.

Georgia facts in figures. Citizen's fact-finding movement of Georgia. University of Georgia press, 1946.

Statistical material,consisting of graphs, charts and tables,; this is a comparison of Georgia's resources with those of the nation as a whole. The material has been revised for completeness and statistical accuracy by the U.S. Bureau of Agricultur l Economics. The facts aid in formulating an analysis of the resources of the South and its needs for the future.

Heberle, R. The impact of the war on population redistribution in the South. Papers of the Institute of research and training in the Social Sciences. No. 7. Vanderbilt University press, January, 1945.

In order to present to a thinking public a factual interpretation of Southern development of vital interest, figures, graphs and charts of population distribution are given. These statistics show urbanization trends and rural population changes, with reasons for both.

Johnson, R. W. People must live and work together, or forfeit freedom. Doubleday, 1947.

Here we are dealing with two related subjects, the basic functions of American business and problems of labor management relations which must be met if those functions are to be performed. To solve our economic problems, we must improve relationships between business and government, and balance agricultural and industrial prices. The changing role of the technician and the new craftsman are pictured.

Lumpkin, E. The South in progress. International (c1940)

This is not too comprehensive, but touches on the most vital needs of the South, portraying the history of the old South, and present conditions in economics, politics, sociology, and labor. Dealing primarily with the present day, it treats those subjects and stresses those facts that bear directly upon the issues with which we must deal in the years immediately to come.

Mezerik, A. The revolt of the South and the West. Duell, 1946.

The struggle of the Southern and Western states against the Eastern financial oligarchy is vividly portrayed in this biased, but provocative report on what is considered a new civil war in this country. It is a call for an intelligent consideration of how the South and West "got this way" and why the revolt against Wall Street is spreading. Economic statistics and political items explaining race prejudice and sub-standards in backwoods areas make this a basic one for consideration by leaders of the South and West.

Nixon, H. Forty acres and steel mules. University of North Carolina press, 1938.

The head of the department of history and political science at Tulane University presents a picture of conditions in the rural South of the present day and suggests creative measures for the poverty stricken areas found there. This is a scientific study in non-technical language, enlivened by anecdote and embellished with excellent photographs.

Odum, H. Southern regions of the United States. University of North Carolina press, 1936.

Based on the work of the Southern regional committee of the Social Science Research Council in the South, this objective study of the Southeast might stagger the casual reader by its encyclopedic wealth of statistical material. Many of these data are simply presented by Gerald Johnson in The Wasted Land. (University of North Carolina press, 1937).

Raper, A. and Reid, I. Sharecroppers all. University of North Carolina press, 1941.

This is a popular account of those non-farm workers in industry and trade who share the risk but not the control of their labor. It closes with a discussion of movements which may affect the economic life of the region.

United States National Emergency Council. Report on economic conditions of the South. U. S. Government printing office, 1938.

This statistical survey of economic resources, soil, water, population, incomes, education, labor, ownership and use of land, industry and purchasing power proves there is no simple solution for Southern problems. The solution must be made by Federal and local government, by industry and business, and by its own citizens.

Vance, R. All these people; the nation's human resources in the South. University of North Carolina press, 1945. (c1946)

A statistical analysis of a long-time view of population and regional factors in regard to human resources in the South which is intended for specialists in agriculture, government, health, industry and education. Part V is particularly important because of the inclusion of the formulations of a regional national population policy, and predictions of the nation's future for the South.

Vance, R. Human geography of the South. University of North Carolina press, 1932.

Excellent for students of Southern movements, this study of regional resources and human adequacy contains much factual information about the South as a region. Descriptions of both the economic system and the distinctive culture built upon it in such sub-regions as the "cotton belt" and the "highlands" make it quite readable.

Vance R. The South's place in the nation. Public Affairs pamphlet no. 6 (rev.) Public Affairs committee, 1941.

The South is a region of potential abundance and actual waste. This pamphlet describes assets and liabilities, and explains why the resources are being wasted. The council gives the prospects for regional planning in the South and makes some predictions for the future.

Van Sickle, J. Planning for the South; an inquiry into the economics of regionalism. Vanderbilt University press, 1944.

To a large extent this is devoted to an analysis of Federal, state and local interventions from a regional point of view. Attention is confined to the inter-war period, with special reference to the New Deal's effects on the South. It should make every Southern planner aware of the problems of the region, and provide food for thought and action.

PERIODICALS

Allport, G.,ed. Controlling group prejudices. Annals of the American academy of political and social sciences 244:1-182. March,1946.

Controlling group prejudices calls for united action by every responsible agency. It should be shared by moralists, industrialists, educators, legislators, social scientists and community leaders. A group of noted specialists wrote these articles on world politics, wartime changes and personnel practices, with an emphasis on minority problems.

Googe, G. Southern labor is unafraid. American federationist 52:14-15. September, 1945.

Citing the reactions of the various states, A.F. of L.'s Southern organizing chief presents a picture of the hostility shown against industrial democracy. He has a somewhat biased view of the effects of the A.F. of L. and its organizational value.

Green, W.,ed. Southern drive is launched;A.F.ofL. will enroll 1,000,000 members in the South during the next twelve months. American federationist 53:6-7. June,1946.

William Green of the A.F. of L. made this report in Asheville, North Carolina. He stresses the idea of better and more prosperous times in the South through labor organization.

Kellogg,P. ed. Segregation. Survey graphic 36. January,1947.

The entire issue is devoted to the pattern of failure in the South, giving by illustrations and numerous articles a vivid portrayal of the causes of that failure. Specialists in law, religion, sociology, education, and health have contributed to these discussions of segregation and the future status of the Negro.

Southern regional council. The South, America's opportunity number one. The Southern regional council,1945.

Touching on the technological trends of the South, this pamphlet is quite comprehensive by its inclusion of the following topics: Agriculture and industry in the postwar South, the impact of the war on Southern labor, how Southern government-owned war plants can aid small business, Southern industry and postwar markets, postwar foreign trade and the South, freight rates and Southern industrial growth, and the South's postwar housing problem.

Williams, B. The impact of mechanization of agriculture on the farm population of the South. Rural sociology 4:300-314. September, 1939.

A hypothetical measurement is given of the effects already noticeable concerning mechanization in the South, naming the probable outcome and the steps which it might take. Mechanization possibly will result in a disruption of the family farm institution and will be associated with large scale farming.

C. GETTING THE FACTS TO FOLKS

Books:

Commission on freedom of the press. A free and responsible press; a general report on mass communication: newspaper, radio, motion pictures, magazines and books with a foreword by Robert M. Hutchins. University of Chicago press, 1947.

This special report of the Commission sets our present requirements for mass communication, reviews the communications revolution based on new instruments, shows the growing concentration of media into fewer hands, and examines performances of various media to find performance far short of requirements.

Commission of freedom of the press. Government and mass communications, by Zechariah Chaffee, Jr.; a report. University of Chicago press, 1948. 2 v.

A survey of the relations between government and mass communications systems. And a live discussion of the topic including motion pictures, radio, the attitude of the post office and the governmental machinery appertaining to communicati ns.

Dale, E. How to read a newspaper. Scott, Foresman, 1941. P. 101-113.

Standards must be set for judging newspapers on the truth which they present.

Desmond, R. The press and world affairs; with an introduction by Harold J. Laski. Appleton-Century, 1937.

Shows processes and influences involved in reporting the news of the world. Intended to help the average person read newspapers more comprehensively.

Ernst, M. The first freedom. Macmillan, 1946.

An exploration of the philosophy of freedom followed by a discussion of the trends, practices, and control of press, radio, and movies.

Flesch, R. The art of plain talk. Harper, 1946.

Can people read our magazines, books, and newspapers? An expert makes a lucid explanation of how to write understandable prose, giving a simple formula for estimating the comprehension difficulty of a given text.

Dale and Chall in their article "Formula for predicting readability" (Education research bulletin 27: 12-20. January, 1948) criticize the Flesch formula and devise a new formula to be used as a tool in selecting and preparing reading material to be understood by specified audiences. Important in a region in which the ability to read is lower than in other regions of the United States.

Lazarsfeld, P. Radio and the printed page; an introduction to the study of radio and its role in the communication of ideas. Duell, 1940.

The report of a survey, based on interviews with radio listeners, deals with the conflicts and relations between radio and the printed word, and their economic, educational, sociological and political implications.

Link, H. and Hopf, H. People and books; a study of reading and book buying habits. Book manufacturers' institute, 1946. p. 55-127; 157-166.

Presents graphically findings derived from a study of trends in book buying. Time spent in reading is compared with time spent in listening to the radio, etc.

Siepmann, C. Radio's second chance. Little, 1946.

Authoritative analysis answers these questions: Who decides on what we hear? Who pays for it? Do we get what we want? Are programs well-balanced?

Waples, D., ed. Print, radio and film in a democracy. (Studies in library science) University of Chicago press, 1942.

Papers on the administration of mass communications in the public interest are topically divided into "Government Policy," Effects on Public Opinion," "Implications for School Sciences," "Implications for Institutions."

Whipple, L. How to understand current events; a guide to the appraisal of the news. Harper, 1941.

This guide to an appraisal of the news is "designed to cover three needs: how to use the newspaper, the radio, and the cinema; and how to avoid the false views derived from irrational prejudices."(Prof.)

PERIODICALS:

Bartlett, K. Social impact of the radio. Annals of the American academy of political and social science. 250: 89-97. March, 1947.

Is radio a means of communication - a means of affecting people's minds and actions; or is it entertainment - a means of touching pocketbooks and stirring pleasurable emotions? We must decide whether radio is to be clown or man.

Beville, H. The challenge of the new media:television,FM, and facsimile. Journalism quarterly. 25:3-11. March,1948.

The new vehicles of electronic mass communications have brought their prospects and problems-technical mastery,economic support, methods of government control, and potential impact upon existing media.

Burkhart, K. Analysis of reading ability. Journal of educational research. 38:430-39. February, 1945.

Experts in reading present a survey of experimental work and a summary of the important abilities in the reading process. Material presented is somewhat technical .

Coulter, V. Reading and listening. Education 65:375-382. February,1945.

Factors are discussed which make it impossible for untrained people to judge facts, and policies, but criteria can be established to aid one in reading and evaluating news.

One newspaper town: the Sun-Democrat has a monopoly on Paducah (Ky.)'s front porches but not on the minds of its readers. Fortune. 36:102-107. Aug.,1947.

This picture of the reading habits and interests of one city of 40,000 might fit any number of Southern cities.

Pruden, D. Myth of freedom of the press. Journal of educational sociology. 19:249-258. December,1945.

Freedom of the press is merely freedom from government intervention because the newspaper has become the Big Business and is the publicity front for the conservative economic interests.

Right of all people to know. Survey graphic. 35:429-520. December,1946.

Contents: Communication among men; the right to read; Rights to see and hear; Implementing our right to know.

Small, K. Newspapers or fact papers? Freedom and union. 2:17-19. August/ September, 1947.

News events and research could be coordinated through a new agency in journalism - a research agency to supply facts and background material to newspapers.

SOURCES FOR PROGRAM MATERIAL FOR CLUBS OR INDIVIDUALS

North Carolina. University. University extension division. University of North Carolina extension bulletins. Chapel Hill, University of North Carolina press, 1920 - date.

Club members or individuals may secure services of the University library for a nominal fee and a minimum of red tape.

Program planner. Program information exchange, inc. 41 Maiden Lane, New York 7, N. Y.

Experts in the fields furnish wealth of suggestions for effective group programs, annotated lists of books, films, radio programs, and broadsides.

Talk it over. National institute of social relations, inc. Washington, 6. D. C.

Features offered are: visual aid suggestions, digest of pro and con views on currently controversial questions, reports on successful discussion programs, and notes on discussion group methods.

The Institute's materials and training services are available to churches, schools, civic, business and similar groups on a free aid or non-profit basis.

10-E-Misc.-Emory Public Affairs Clinic

June 3,1948

RECEIVED
JUN 4 1948
Southern Regional Council

Final Report on the
Emory Public Affairs Clinic

1. From the latest reports we are expecting to have seventy-five persons attending the Clinic. We have also succeeded in getting three or four source people for each of the three groups. The estimate is now that there will be close to thirty people in each of the three classifications.

2. Since many of those who are planning to attend are from the Atlanta area, some arrangements have been made to apportion the registration fee in accordance with the facilities provided. For those who plan to stay on the campus the fee will be $10 for the week-end; for those who will be commuting there will be a registration fee of $1.00 and the cost of meals.

3. If the enclosed postcard is filled out and returned to is promptly it will enable us to make the final arrangements on a more definite basis than we now have.

4. The enclosed abstract is an example of the type material that we hope to have for each of the three groups when the Clinic convenes. Similar material is being arranged for the other two groups.

5. We are looking forward to seeing you on June 11, and if we can be of any further assistance to you please feel free to call on us at any time.

Proposed Program for the Public Affairs Clinic

Friday, June 11,1948

Registration	4:00 - 6:00 P.M. Main lobby of Library
Banquet	6:00 P.M. at the University Cafeteria.
	Dr. H.C. Nixon will give the keynote address of the Clinic. Dr. Nixon is Director of the Vanderbilt University Press and a member of the Vanderbilt Political Science faculty. He is widely known for his books about the South, including Forty Acres and Steel Mules, Possum Trot, and The Lower Piedmont Country.
Group Meetings	Organizational meetings of the three groups will be held following the banquet at places which will be designated later.

Saturday, June 12,1948

Breakfast	8:30 A.M. at University Cafeteria
Group Meetings	9:30 A.M.
Luncheon	12:30 P.M. at University Cafeteria
Group Meetings	2:00 P.M.
Dinner	6:00 P.M. at University Cafeteria
Compilation	7:30 P.M. Group leaders and secretaries will meet for a compilation of the results of their group meetings.

Sunday, June 13,1948

Breakfast	8:30 A.M. at University Cafeteria
Closing Meeting	Following breakfast in the private dining room of the Cafeteria.

June 8, 1948

GSM review correspondence from Grady Clay
re Emory Public Affairs Clinic Junell-13.

10-8-Misc.

June 17, 1948

Editorial Research Reports
1205 Nineteenth Street, NW
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

It occurred to me that some of the recent pamphlets of the Southern Regional Council would be of interest to your staff.

I send you, attached to this, a small selection (and a price list of all of them, as a means of seeing what else we have available).

A good many papers have been using the pamphlets as they come out as the basis of new stories. The New York Times, the Atlanta Journal, the Chattanooga Times, and various other Southern newspapers have thus used them.

I call attention particularly to the very latest one, "The Condition of Our Rights," as a handy source book on the problem of getting civil rights in the South.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

Enclosures : Digest of Report of Pres. Com. on Civ/Rights
"The Condition of Our Rights "
April and May '48 New South
Oct '47 New South
Wanted: South's Future for the Nation
Price list

10 - E - Easom

June 25, 1948

Mr. P. H. Easom, State Agent
Division of Instruction
Mississippi Department of Education
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Easom:

I greatly appreciate your letter of June 16.

I shall make it my business to get to your neighborhood.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:eb

State of Mississippi

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
J. M. TUBB, SUPERINTENDENT

NEGRO EDUCATION

P. H. EASOM
STATE AGENT

E. P. RAWSON
ASSISTANT STATE AGENT

FLORENCE O. ALEXANDER
JEANES SUPERVISOR

DIVISION OF INSTRUCTION
T. N. TOUCHSTONE, DIRECTOR
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

June 16, 1948

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Please allow me to thank you for sending the bulletin -- Housing in the South. The facts contained therein are very impressive. They go to prove what we already know -- that so many of our people are living a very narrow, deprived life. In other words, they are starving, mostly, not necessarily for food but most of the spiritual values that are supposed to exist in human life.

I am forwarding this bulletin to the Jackson College Library for use by summer school teachers, about one thousand in number. Also, I am suggesting that if they need additional copies they get in touch with you.

By the way, if you happen to be in these parts soon I should like to have a talk with you. A lot of water has "gone under the mill" since we talked. When a storm comes and blows down the trees of a forest we examine them and find that there were weak spots -- rotten places that weaken them and cause them to be unequal to stand in the storm. These storms that have been raging recently over our Southland have caused us to examine our whole structure to try to find the weak places. Maybe we will have to try new techniques. At least, we will have to dig in deeper so that we can stand on firmer foundations.

RECEIVED
JUN 18 1948
Southern Regional Council

Cordially yours,

P. H. Easom

P. H. Easom
State Agent

PHE:KGE

E-10 - Edwards, Ethel

July 2, 1948

Miss Ethel Edwards
P. O. Box 130
Fayetteville, Arkansas

Dear Miss Edwards:

Thank you very much for the copy of your splendid manuscript on Dr. Carver and the connection with the old Interracial Commission. It is an interesting story, which you have told well.

My only two comments concern page five.

The formal name of the organization was the Commission on Interracial Cooperation. A bit further down you refer to Mr. Eleazer as a "dark, wiry visitor." Mr. Eleazer is, of course, white. I have known him only in the years of his gray hairs. Maybe in 1925 he would have looked dark, but I never noticed it.

The Commission's link with Dr. Carver was, I am satisfied, one of Dr. Will Alexander's measures for improvement. Dr. Will is writing his autobiography. I think it probable that he would very much appreciate seeing a copy of this chapter for the refreshment it would give to his own recollection of the meeting. If you feel inclined to send him a copy in manuscript, his address is New Hope Farm, R. F. D. #3, Chapel Hill, North Carolina. When and if you send it to him, simply write with a word of what it is all about.

Gay Morenus, we are sorry to say, has left us to take a very interesting course in training for community work in public health. She is at Chapel Hill.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

Enclosure, manuscript

GSM:eb

P.O. Box 130
Fayetteville, Arkansas
June 24, 1948

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave.
Atlanta, Georgia

RECEIVED
JUN 28 1948
Southern Regional Council

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

It has been some time since I was in your office going through your files for material on Dr. Carver. Since then I have spent several months at Tuskegee Institute. I am staying with my parents while writing up my findings. Since you asked to look over any material drawn from your manuscript files I am sending in the chapter in which I do so.

You doubtless note that I have used some things that do not come from the files. I had letters Dr. Carver wrote to Jim Hardwick during this period. The information that Dr. Carver never spoke in a white school in the county I got from the man who had been County Superintendent of Schools from the 1920ies to the time of Dr. Carver's death. He was a staunch old Tory, but more honest than most of the whites of the town. If you would like me to make any corrections or change the wording in any places I'll be glad to do so. I have already sent a chapter to Dr. Weatherford which he was kind enough to O.K. with only a few minor corrections.

Please thank Miss Gay Morenus for me for her excellent condensation of materials. I should also be glad to have her comments on the script. Anyone writing a definitive biography would have used much more than I am doing here. I am trying to write a readable account of the years Dr. Carver spent at Tuskegee and keep it under 80,000 words.

You note that I use the name of the Commission, not the Council. If you'd like me to work in a brief plug for your organization in the last chapter I can do so. You might tell me a bit more about your aims and methods. I realize you will find Mississippi Setback a bit rough in spots. I'll do a bit more polishing before I give the whole thing to a typist, but it should give you an idea.

Hoping this will meet your approval, I am,

Yours Sincerely,

(Miss) Ethel Edwards

P.S. Please feel free to make corrections on this carbon copy. I'd like it back as soon as possible.

10 - E - Eastman, Mrs. Lucius R.

July 14, 1948

Mrs. Lucius R. Eastman
121 Mamaroneck Road
Scarsdale, New York

Dear Mrs. Eastman:

Please accept our very warm thanks for your check of $50.00 given for the work of the Council in 1948. Such gifts as yours mean much to us, not only in terms of meeting budgetary needs, but as tangible evidence of acceptance and approval of the work which the Council is doing.

In token of our appreciation, we should like to enter a membership for you for the coming year if this meets with your approval. You will receive our monthly magazine New South, together with any other pamphlets which may be issued during the year. For your information we are enclosing a copy of our pamphlet "The Southern Regional Council" which outlines in convenient form the origin and aims of our organization.

Cordially and sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

AM:s

Mrs. Lucius R. Eastman

121 MAMARONECK ROAD
SCARSDALE, NEW YORK

50.00

For the work of the Council —
in 1948.

RECEIVED
JUL 9
Southern Regional

(Mrs. L. R. Eastman)

10 - Misc -
Eddy, Mrs Eliz.

August 9, 1948

Mrs. Elizabeth Eddy, Executive Secretary
Better Health Conference
Georgia Citizens Council
20 Ivy Street, SE
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Eddy:

I would suggest that the people on the attached list be invited to The Better Health Conference to be held in Macon, September 29-30.

Most of the persons suggested are members of the Southern Regional Council in Georgia. The list includes both whites and Negroes.

Sincerely yours,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mp
Enclosures

jdh

Mr. Neil Andrews
Room 404
22 Marietta Street Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Mrs. L. M. Awtrey
Acworth, Georgia

Miss Fannie Bame
Bethlehem Center
Augusta, Georgia

Dr. and Mrs. George C. Bellingrath
Rabun-Gap Nacoochee School
Rabun Gap, Georgia

Dr. J. Max Bond
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. E. R. Bradley
South Georgia College
College, Georgia

President James P. Brawley
Clark College
Atlanta, Georgia

President Aaron Brown
Albany State College
Albany, Georgia

Mrs. R. L. Buxton
Dimon Court Apartments
Columbus, Georgia

Dr. Walter R. Chivers
Professor of Sociology
Morehouse College
Atlanta, Georgia

The Rev. Mr. G. E. Clary
224 Barnard
Savannah, Georgia

President Rufus E. Clement
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

The Rev. Mr. A. C. Curtright
Box 84
Industrial College, Georgia

Mrs. George Taylor Douglas
278 Twelfth Street, NE
Atlanta, Georgia
(Migratory Labor Health Ass'n)

Mrs. F. P. Drake
607 Clifton Road, NE, Atlanta

President W. A. Fountain, Jr.
Morris Brown College
Atlanta, Georgia

F. D. Funderburg, M. D.
Box 226
Monticello, Georgia

Miss Opal Futch
278—12th Street, NE, Apt. B-2
Atlanta, Georgia

Mrs. Harry M. Gershon
1590 Harvard Road, NE
Atlanta, Georgia

Dr. Ralph Mark Gilbert
23 Montgomery Street
Savannah, Georgia

Dr. Cullen B. Gosnell
1162 Oxford Road, NE
Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Haas
Haas-Howell Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Mrs. A. A. Hardy
10 Elea Street
Thomaston, Georgia

Mrs. E. B. Harrold
400 Hillyer Avenue
Macon, Georgia

Mrs. C. A. Hartley
902 Gaston Street, SW
Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. and Mrs. George Hendricks
162 Fourth Street, NW
Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. W. C. Henson
Cartersville, Georgia

Mrs. Herman Heyman
1271 Oxford Road, NE
Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph K. Heyman
3860 Vermont Road, NE
Atlanta, Georgia

Dr. I, M. Hiram
Morton Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Mrs. A. W. Hubert
655 West Hancock Avenue
Athens, Georgia

Rev. Maynard Jackson
451 Ashby Street, NW
Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. SmithL. Johnston
Woodstock, Georgia

Mrs. S. D. Katz
562 Page Avenue, NE
Atlanta, Georgia

Mrs. D. R. Little
302 Lawrence
Marietta, Georgia

The Rev. Mr. G. Ralph Madson
318 Flint Avenue
Albany, Georgia

Mrs. Ed. B. Martin
636 Milledge Circle
Athens, Georgia

Pres. Benjamin E. Mays
Morehouse College
Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. J. Roy McGinty
Publisher, Calhoun Times
Calhoun, Georgia

Dr. and Mrs. Earl F. McLendon
1367 Hunter Street, NW
Atlanta, Georgia

Rt. Rev. T. James McNamara
222 East Harris Street
Savannah, Georgia

Dr. Mildred R. Mell
Agnes Scott College
Decatur, Georgia

Mr. and Mrs. Sylvan W. Meyer
Gainesville Daily Times
Gainesville, Georgia

Mr. L. D. Milton
Citizens Trust Company
212 Auburn Avenue, NE, Atlanta

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Montag
1198 Oakdale Road
Atlanta, Georgia

Mrs. R. T. Morenus
364 Old Ivy Road, NE, Atlanta

Mr. John W. Morgan
GSCW
Milledgeville, Georgia

Mrs. F. M. Mullino
Montezuma, Georgia

Dr. and Mrs. B. D. Napier
University of Georgia
Athens, Georgia

Mr. C. F. Palmer
Palmer Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Mrs. H. A. Park
Lithonia, Georgia

Mr. Lester H. Persells
1083 Blue Ridge Avenue, NE, Apt. 6
Atlanta, Georgia

Dr. E. C. Peters
1235--15th Street
Augusta, Georgia

Dr. Forrester B. Washington
Atlanta School of Social Work
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. Kendall Weisiger
607--17th Street, NE
Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. and Mrs. Stillman P. Williams
745 Ponce de Leon Terrace, NE
Atlanta, Georgia

Dr. Mozell C. Hill
Atlanta,University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dr. R. L. Russell
Wesley Memorial Building
63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta, Georgia
Mr.
Mr. Willis A. Sutton, Jr.
1661 Woodhaven Drive
Decatur, Georgia

Mrs. A. Louise Taylor
218 Boulevard, NE
Atlanta, Georgia

Mrs. M. E. Tully
1013 Highland View, NE
Atlanta, Georgia

Mrs. R. L. Turman
37 Camden Road, NE
Atlanta, Georgia

Mrs. C. A. VerNooy
997 South Milledge Street
Athens, Georgia

Mr. A. T. Walden
200 Walden Building
Butler Street, SE
Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. Glen W. Rainey
627 Techwood Drive, NW
Atlanta, Georgia

Mrs. Mildred A. Ridgely
603 Gary Street
Augusta, Georgia

Editor C. A. Scott
Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Mrs. James J. Selvage
Biltmore Hotel Apartments
Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Shulhafer
2636 Dellwood Drive, NW
Atlanta, Georgia

Mrs. W. B. Suddeth
1106 Virginia Avenue, NE
Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. John Wesley Dobbs
330 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. C. A. Harber
NAACP
250 Auburn Avenue, NE, Atlanta

T. H. Bbewer, M. D.
522--18th Street
Columbus, Georgia

Rev. Mr. W. H. Borden
Wheat Street Baptist Church
Atlanta, Georgia

Miss Josephine Wilkins
Citizens Fact-Finding Movement of Georgia
Forsyth Building
Atlanta, Georgia

10-E-Misc. -
Elliott, H. A.

September 29, 1948

Mr. H. A. Elliott
259 Canton Hall
Oak Ridge, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Elliott:

My apologies for delayed reply to your contribution in joining the Council and in sending to us names of others who might be interested.

We have a new Tennessee Division of the Southern Regional Council of which Mr. Alfred Mynders, Editor of the Chattanooga Times is chairman. A right thing to do is to get into touch with him and discuss with him organization of a chapter in Oak Ridge. I do hope you will do that.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:s

Would it be possible to form a unit, chapter, or some active group here at Oak Ridge? Some of us would like to be actually doing something while we are here. hae

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

63 Auburn Avenue, N. E. Atlanta 3, Georgia

Believing in the principles and aims of the Southern Regional Council, I would like to become: (check appropriate square)

☒ **A Member.** (Has full membership rights and receives all publications and reports issued by SRC.) Dues $2.00.

☐ **A Member jointly with husband or wife.** (Both have full membership rights and jointly receive a copy of all publications and reports issued by SRC.) Joint dues $3.00.

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Subscription to *New South* as non-member ..... $

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Name H. A. Elliott

Street ~~250~~ 259 Canton Hall

City Oak Ridge State Tenn.

Occupation Editor

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Please send information about the Southern Regional Council to the following:

Name Miss Louise MacMillan, Columnist

Street Box 191

City Thomasville, State N.C.

Name Sidney Rodger, Commentator

Street KGO-ABC, Radio City

City San Francisco State Calif.

Name Merton Henry

Street Box 361

City Oak Ridge State Tenn.

Leonard Haas
Atlanta, Georgia

Mrs. Grace T. Hamilton
Atlanta, Georgia

Gordon B. Hancock
Richmond, Virginia

Jacob R. Henderson
Atlanta, Georgia

Luther P. Jackson
Petersburg, Virginia

Maynard Jackson
Atlanta, Georgia

Louis I. Jaffe
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Birmingham, Ala.

Armand May
Atlanta, Georgia

Benjamin E. Mays
Atlanta, Georgia

E. A. McDowell
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George S. Mitchell*
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Linville Falls, N. C.

P. B. Young*
Norfolk, Virginia

Mrs. Warren Zeuch
Vero Beach, Florida

*Ex Officio Member.

10-E-Misc. -
Ellison, J.M.

VIRGINIA UNION UNIVERSITY

JOHN MALCUS ELLISON, PRESIDENT
RICHMOND 20, VIRGINIA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

October 4, 1948

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

RECEIVED
OCT 6 1948
Southern Regional Council

My dear Mr. Mitchell:

Thank you so much for sending me the literature from your office a few days ago. I have read same and find it most informing.

Sincerely yours,

J. M. Ellison

J. M. Ellison
President

JME:blr

10-E-Misc-
Erwin, Clyde A.

October 5, 1948

Mr. Clyde A. Erwin
Superintendent of Public Instruction
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Clyde:

Thank you a lot for your letter.

I send you five more copies of the printed form of "An Honest Answer." You may run into this or that person who would enjoy reading it.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

State of North Carolina

Superintendent of Public Instruction

Raleigh

CLYDE A. ERWIN
SUPERINTENDENT

September 27, 1948

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

RECEIVED
SEP 30 1948
Southern Regional Council

Dear George:

Thank you very much for your prompt reply to my letter about Morris' address.

I also appreciate your sending me a copy of the statement, "An Honest Answer in the Civil Rights' Controversy." I have already read this statement and find it quite helpful with reference to some matters with which I am concerned. I think it is a very fine and comprehensive statement of the problem and eminently worth reading.

With best wishes and kindest personal regards, I am

Very truly yours,

Clyde A. Erwin

Clyde A. Erwin
State Superintendent Public Instruction

10-E-Misc - Erdman, Mrs. Joyce M

December 23, 1948

Mrs. Joyce M. Erdman
Governor's Commission on Human Rights
404 East
State Capitol
Madison, Wisconsin

Dear Mrs. Erdman:

In your effort to collect materials, you may be interested in the enclosed two pamphlets of the Council.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

Sending: Civil Rights Digest and Condition of our Rights.

10-E-Misc - Erdman, Mrs. Joyce

Governor's Commission on Human Rights
Madison, Wisconsin

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MADISON 3, WIS.
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JUSTICE J. D. WICKHEM
DR. R. C. WILLIAMS
A. W. ZELLMER

404 East
State Capitol
December 9, 1948

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

RECEIVED
DEC 13 1947
Southern Regional Council

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I am very sorry that we were not able to make connections while you were in Madison the latter part of November.

You mention the monthly magazine New South. At this time I am sorry to inform you that the Commission will be unable to subscribe for any publications as our budget is extremely limited. We are enclosing a pamphlet which was recently put out by our office, (the printing having been paid for by interested organizations), which will enlighten you on the purposes and aims of the Commission. You will also notice that we are as yet thriving on contributions from private sources. However, we have presented our budget to the Governor in the hope that the coming legislature will approve an appropriation for us so that we may continue our work which at the present time is seriously handicapped.

Thank you for your letter of November 16th and your kind offer to be of service to us. We shall be very glad to write you when the need arises.

Sincerely yours,

Joyce M. Erdman

Joyce M. Erdman (Mrs.)
Staff Executive for
Governor's Commission

JME:j

enc.

the wisconsin idea on human rights

GOVERNOR'S COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

404 East State Capitol
Madison, Wisconsin

Telephone 6-4411 - Extension 545

53

"We dedicate all our energies to the elimination of all discriminatory practices; we propose to sustain with vigor the free exercise of human rights by all people everywhere; and we call upon civic, commercial, industrial, governmental, educational, labor, and religious agencies, and all the peoples to foster those sentiments and practices which will preserve our unity, and make us a strong and contented people."

(From the statement of Policy adopted November 7th, 1945)

WHY A GOVERNOR'S COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Wisconsin is a proud state. Out of differences has sprung strength. Farmer and worker, rich and poor, pioneer and settler, men, women and children have united toward building this state. Of varying religious, national and racial backgrounds, these people have made their contributions, each in his own way. In turn, each one deserves appreciation from the others and the right to live a full life of citizenship. The Governor's Commission on Human Rights was established to cultivate this appreciation and to nourish these rights so that Wisconsin can continually become a better place in which to live.

THE ORGANIZATION ITSELF

On April 24th, 1945, Governor Goodland appointed a Governor's Commission on Human Rights consisting of eighteen members. Two years later the legislature confirmed this action by statute and enlarged the membership to thirty-five. In the summer of 1948 the Commission acquired a central office in the State Capitol and a staff to carry out the purpose of the Commission.

AIMS

Cooperation with all business, professional and industrial groups in the state toward eliminating discriminatory practices in employment, housing, public facilities, health and education.

* * * * *

Cooperation with teachers and educators in helping our Wisconsin students acquire a knowledge of the contributions of the various cultural groups within our state boundaries.

* * * * *

Cooperation with lay groups in emphasizing our American likenessess, beyond our group differences.

* * * * *

Investigation of alleged discriminatory practices with the aim of achieving equitable solutions for all concerned.

SERVICES OF THE COMMISSION

To provide speakers throughout the state on the subject of human rights.

* * * * *

To send educational packets both for teacher and student use.

* * * * *

To aid in public relations programs through the media of radio programs, film strips, car cards, bill boards, exhibits, etc.

* * * * *

To help in the establishment of citizens' groups on human rights in all areas of the state.

* * * * *

To confer with business and professional persons on the advantages of non-discriminatory policies.

* * * * *

To act as a clearing house of all information on human rights in Wisconsin.

* * * * *

To continue the interchange of workable ideas with the nineteen other State Commissions toward the realization of a national program of human rights.

THE ROLE OF THE CITIZEN

To be successful, the Governor's Commission on Human Rights must become a Citizens' Commission. Most of us face the facts of discrimination and even want to remove the causes. But we are puzzled by ways and means. Only by working together and pooling our ideas can we reach the all-important practical solutions. The Governor's Commission can serve as a channel for the intelligent planning of our citizenry toward the achievement of human rights.

Councils for human rights are operating in Madison, Milwaukee, Racine, Oshkosh and Appleton. The Governor's Commission has encouraged this development and stands ready to aid other communities to do likewise. Pertinent material on organizational procedures and policies, film strips, and speakers are available through the Commission office in the State Capitol. On request, Commission or staff members will be glad to visit your community and offer suggestions.

At the same time, the Governor's Commission on Human Rights wants your continous help toward expanding the program. The more you contact us the more this will become your Commission.

The Governor's Commission is handicapped in its functioning due to a lack of funds. A legislative appropriation in the 1949 session is essential to the continued existence of the Commission.

MEMBERS OF COMMISSION

Judge Fred M. Evans, Chairman
Mr. August Reisweber, Vice-Chairman
Mrs. Herbert Kohler, Vice-Chairman
Mr. Bruno V. Bitker, Treasurer
Mr. Sidney L. Goldstine, Secretary
Dr. L. H. Adolfson
Mr. G. W. Bannerman
Rabbi Joseph Baron
Mr. Bert C. Broude
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Mr. Sidney H. Sayles — Consultant

Office Staff

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Mrs. Joyce M. Erdman
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AMERICA'S FUTURE

. . . its Children!

Protestants — Catholics — Jews

FREE FROM RELIGIOUS OR RACIAL PREJUDICE

10 - E, Misc.
Erdman, Joyce M.

December 7, 1948

Mrs. Joyce M. Erdman
Governor's Commission on Human Rights
404 East
State Capitol
Madison, Wisconsin

Dear Mrs. Erdmans

It was good to meet you at the NAIRO conference.

This is just a note to tell you and your friend that I had a most enjoyable visit to Madison, which I reached via Beaver Dam, Wisconsin.

You catch the three o'clock Chicago Northwestern, a-blipping up toward Saint Paul, and get off at South Beaver Dam at 5:14. The bus for Madison leaves Beaver Dam at 5:15. With a little luck, the South Beaver Dam taxi will haul you the two miles to the big road and then, if the grace of God has delayed the bus four or five minutes, you hail her headed for Madison. That all worked beautifully and put me in Madison at 6:25. Glad to be there.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

Governor's Commission on Human Rights
Madison, Wisconsin

RECEIVED
NOV 11 1948
Southern Regional Council

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MADISON 3, WIS.
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MRS. GEORGE THOMPSON
JUSTICE J. D. WICKHEM
DR. R. C. WILLIAMS
A. W. ZELLMER

404 East
State Capitol
November 8, 1948

Commission on Interracial Cooperation, Inc.
710 Standard Building
95 Fairlie Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

The Governor's Commission on Human Rights, with offices recently established in the State Capitol, are commencing to correlate materials from similar state organizations in an effort to best serve the public in the field of human rights.

We would greatly appreciate receiving from you, at your earliest possible convenience, any publications or materials which you have available on the subject and will welcome any suggestions which you feel free to make.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

Joyce M. Erdman

Joyce M. Erdman (Mrs.)
Staff Executive for
Governor's Commission

JME:j

10-E-Misc-Ellison, John M.

VIRGINIA UNION UNIVERSITY

JOHN MALCUS ELLISON, PRESIDENT
RICHMOND 20, VIRGINIA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

February 19, 1949

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Your letter has come during the absence of Dr. Ellison on a prolonged field trip. I shall call it to his attention as soon as he returns.

Yours sincerely,

Anna C. Lytle

Secretary to Dr. Ellison

Mr. G. S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

RECEIVED
FEB 21 1949
Southern Regional Council

10-E-Misc-
Edson, Robert T.

TIME

THE WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

TIME & LIFE BUILDING
ROCKEFELLER CENTER
NEW YORK 20

EDITORIAL OFFICES

February 23, 1949

Dear Dr. Mitchell,

I very much enjoyed our conversation at luncheon in spite of the rather pessimistic report you had to make on the progress of inter-racial relations in the South. I am deeply appreciative of the background which you were able to provide and it was very useful to me personally in giving me a better orientation of one of the major problems of our times.

Best personal regards.

Sincerely,

Robert T. Edson

ROBERT T. EDSON
Chief of Correspondents
U.S. and Canadian News Service

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Wesley Memorial Bldg.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

RECEIVED
FEB 25 1949

10 - E - Misc. -
Easley, Rev. Allen

February 28, 1949

The Rev. Mr. Allen Easley
Wake Forest, North Carolina

Dear Allen:

Here is a copy of our Home Town Self-Survey manual. I suggest that when somebody wants something active to do, poke that at them and say, "Okay, come along and let's be ctive."

Also here is the King George story, all written out.

I have hopes of prying open your budget in some future year to the extent of our three dollars.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

JOP 3/1/49

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Encampment for Citizenship.

ENCAMPMENT FOR CITIZENSHIP

ITINERARY
HENRY B. HERMAN'S SOUTHERN TRIP
March 20 to April 18, 1949

Arriving	Place	Hotel
Sun. March 20 evening	Richmond, Va.	John Marshall
Tues. 3/22 morning	Hampton, Va.	
Tues. 3/22 evening	Greensboro, N. C.	Alumni House
Wed. 3/23 afternoon	Durham, N. C.	Washington Duke
Thurs. 3/24 evening	Charleston, S. C.	Francis Marion
Sat. 3/26 evening	Jacksonville, Fla.	Mayflower
Mon. 3/28 evening	St. Augustine, Fla.	Monson
Tues. 3/29 evening	Gainesville, Fla.	Thomas
Wed. 3/30 evening	Tallahassee, Fla.	Cherokee
Fri. April 1 evening	Mobile, Ala.	Battle House
Sat. 4/2 evening	New Orleans, La.	Monteleone
Tues. 4/5 evening	Montgomery, Ala.	Jefferson Davis
Thurs. 4/7 evening	Birmingham, Ala.	Tutwiler
Fri. 4/8 evening	Atlanta, Ga.	Henry Grady
Tues. 4/12 evening	Nashville, Tenn.	Andrew Jackson
Thurs. 4/14 afternoon	Knoxville, Tenn.	Andrew Johnson
Fri. 4/15 evening	Louisville, Ky.	Kentucky
Mon. 4/18 evening	Cincinnati, Ohio	Netherland-Plaza

RECEIVED
MAR 17 1949
Southern Regional Council

I am sending you this itinerary in case you should care to communicate directly with me while I am en route. Please mark mail "Hold".

Henry B. Herman, Director
Encampment for Citizenship
2 West 64th Street
New York 23, N. Y.

ENCAMPMENT FOR CITIZENSHIP

2 WEST 64th STREET • NEW YORK 23, N.Y. • SUSQUEHANNA 7-5200

ALICE K. POLLITZER, *Chairman, Board of Directors*
ALGERNON D. BLACK, *Chairman, Education Committee*

HENRY B. HERMAN, *Director*
CAROLYN KUPFERBERG, *Secretary*

10-E-Misc-
Encampment for Citizenship

March 10, 1949

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

The Encampment for Citizenship will open for its fourth summer on the first of July. Once again a cross-section group of young Americans will meet together for six weeks to examine the issues of our time and to prepare themselves for a more effective participation as citizens.

Most of the young people who have come in the past have been recommended by persons active professionally and as citizens in educational and civic organizations throughout the country. The Encampment has in truth been made possible by the cooperation of these persons.

I am setting out from New York on March 18th for an extended trip through the South to meet with groups and individuals who can help us in recruiting the camper group for the coming summer. My itinerary will bring me to your community late on Friday evening, April 8.

Could you arrange for me to meet and speak to individuals and groups interested in the project and new people to whom I may tell the Encampment story? I am taking the liberty of sending you a copy of my itinerary as soon as it is in final shape, and I will let you know the hotel at which I shall be staying. I hope, of course, that it will be possible for me to see you, and I look forward to knowing some of our southern friends personally.

We are enclosing a copy of our report and will send along a copy of the prospectus for the coming summer as soon as we have them from from the printer.

Many thanks for your help.

Sincerely,

Henry B. Herman

Henry B. Herman
Director

RECEIVED
MAR 14 1949
Southern Regional Council

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enc.

ENCAMPMENT FOR CITIZENSHIP

2 WEST 64th STREET • NEW YORK 23, N.Y. • SUSQUEHANNA 7-5200

HENRY B. HERMAN, *Director*
ALICE K. POLLITZER, *Chairman, Board of Directors*
ALGERNON D. BLACK, *Chairman, Education Committee*

EDWARD M. HAYDON, *Field Representative*
203 North Wabash Avenue • Room 1718
Chicago 1, Illinois • State 2-7362

THREE YEAR REPORT

The Encampment for Citizenship is pleased to present the following report of its first three years of successful operation.

PURPOSE

The Encampment for Citizenship was conceived because the tasks of citizenship have become more and more difficult. The increased complexity of community life on urban and rural, state and federal levels, and the increased difficulty of understanding international obligations made it essential that young Americans be better prepared for their responsibilities. America's emergence from the war with new powers and new problems made it more imperative than ever that American youth understand the democratic heritage and undertake to be informed, clear and effective in employing human and natural resources in the best interests of democracy at home and in the world.

The Encampment's aim has been to help prepare young people for responsible, informed leadership and effective citizenship. It has not promoted any theological dogma nor has it furthered any political party or set economic doctrine.

METHOD AND PROGRAM

The educational program of the Encampment for Citizenship has had a three-fold objective:

1. Orientation in the meaning of democracy.

2. Analysis of the main issues of our generation - the minorities problem, the economic problem and the problem of war and peace.

3. Development of skills and techniques for effective citizenship.

The program of the Encampment was carried out through lectures followed by discussion groups, field trips, community problems workshops, films, readings and its recreation program. Through the small discussion groups under able leaders, the campers sifted, ordered and interpreted the material of lectures, trips and films. They shared their experiences and were helped in understanding and interpreting the issues of the day. The Encampment has been operated as a democratic community, making its own rules and sharing in the carrying out of the responsibilities of making the community work through committees and group planning.

SOME OF THE AGENCIES SPONSORING CAMPERS

The Adult Sponsors - Cleveland, Ohio
Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America
Bridgeport Inter-Group Council, Inc. - Connecticut
Chicago Society for Ethical Culture
Cleveland College
Commission on Community Interrelations - Chicago, Illinois
Chicago Boys Clubs
Dunbar Art and Study Club - Great Falls, Montana
Educational Alliance - New York City
Farmers' Union - Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, Wisconsin
Federation of Women's Clubs - Hannibal, Missouri and Roanoke, Virginia
4-H Club - Iowa, New York
Franklin and Marshall College - Lancaster, Pennsylvania
Friendly Inn Settlement - Cleveland, Ohio
Girl Scout Council of Cleveland
Hillel Foundation, Ohio State University
Howard University - Washington, D. C.
Office of Indian Affairs, Dept. of Interior, United States Government
International Ladies Garment Workers' Union
Japanese-American Citizens' League - Chicago, Illinois and Salt Lake City, Utah
K. A. M. Temple - Chicago, Illinois
Karamu House - Cleveland, Ohio
Lakewood Junior Chamber of Commerce - Ohio
Lutheran Student League, Gustavus Adolphus College - St. Peter, Minnesota
National Maritime Union
New Rochelle League of Women Voters - New York
Camp Robin Hood - Cleveland, Ohio
Tuskegee Institute - Alabama
United Transport Service Employees Ass'n.
University of Wisconsin Student Council
Urban League - Milwaukee, Wisconsin and St. Louis, Missouri
West Hartford Women's Club - Connecticut
Western Reserve University - Cleveland, Ohio
Y.W.C.A. Business and Professional Girls' School - Minneapolis, Minnesota

WHO HAS ATTENDED

In the three years, the following 33 States and the District of Columbia have been represented in the Encampment group:

Alabama	Indiana	Mississippi	North Dakota
Arizona	Iowa	Missouri	Ohio
California	Kansas	Montana	Oklahoma
Colorado	Louisiana	Nevada	Pennsylvania
Connecticut	Maryland	New Jersey	South Dakota
Florida	Massachusetts	New Mexico	Tennessee
Georgia	Michigan	New York	Texas
Illinois	Minnesota	North Carolina	Virginia
			Wisconsin

The Encampment group has included Protestants, Lutherans, Jews, Catholics, members of the Societies of Friends and Ethical Culture, and other religious groups.

The group has included Whites, Negroes, American Indians, Mexican-American, Japanese-Americans, many foreign-born and children of foreign-born parents. A number had spent years in concentration camps under the Hitler terror and had lived in various countries before finally settling in the United States.

The group has included white collar workers (stenographers, clerks, bookeepers, salespeople, etc.), industrial workers (garment workers, miners, textile workers, pressers, etc.), professional workers (teachers, social workers, actresses, librarians, artists, etc.), farmers, seamen, high school, college and graduate school students, and many veterans.

HOW THEY WERE NOMINATED AND SELECTED

Campers have been nominated by groups and community agencies such as those listed above. Individuals, too, have applied because of their interest in this kind of educational opportunity. An Admissions Committee made a careful study of all applications. The Committee sought evidence of a strong and serious interest in

the problems of our time, of demonstrated and potential leadership in schools, clubs, churches, communities, etc., and a sense of the applicants ability to make a mature adjustment and contribution to the Encampment community.

THE STAFF OF THE ENCAMPMENT

The year-round staff of the Encampment consisted of the Director and the Secretary. Each summer there has been recruited an outstanding faculty of teachers, social workers, attorneys, experts in their various fields and broad human beings who were capable of serving as discussion leaders and guides in the workshop sessions. Some of the Encampment staff have served all three summers, some have been with us for two of the three years, and some new staff have been added each year. They were all people with fine backgrounds of knowledge and with experience in the practical working out of community problems.

Mr. Henry B. Herman, Director 1946, 1947, 1948 and 1949
Leader, New York Society for Ethical Culture; formerly Teacher of Ethics and Teacher in charge of Student Activities, Fieldston School; Associate Director of Work Camps, International Student Service; staff, National Youth Administration.

Mr. Algernon D. Black, Educational Director 1946, 1947 and 1948
Teacher, lecturer and radio commentator; Head of Ethics Department of the Ethical Culture Schools; Executive Leader of the New York Ethical Society; Co-Chairman, City Wide Citizens Committee on Harlem; Chairman, New York State Committee on Discrimination in Housing

Dr. Bert J. Loewenberg, Educational Director 1949
Professor of American History, Sarah Lawrence College; Author, The United States - American Democracy and World Prospective

SOME OF THE GUEST SPEAKERS

Dr. Nathan W. Ackerman
Chairman, Committee on Social Issues, American Psychoanalytic Association

Dr. Adolfe A. Berle
Chairman, Liberal Party

Dr. Ralph Bunche
Acting United Nations Mediator for Palestine

Dr. Sol W. Ginsburg
practicing psychiatrist

Mr. James Loeb, Jr.
National Director, Union for Democratic Action (now Americans for Democratic Action)

Dr. Walter Clay Lowdermilk
Ass't. Chief, Soil Conservation Service, U.S. Department of Argiculture

Mr. Sidney H. Scheuer
businessman, President of New York Society for Ethical Culture, formerly Executive Director, Foreign Economic Administration, Consultant to the U.S. War Department

Dr. Walter Beard
The Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists, Inc.

Dr. Viola W. Bernard
Department of Psychiatry, Columbia University

Mr. Wallace J. Campbell
Co-Director, Washington Office, Cooperative League of U. S. A.

Mr. Stanley Isaacs
Councilman, New York City formerly President, Borough of Manhattan

Mr. Arthur S. Meyer
Chairman, New York State Board of Mediation

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt

Mr. Murray Silberstein
United World Federalists, Inc.

Mr. Mark Starr
Education Director, International Ladies Garment Workers' Union

Mr. Robert Bendiner
Associate Editor, "The Nation" Author, The Riddle of the State Department

Dr. Harrison Brown
Institute for Nuclear Studies, University of Chicago; Author, Must Destruction Be Our Destiny

Dr. John Collier
Director, National Indian Institute

Mr. Reginald Johnson
Director of Field Service, National Urban League

Dr. Stephen Raushenbush
Vital Statistics Division, U.S. Department of Interior

Dr. J. Raymond Walsh
radio news analyst, author, economist

Mr. Frank W. Williams
Assistant Special Counsel, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

SOME COMMUNITY AGENCIES WE HAVE VISITED FOR RESEARCH AND CONSULTATION

Abraham Lincoln Houses and other housing projects
Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America
American Arbitration Association
American Civil Liberties Union
I. Appel & Co., Inc. (garment factory)
Atomic Energy Commission
Association of Stock Exchange Firms
L.M. Blumstein, Inc. (department store)
Boys Club, Harlem Children's Center
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
Citizens' Housing Council of New York
Commerce and Industry Association of New York
Commission on Community Interrelations
Department of Markets, New York City
Dress Manufacturing Association
Eastern Cooperative League
Equitable Paper Bag Co.
James Felt, Inc (real estate firm)
Forest Neighborhood House
Gimbel Bros., Inc.
A. Goodman and Co. (wholesale dress firm)
Government of Puerto Rico, Dept. of Labor, Employment and Migration Bureau
Gresham Realty Co., Inc.
Hartley House
Hudson Guild
International Ladies Garment Workers Union
Institute of Pacific Relations
International Health Conference of the U.N.
Joint Board of Dress and Waistmakers Union
Lower West Side Health Center
National Association of Manufacturers
National Better Business Bureau, Inc.
National Maritime Union
New York City Rent Commission
New York City Housing Authority
New York State Board of Mediation
New York Stock Exchange
Office of the Impartial Chairman of the Dress Industry
Schomburg Collection of Negro History, The New York Public Library
Securities and Exchange Commission
Sydenham Hospital
Union Settlement
United Wholesale & Warehouse Employees of New York
United Nations at Lake Success
Urban League
Workers' Defense League

WHERE THE MONEY HAS COME FROM

The tuition payment does not cover the full per capita cost of the Encampment program. The American Ethical Union, through the Seventieth Anniversary Fund of the New York Society for Ethical Culture, contributes four thousand dollars a year for each of the first five years of the project. All of the other funds have come from tuitions paid by individual campers, scholarships provided by sponsoring agencies and contributions from foundations and individuals interested in furthering this educational program. A number of contributions have been made by families in memory of men lost in World War II. Each year the camper group has contributed to the scholarship fund and many individual alumni and Encampment alumni groups have also contributed. All contributions are deductible from the Federal Income Tax.

THE SUMMER OF 1949

WHERE:	Fieldston School, Riverdale, New York 63, N. Y.
WHEN:	July 1 to August 12, 1949
WHO IS ELIGIBLE:	Any American, 17 to 23 years of age
HOW MUCH WILL IT COST:	$200 for the six weeks. This includes all costs except transportation to and from New York and personal expenses. It may be paid (1) by the camper, (2) by a local sponsoring organization, or (3) by applying to the Encampment scholarship fund. Full and partial scholarships are available. No one has ever been rejected because he could not pay his way.
HOW TO APPLY:	Write for application form to Encampment for Citizenship

WHO SPONSORS THE ENCAMPMENT

The Encampment for Citizenship is sponsored by the American Ethical Union, a federation comprising the Ethical Societies of New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Brooklyn, Westchester, New York and Washington, D. C. Mr. Cornelius R. P. Cochrane is the Executive Secretary of the American Ethical Union.

FUTURE RELEASE PLEASE NOTE DATE

NATIONAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT
OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
Washington 25, D. C. No. 3 - 49A

HOLD FOR RELEASE
7:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1949 RE 6700 Ext. 3201 - 3202

SECRETARY JOHNSON DIRECTS SERVICES TO REVIEW PERSONNEL PRACTICES

Secretary of Defense Louis Johnson announced today he has directed the Army, Navy, and Air Force to examine their present personnel practices on equality of treatment and opportunity to "determine what forward steps can and should be made."

By May 1, the Secretary said, each Department has been directed to detail how it will carry out the National Military Establishment's initial general policy on equality of treatment and opportunity.

The three Departments have been directed by the Secretary to submit written statements to the chairman of the NME Personnel Policy Board.

In making the announcement, Secretary Johnson said he intended to have the Personnel Policy Board pass upon the adequacy of the reports, as well as restudy the NME's initial statement of policy "to determine whether it can be strengthened or otherwise improved."

The Board is an advisory group which consults on all policies for military and civilian personnel throughout the NME. Its chairman, Mr. Thomas R. Reid, exercises full executive authority and decision.

It is the NME's policy, the Secretary said, that there shall be equality of treatment and opportunity for all persons in the armed services without regard to race, color, religion, or national origin.

To assist in achieving uniform application of this policy, the NME has adopted supplemental policies after consultation with the three Departments, Secretary Johnson said.

These additional points are:

1. To meet the requirements of the services for qualified individuals, all personnel will be considered on the basis of individual merit and ability and must qualify according to the prescribed standards for enlistment, attendance at schools, promotion, assignment to specific duties, and so forth.

2. All individuals, regardless of race, will be accorded equal opportunity for appointment, advancement, professional improvement, promotion, and retention in their respective components of the National Military Establishment.

3. Some units may continue to be manned with Negro personnel; however,

MORE

all Negroes will not necessarily be assigned to Negro units. Qualified Negro personnel shall be assigned to fill any type of position vacancy in organizations or overhead installations without regard to race.

The complete directive follows:

THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON

6 Apr 1949

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY
THE SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE
CHAIRMAN, PERSONNEL POLICY BOARD

SUBJECT: Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services

1. a. It is the policy of the National Military Establishment that there shall be equality of treatment and opportunity for all persons in the Armed Services without regard to race, color, religion, or national origin.

b. To assist in achieving uniform application of this policy, the following supplemental policies are announced:

(1) To meet the requirements of the Services for qualified individuals, all personnel will be considered on the basis of individual merit and ability and must qualify according to the prescribed standards for enlistment, attendance at schools, promotion, assignment to specific duties, etc.

(2) All individuals, regardless of race, will be accorded equal opportunity for appointment, advancement, professional improvement, promotion and retention in their respective components of the National Military Establishment.

(3) Some units may continue to be manned with Negro personnel; however, all Negroes will not necessarily be assigned to Negro units. Qualified Negro personnel shall be assigned to fill any type of position vacancy in organizations or overhead installations without regard to race.

2. Each Department is directed to examine its present practices and determine what forward steps can and should be made in the light of this policy and in view of Executive Order 9981, dated July 26, 1948, which directs that this policy shall be put into effect as rapidly as possible with due regard to the time required to effectuate any necessary changes without impairing efficiency or morale.

MORE

3. Following the completion of this study, each Department shall state, in writing, its own detailed implementation of the general policy stated herein and such supplemental policies as may be determined by each Service to meet its own specific needs. These statements shall be submitted to the Chairman of the Personnel Policy Board, Office of the Secretary of Defense, not later than 1 May 1949.

/s/ LOUIS JOHNSON

END

April 27, 1949

Mr. T. R. Eaton
1630 Fourth Avenue, South
Birmingham 3, Alabama

Dear Mr. Eaton:

Thank you for your good letter of April 25 about the incidence of violence in Alabama. I shall ponder it and let you know what looks promising.

We are all looking forward to the appearance of the New World Commentator in May.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

hcf/t

10 E, Inc
Eaton, T.R.

April 25, 1949

Mr. H. C. Fleming
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Mr. Fleming:

With reference to the New World Commentator, I wish to advise that the magazine has been delayed substantially due to the inability of the printer to satisfactorily produce it. However, due to a new contract entered into on yesterday with a larger publishing house I expect the magazine to be off the press on May the 15th. The first issue will be labeled the June Issue. It will be printed on the best type of paper with a three color enamel back.

Of course, I regret this delay but I wish to assure my contributors that the magazine will be published and that all future issues will come out on time.

Yours very respectfully,

T. R. Eaton

T. R. Eaton

TRE:rc

Southern Regional Council
APR 26 1949

10-E-Misc-Eaton, T.R.

March 22, 1949

Mr. T. R. Eaton, President
Cooperative Life & Hospital Insurance Company
1630 Fourth Avenue, S., Fifth Floor
Birmingham 3, Alabama

Dear Mr. Eaton:

Thank you for your letter of March 14, and your telephone call yesterday. The material which you sent is most interesting. During the outburst of police violence in Birmingham, I followed the activities of the Negro Citizens Defense Committee with interest and admiration. I am glad to learn that you played such a prominent part in it.

At long last the Secretary of State's office has promised to send me a copy of the re-registration bill. It should reach me today or tomorrow. I shall read it promptly and forward it to you. Please be sure to send me a copy of your analysis of the bill.

The article on the Southern Regional Council will reach you by April 1, at the latest.

It was good of you to offer your help to the Council. I shall look forward to seeing you on my next trip to Birmingham.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

HCF:s

Cooperative Life & Hospital Insurance Company

1630 FOURTH AVENUE, NORTH—FIFTH FLOOR

BIRMINGHAM 3, ALABAMA

Office of the President

March 14, 1949

RECEIVED
MAR 15 1949
Southern Regional Council

Mr. Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Mr. Fleming:

I am pleased to express my sincere appreciation with reference to the many favors and courtesies extended to me by you and the staff of the Regional Council, during my recent visit at the Atlanta office. I also think it expedient to remind you that I am anticipating the article that you agreed to prepare and will appreciate the same greatly. Due to the arrangements that have just been completed with my printer the article should be in my possession on or before April the 1st.

Due to the nature of the Southern Regional Council and due to its published aims and objectives I assume that you might be interested in an effort to curtail police homicides, that was instigated by me and carried far enough to secure some results. I am enclosing herewith a copy of the petition that was prepared by me and used in the effort. I am also enclosing several newspaper clippings with reference to the petition in order that you may be able to observe the manner in which the effort was received by the press.

I am reluctant to give my conclusion with reference to the effectiveness of the effort due to the fact that it was undertaken and pushed almost exclusively by me. However, for objective reasons, I think it proper to state that Police Homicides involving negroes substantially decreased after promulgation and delivery of these petitions. Only four instances of such Homicides in Jefferson County have been reported to me since that time. It is also well to note that in these instances the pattern of the killings and the explanations given for the same, varied substantially from previous practices. It also appears from such cursory investigations that I have been able to make that two of these four cases and probably all of them were technically justified.

Please be advised that I would be happy to furnish the Regional Council with any information that you may desire as far as I am able to do so and you may feel free to call on me at any time.

Yours very respectfully,

T. R. Eaton

TRE:rc
Enclosures

HEADQUARTERS
MILITARY AIR TRANSPORT SERVICE
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDER
Washington 25, D. C.

1 May 1949

SUBJECT: MATS Headquarters Letter No. 9

TO: Each MATS Commander

Last month Admiral Whitney wrote to you, as I had not returned from my visit to our major domestic activities. As had been the case in my visit in the Pacific and Atlantic Division areas, at Dhahran and in the Newfoundland Base Command, my principal purpose was to meet our people who are doing the work in the field and to get a better understanding of their problems. As was the case in the visits to our foreign duty station, it was pleasant and reassuring to meet fine, energetic thinking men and women in the field and to confirm the fact that there is no problem that we cannot solve. There is nothing wrong with our outfit that can't be fixed by our senior non-coms and the Captains and Lieutenants in the Squadrons and Detachments.

I was especially pleased to see and talk to many officers and men who have returned from their long tour of temporary duty on VITTLES. With their recent intense training and experience and with their strength and talent back with us, higher standards can be maintained, particularly in operations and maintenance.

It was good to talk to a number of new Second Lieutenants who have come into MATS directly after graduation from flying school. Each one had been assigned to MATS because he requested assignment to our outfit. Every one of them was putting in eighty to ninety hours per month in the air in C-47 type transports, and every one of them had at least one additional duty on the ground.

At Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Colonel Rose and his staff gave me a detailed explanation of our Depot Feeder Service. It was most gratifying there also to hear three senior generals in the Air Materiel Command describe that service as effective and absolutely essential to AMC. When one of our major and most respected customers speaks that well of the service we are providing we know that our mission is being accomplished. Our Flight Service Center is a busy and competent service element at Wright-Patterson which is supporting AMC and many other military agencies in the middle-west.

At Kelly Field, General Nowland has his well established Division Headquarters, and Lt. Colonel Glover B. Brock directs the 1803d AACS

Group's widespread activities. In the Continental Division I was especially impressed with the attention being given to the career development of our junior officers.

Colonel Prentiss at Great Falls has every element of his wing scheduled for maximum output. No element can fail to meet its all-out commitment without dislocating his interdependent plan to fly every C-54 airplane at Great Falls ten hours every day in the week in order to provide 40 necessary hours flight instruction to each new crew for VITTLES.

Fairfield-Suisun presented a smarter appearance than I had ever seen there previously, highlighted by a Parade and Retreat Ceremony put on by the entire Command. One full squadron of officers did a good job of marching. While passing in review their formations had as much precision as the WAF Squadron (and the WAF's are always good) but not quite equal to the well drilled Negro troops in the ceremony. General Huglin and his people have been devoting their able efforts toward the transfer of their fine base to the Strategic Air Command. While we will continue to use the terminal, Fairfield-Suisun's long, heavy runways will be used predominately by the heavy aircraft of SAC. Our C-54 transport squadron will be transferred to the Continental Division and the C-97 transport elements will move to Hawaii. The senior MATS element remaining at Fairfield-Suisun as a tenant on SAC's base will be the 308th Weather Reconnaissance Group.

At Long Beach I had the opportunity to witness the Douglas plant's demonstration of the loading and unloading of typical MATS cargoes in the mock-up of the C-124 (the modified successor to our C-74 Globemasters). While in that area, I received the sympathetic understanding of the chief executive of each of the major movie studios, the Motion Picture Writers' Guild, and many individuals of the requirements for improved stateside entertainment for our personnel at isolated bases.

Colonel Cassidy's group at Mobile is getting more and more service out of our biggest new airplanes, the C-74's, and is gaining valuable experience in maintaining and operating these 80-90 ton cargo carriers of the future. I proved to myself (with expert instruction by Colonel Cassidy) that flying these big airplanes will be no great problem. In going through their maintenance, however, and particularly in boarding a C-74 with the traffic officer and the immigration and health authorities as it landed from Panama with 67 assorted passengers and a load of cargo, I know that we have maintenance and traffic problems that still require a lot of hard work and careful thinking.

So much for my last visit in the field.

Our First Priority Job

Operation VITTLES still has highest priority among our tasks. It is heartening to note the many advances that took place in this operation during April. Maintenance on VITTLES aircraft showed a marked improvement. Excluding aircraft which were out of commission for major damage and/or repair, the utilization of the U.S. C-54 type aircraft during this period was 8.4 hours per day, an 18% increase over the utilization for March. MATS Squadron VR-8 has been setting the pace in efficiency and utilization of aircraft with VR-6 never very far behind. Improved operations, aided by weather which has been becoming increasingly favorable, caused a major gain of the average daily lift for this period to 6,032 tons for the U. S. components, an increase of 21.6% over the daily average for March. A similar increase in the average Combined Airlift Task Force daily tonnage reached 7,391 tons per day. On the strength of this increase it appears that the CALTF for April will exceed the lift for March by approximately 63% and that over 221,000 tons will be delivered this month. Of this tonnage, 173,000 tons will be carried by the U. S. components.

This period saw all previous records exceeded several times, but the most interesting day was 16 April when, in an all-out effort, the U. S. components delivered 10,905 tons and the RAF 2,036 tons for a CALTF total of 12,941 tons. To compile this record, the U. S. aircraft flew 1,089 cargo trips and the RAF 304 for a total of 1,393. The C-54 utilization was 13.9 hours per aircraft. On this day, an aircraft was entering or leaving Berlin every 31 seconds. Certainly this was an inspiring achievement and demonstrated graphically the immense potential of strategic airlift.

As the pilots piled the record-breaking tonnage into berlin Saturday, new marks also were established by MATS organizations servicing the VITTLES Airlift.

Airways and Air Communications Service, for example, made 39,640 radio contacts with VITTLES planes, or one for approximately every two seconds over a twenty-four hour period. A "contact" means a two-way conversation between the pilot and the station on the ground.

AACS control towers handled 3,946 landings and takeoffs during the record period. Its Ground Controlled Approach (GCA) "Blind-landing" crews almost got a vacation, however, as the weather was excellent. They landed only 153 flights. The three airfields in Berlin to which were fed planes from six fields outside the Russian Zone naturally bore the brunt of the air communications due to the density of the air traffic pattern there. Air Traffic Control is exercised in the Berlin area through the use of surveillance, or "search" radar. Berlin accounted for 22,867 of the radio contacts with VITTLES aircraft. A further breakdown of the day's totals shows that AACS handled 19,116 radio contacts from towers and 19,759 contacts from other ground-to-air radio stations.

The Chief of Staff's Conference with the Major Air Force Commanders.

General Vandenberg called his second meeting with the commanders of the major Air Force Commands in the Pentagon on April 12 and 13. You will remember that I passed on to you in my letter of 1 January 1949 a summary of the Chief's observations and comments at the previous meeting. General Vandenberg's principal points of comment follow:

Dependents Housing.

The provision of adequate housing for the dependents of our personnel continues to be a primary matter of interest and effort within the USAF. This subject was discussed first and given most emphasis in a brief discussion Mr. Stuart Symington, the Secretary of the Air Force, had with the commanders.

Stability.

Our current shortage in technically trained personnel is a principal factor causing the frequency of change of station and assignment and resultant instability in the Air Force today. Vigorous major efforts will be made to remedy that lack of technical training; to provide the required numbers of technically trained men once and for all. Further reductions must be made temporarily in our numerical strengths in order to get our men into technical schools. The reductions in the immediate future will be in the neighborhood of 11 to 13% of our strength. Although this will impose added limitations in the immediate future, it will provide more stability and a higher order of technical ability within the Air Force in the years to come.

Loud Talk .

Some members of the Air Force are still bragging. There is some atmosphere of beating chests and announcing how good we are and not getting to work.

Loose Talk.

Personnel in the field must be prevented from presenting their own estimates of the suitability or unsuitability of our equipment except through official channels. Only the senior commanders and Hq Air Force have an adequate background in overall problems to justify any public critical evaluations or to inform manufacturers or sales representatives as to the merits of Air Force equipment.

Integration of Negroes into Formerly White Air Force Units.

Selected and qualified Negro officers and men will be assigned to duty throughout the Air Force without regard to race. Direct

attention to this changed condition is required throughout the Command. Judgment, leadership and ingenuity are demanded. Commanders who cannot cope with the integration of Negroes into formerly white units or activities will have no place in the Air Force structure.

Deadwood.

Unsatisfactory and barely satisfactory officers and men are not being eliminated rapidly enough or in adequate quantities for the welfare of the Air Force and the high standards required by our service.

Training of Junior Officers and Senior NCOs.

The training of younger officers and senior non-coms before World War II was accomplished under the supervision of older and demanding officers who, having done the job for many years themselves, were in the position to demand that it be done well. It was training of this caliber which permitted the unprecedented expansion of the pre-war Air Force. It is necessary that our commanders of today insist on the achievement of high standards of training and instill automatic and unquestioned responsibility for the health, welfare, appearance and effectiveness of our personnel progressively through the chain of command down to the smallest elements and the individual airman. Leadership is required. Drill and discipline are indicated.

Aircraft Accidents.

Responsibility for the elimination of aircraft accidents must be made more real and alive in the minds of group and squadron commanders and operations officers.

Uniform.

Particularly in the new blues, Air Force officers and men must be smart all over. Sloppy head-gear is unacceptable. Shoes will be shined and uniforms will be pressed. Inspections of all personnel on the base and before leaving the base and upon return to the base are indicated. Much blue material has been manufactured and rejected by the Air Force as non-standard or sub-standard. That material will be for sale cheap. The wearing of non-standard and sub-standard Air Force blues will not be permitted. Buy only standard regulation uniforms and material.

As the Commander of the Military Air Transport Service, General Vandenberg's comments on conditions which he finds unsatisfactory are, quite naturally, my instruction to do something about those conditions. This letter, you well know, is informatory in nature and is not a

vehicle for official orders. Those will come from your immediate superior through the normal chain of command. Consequently you should take General Vandenberg's views as broad indication of the way he feels and as the way I feel. With that information, you may go a long way within your own outfit toward changing and improving conditions before your own direct commander gives you instruction.

My next letter will leave my desk on the day MATS becomes one year old. Their remains only this month of May to complete our first year in a manner in which we can all take pride. I am confident that each one of us will know, on our organization's first birthday, that we have done a big job - and a good one.

Sincerely,

LAURENCE S. KUTER
Major General, USAF
Commanding

FUTURE RELEASE PLEASE NOTE DATE

NATIONAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT
OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
Washington 25, D. C. NO. 35-49A

HOLD FOR RELEASE RE 6700 Ext. 3201-3202
7:00 P.M. (E.D.S.T.)
WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1949

SECRETARY JOHNSON APPROVES AIR FORCE POLICIES FOR EQUALITY OF TREATMENT AND OPPORTUNITY

Secretary of Defense Louis Johnson today approved policies proposed by the Air Force to assure equality of treatment and opportunity for all members of its personnel.

Mr. Johnson also announced that he is studying statements from the Army and Navy concerning their personnel practices and policies, but had requested additional clarifying information before making a decision. He directed that this information be submitted to him, through Chairman Thomas R. Reid of the NME Personnel Policy Board, by May 25.

The statements were submitted by the Secretaries of the three military departments in response to a directive issued by Secretary Johnson on April 6. He asked them to examine their personnel practices and to suggest steps that should be made to attain the uniform equality of treatment and opportunity demanded by President Truman's Executive Order 9981.

The proposals to assure equality of treatment and opportunity for all persons in the Air Force, regardless of race, color, religion or national origin, provide for the assignment and utilization of Negro personnel on the basis of individual capacity. It permits general assignment of such individuals on an Air Force-wide basis. Heretofore, Negroes had been assigned only to special type units.

Initial step in the policy's implementation will be the deactivation of the 2,000-man 332nd Fighter Wing, an all-Negro tactical group based at Lockbourne Air Force Base, Columbus, Ohio. The majority of highly skilled Negro Air Force specialists are presently assigned to that unit. Members of the 332nd will be considered individually for reassignment throughout the Air Force and to training schools, consonant with the need of Air Force Commands and with individual capabilities.

MORE

Present Negro strength in the Air Force is 21,026, representing 7.0 per cent of the total figure. Of that number, 316 are officers, five are warrant officers, and the balance, 20,705, are enlisted personnel. Assigned at Lockbourne are approximately 1,800 enlisted men and women and 200 officers. Among this latter group are included 11 Army Nurses and four WAF officers.

Other Negro personnel throughout the Air Force will be screened by their respective commands and their capabilities re-evaluated with a view to possible assignment changes or additional training, as indicated by individual cases.

Prior policy has specified that 10 per cent of the Air Force strength be composed of Negroes, a figure taken from the general percentage of Negroes in the national population. The new policy will relieve the earlier, administratively difficult and expensive, effort to absorb the total Negro quota into a few specialized units and into certain selected vocational specialties. Some units may continue to be manned with Negro personnel; however, all Negroes will not necessarily be assigned to Negro units.

The policy statement provides that one standard shall govern the utilization of both Negro and white personnel in the Air Force.

The new policy, which began early in 1948 as a routing staff study, is effective immediately and, under present plan, is to be completely in operation on or about December 31, 1949.

Lockbourne Air Force Base will not be inactivated. It has not been determined what unit will replace the 332nd Fighter Wing at that station.

E N D

E-mail

May 12, 1949

Mrs. L. S. Evins
216 Princeton Street
Birmingham, Alabama

Dear Mrs. Evins:

I will be in Birmingham on the 19th, and will go to the Tutwiler Hotel from the morning train. You can call me there and let me know where and at what hour the group will meet.

Enclosed is a list of the members of the Southern Regional Council in Birmingham, and a copy of the letter we have written to them. This letter will give you some idea also of the nature of my errand. I would be more than glad if you would bring in some members of your executive committee of the Birmingham Council of Church Women. One of my many regrets that my term of office is over as secretary of the Southeastern Jurisdiction is the fact that we never, as Methodist Women, take very much interest in what happens in our courts here in the South. I believe if justice was rendered in our courts, it would be because church women see that it is.

You may set the hour of the day to get the group together at any time you think best, as I will be in Birmingham all day.

Looking forward to seeing you,

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

dt/t

P. S. We have been corresponding with Mr. T. R. Eaton, a Negro insurance man, about this. We can call him if you think it is wise.

10, E - Misc
Elliott Add. Mach Co

June 6, 1949

Elliott Addressing Machine Company
1590 Northside Drive
Atlanta, Georgia

Attention: Miss Walker

Gentlemen:

We have not received stencils for the names on the enclosed list. These stencils were returned to you May 11, 1949 for correction. We have repeatedly telephoned requesting delivery of stencils ordered (or returned to you for correction) since this date, and these have not been among the ones returned to us. The first three names on the list are ones which were on a list originally sent you in March.

We would appreciate very much if all stencils ordered by us were checked against the order list before mailing. We believe that if this is done it will save us much time and expense that is now being used in repetition of mail handling.

Yours truly,

(Mrs.) Carole Ann Curry
Membership Clerk

C
Enclosures

NATIONAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT
OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
Washington 25, D. C. No. 78-49A

IMMEDIATE RELEASE JUNE 7, 1949 RE 6700, Ext. 3201-3202

SECRETARY JOHNSON APPROVES NAVY PROPOSALS FOR EQUALITY OF TREATMENT AND OPPORTUNITY

Secretary of Defense Louis Johnson today approved specific actions proposed by the Department of the Navy to assure equality of treatment and opportunity for all Navy personnel.

At the same time, Secretary Johnson asked the Department of the Army to restudy its position on the subject, to consider carefully informal suggestions received from the President's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Forces (Fahy Committee), and to submit its reconsideration of the matter by June 20.

Proposals of the Department of the Air Force to assure equality for all its personnel were approved by Secretary Johnson on May 11. He then asked the Departments of the Army and the Navy to furnish clarifying information through Chairman Thomas R. Reid of the National Military Establishment's Personnel Policy Board, before making a decision in their cases.

The Department of the Navy has proposed taking these specific additional actions:

1. To promulgate a statement of the Navy Department's policy regarding minority races.

2. To augment efforts to obtain Negroes to enlist in the Navy by the assignment of Negro petty officers to duty in the Navy Recruiting Service, ordering volunteer qualified Negro Reserve officers to active duty to assist in recruitment, and slanting advertisements, posters, films, and pamphlets to attract Negroes to the Navy by use of photographs showing whites and Negroes working together in the Naval Service.

3. To exert greater effort to attract qualified Negro students to participate in the Navy ROTC program.

4. To promulgate a directive to insure that all members of the steward branch who are in all respects qualified are given an opportunity to change their rate to another rating branch.

5. To change the status of chief stewards to that of chief petty officers.

6. To disestablish within the Marine Corps the present separate Negro recruit training facility and integrate the training of Negro recruits with that of whites.

MORE

The proposed directive to all ships and stations, setting forth the Navy's revised policy regarding minority races, states:

"It is the policy of the Navy Department that there shall be equality of treatment and opportunity for all persons in the Navy and Marine Corps without regard to race, color, religion, or national origin.

"In their attitude and day-to-day conduct of affairs, officers and enlisted personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps shall adhere rigidly and impartially to the Navy Regulations, in which no distinction is made between individuals wearing the uniform of these Services.

"All personnel will be enlisted or appointed, trained, advanced or promoted assigned duty and administered in all respects without regard to race, color, religion, or national origin.

"In the utilization of housing, messing, berthing and other facilities, no special or unusual provisions will be made for the accommodation of any minority race."

In his memorandum to the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Johnson said: "In my judgment, the specific actions you propose to undertake meet the spirit and intent of Executive Order 9981 of 26 July 1948 and are in accord with my memorandum of 6 April and my second memorandum on the same subject, dated 11 May. Therefore, I am pleased to approve your proposals and trust that you will begin their implementation without delay."

In asking the Department of the Army for reconsideration of its proposals for equality of treatment and opportunity, Secretary Johnson, in a memorandum to the Secretary of the Army, said:

"I have reviewed your comprehensive memorandum of 26 May concerning equality of treatment and opportunity in the Department of the Army and have noted with pleasure the significant progress made by the Army in this field in th last few years. I also note with pleasure the measures you propose in order to broaden still further the professional basis for the utilization of Negro manpower. I have read with understanding and sympathy the Army's contention that its current policies and practices are in accord with Executive Order 9981 of 26 July 1948 and my supplemental policy statement of 6 April 1949. I fully realize the grave problem presented by this question, and that it is of greater magnitude in the Army than in either the Navy or the Air Force. Nevertheless, I am forced to the conclusion that your proposals in reply to my second memorandum on this subject still fail to meet the basic intent of Executive Order 9981 and my memorandum of 6 April.

"Accordingly, I am asking you to restudy your position and your proposals and at the same time to consider very carefully the informal suggestions of the Fahy Committee which, I understand, have been made available to you. I would be pleased to have your reconsideration of this matter submitted to me by 20 June."

END

NATIONAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT
OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
Washington 25, D. C. No. 89-49A

IMMEDIATE RELEASE JUNE 20, 1949 RE 6700 Ext. 75131

USAF REASSIGNS 66 OFFICERS UNDER NEW PERSONNEL POLICY

Sixty-six Negro officers, stationed at Lockbourne AFB, Columbus, Ohio, have been reassigned by U. S. Air Force headquarters to new duty stations throughout the USAF.

Reassignment of the officers, now serving with the all-Negro 332nd Fighter Wing at Lockbourne AFB, is the first move to put into effect the Air Force's recently-announced policy providing for equality of treatment and opportunity.

As an initial step under that policy, all personnel of the 332nd Fighter Wing are being interviewed to determine their qualifications for general reassignment in the Air Force. Simultaneously, all other Negro personnel are being examined at their respective stations to determine their availability and fitness for possible reassignment or entrance in technical training schools. The screening of Lockbourne personnel will be completed by the end of June.

The 66 officers are being reassigned to USAF Headquarters, Far East Air Forces, U. S. Air Forces in Europe, and 23 bases in the United States.

Following are the names, hometowns, and duty assignments of the 66 officers

USAF HEADQUARTERS

*Capt. Elwood T. Driver, of Trenton, New Jersey. (Ground Safety Officer.)

HEADQUARTERS COMMAND - BOLLING AFB, D. C.

Captain Walter M. Downs, of Detroit, Michigan. (Civilian Personnel Officer).

First Lieutenant Willis J. Hubert, of Log Cabin Center, Mayfield, Georgia. (Statistical Control Officer.)

CONTINENTAL AIR COMMAND

28th Communications Squadron, Mitchel AFB, New York

*Captain Marion R. Rodgers, Columbus, Ohio, (Cryptographic Officer)
First Lieutenant Samuel W. Watts, New York, New York, (Cryptographic Officer.)

MORE

33rd Fighter Wing, Otis AFB, Falmouth, Massachusetts

First Lieutenant Raymond K. Dewberry, Pittsburg, Kansas. (Aircraft Armament Officer.)
*Second Lieutenant Vernon W. Burke, Boston, Massachusetts. (Single Jet Pilot.)
*Second Lieutenant Lawrence F. Campbell, Jr., Portland, Oregon. (Single Jet Pilot.)

4th Fighter Wing, Langley AFB, Hampton, Virginia

Warrant Officer (junior grade) Charlie J. Thomas, Greenville, Florida. (Adjutant)

52nd Fighter Wing (All-Weather), Mitchel AFB, Hempstead, New York

*First Lieutenant Joseph P. Gomer, Columbus, Ohio.
*Second Lieutenant Thomas D. Sims, Chicago, Illinois.

505th Aircraft Control and Warning Group, McChord AFB, Tacoma, Washington

**First Lieutenant Donald A. Shelton, Cincinnati, Ohio. (Cryptographic Off.)

8th Radio Squadron, Brookley AFB, Mobile, Alabama

First Lieutenant Alexander W. Washington, Vidalia, Louisiana (Communications Officer.)

Headquarters, 9th Air Force Langley AFB, Hampton, Virginia
*Captain Carrol S. Woods, Valdosta, Georgia. (Non-Tactical Unit Officer.)

STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND

91st Reconnaissance Wing, McGuire AFB, Fort Dix, New Jersey

Captain Lott S. Carter, Hartford, Connecticut. (Chemical Officer.)
*Captain Fitzroy Newsum, Brooklyn, New York. (Telephone and Telegraph Officer.)
*First Lieutenant John F. Briggs, St. Louis, Missouri. (Aerial Photographic Officer.)

55th Reconnaissance Wing, Topeka AFB, Topeka, Kansas

*First Lieutenant Alvin J. Johnson, Chicago, Illinois. (Aerial Photographic Officer.)

MORE

311th Air Division, Topeka AFB, Topeka, Kansas

Second Lieutenant Elbert H. McGee, Jr., Cleveland, Ohio. (Adjutant)

27th Fighter Wing, Bergstrom AFB, Austin, Texas

*First Lieutenant George H. O. Martin, Denver, Colorado
*Second Lieutenant Harold K. Hoskins, Portland, Oregon.
*Second Lieutenant Thelbert B. Wormack, Cincinnati, Ohio.

82nd Fighter Wing, Grenier AFB, Manchester, New Hampshire

*First Lieutenant William R. Melton, Jr., Los Angeles, California.
First Lieutenant Robert J. Robinson, Brooklyn, New York. (Air Installations Officer.)
*Second Lieutenant Milford S. Craig, Ogden, Utah.
*Second Lieutenant Ernest Craigwell, Jr., Brooklyn, New York.

301st Bomb Wing, Smoky Hill AFB, Salina, Kansas

Chief Warrant Officer Otis W. Weddington, Memphis, Tennessee. (Passenger and Freight Transportation Officer.)

AIR TRAINING COMMAND

3380 Technical Training Group, Keesler AFB, Biloxi, Mississippi

*Captain Richard C. Pullam, Kansas City, Missouri. (Aircraft Warning Officers' Course.)
*Captain Walter I. Lawson, Columbus, Ohio. (Electronic Officers' Course.)
*First Lieutenant John H. Porter, Chicago, Illinois. (Aircraft Warning Officers Course.)
*First Lieutenant Floyd A. Thompson, South Weymouth, Massachusetts. (Electronic Officers' Course.)

3750th Technical Training Wing, Sheppard AFB, Wichita Falls, Texas

*Captain Woodrow W. Crockett, Little Rock, Arkansas. (Flying Safety Officer.)

3345th Technical Training Wing, Chanute AFB, Rantoul, Illinois

*First Lieutenant Harry T. Stewart, Long Island, N. Y. (Weather Officers' Course.)
Second Lieutenant George M. Boyd, Leonia, New Jersey, (Adjutant.)

MORE

3535th Bomb Training Wing, Mather AFB, Sacramento, California

**First Lieutenant Alfonso C. Toler, Columbus, Ohio. (USAF Bomb School.)
*First Lieutenant Virgil Brashears, Jr., Columbus, Ohio. (Aircraft Maintenance Officer.)
First Lieutenant George W. Helem, Reidsville, North Carolina. (Aircraft Maintenance Officer.)

3310th Technical Training Group, Scott AFB, Belleville, Illinois

*First Lieutenant Samuel Lynn, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. (Communications Officers' Course.)
*First Lieutenant Virgil A. Daniels, Jacksonville, Florida. (Communications Officers' Course.)
First Lieutenant George E. Franklin, Joliet, Illinois. (Communications Officers' Course.)
Second Lieutenant Joseph P. Blades, Columbia, Tennessee. (Communications Officers' Course.)

3700 Basic Training Wing, Lackland AFB, San Antonio, Texas.

*First Lieutenant William G. Carter, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. (Physical Fitness Officer.)

3510th Pilot Training Wing, Randolph AFB, San Antonio, Texas

*First Lieutenant Lewis J. Lynch, Columbus, Ohio.

3525th Pilot Training Wing, Williams AFB, Chandler, Arizona

*Captain Vernon V. Haywood, Raleigh, North Carolina.
*First Lieutenant Silas M. Jenkins, Columbus, Ohio. (Air Force Exchange Officer.
*First Lieutenant John L. Whitehead, Lawrenceville, Virginia.

AIR MATERIEL COMMAND

AMC Headquarters, Wright-Patterson, AFB, Dayton, Ohio

*Captain James T. Wiley, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.
*Captain Hugh J. White, St. Louis, Missouri. (Classification and Assignment Officer.)

62nd Troop Carrier Wing, McChord AFB, Tacoma, Washington

*Captain Jack D. Holsclaw, Portland, Oregon. (Operations and Training Officer.)

MORE

MILITARY AIR TRANSPORT SERVICE

Atlantic Division, Headquarters, Westover AFB, Chicopee Falls, Massachusetts

Captain Lilliam W. Duncan, WAF, New York, New York. (Military Personnel Officer.)

U. S. AIR FORCES IN EUROPE

86th Fighter Group. Neubiberg AFB, Neubiberg, Germany

*Captain Claude Govan, Camden, New Jersey.
*Captain Alva N. Temple, Carrollton, Alabama.
*Captain Yancey Williams, Brooklyn, New York. (Air Installations Officer.)
*First Lieutenant Halbert L. Alexander, Georgetown, Illinois.
*First Lieutenant Charles W. Cooper, Washington, D. C.
*First Lieutenant Eugene W. Williams, Roanoke, Virginia.
First Lieutenant Mansfield L. Session, Chicago, Illinois. (Supply Officer.)
Second Lieutenant John E. Woods, Dayton, Ohio. (Classification and Assignment Officer.)

FAR EAST AIR FORCES

*Captain Frederick L. Parker, Jr., Chicago, Illinois. (Aircraft Maintenance Officer.)
*First Lieutenant Edward P. Drummond, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
*First Lieutenant William W. Green, Staunton, Virginia.
*First Lieutenant James H. Harvey, Mountaintop, Pennsylvania.
*First Lieutenant Harold A. Hillery, New York, New York. (Communications Officer.)
*First Lieutenant Frank Lee, Los Angeles, California. (Aircraft Engineering and Maintenance Officer.)
*First Lieutenant LeRoy Roberts, Jr., Anderson, South Carolina.
Second Lieutenant Marion A. Rogers, Seattle, Washington. (Administrative Inspector.)

- END -

NOTE: *Indicates rated pilot. If no duty assignment follows his name, his primary duty is pilot.
**Indicates rated officer other than pilot, such as observer, navigator, bombadier.

10-E Misc
Emory University

EMORY UNIVERSITY
EMORY UNIVERSITY, GEORGIA

June 22, 1949

CANDLER SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
Wesley Memorial Building

Dear Doctor Mitchell:-

We deeply appreciate your lecture to our Supply Pastors on Monday morning.

I regret very much that I had to leave at that hour. So many have spoken with appreciation of what you had to say.

Cordially yours,

Jimmy May

James W. May
Director

JWM-f

RECEIVED
JUN 24 1949
Southern Regional Council

August 11, 1949

Mr. John E. Eck
Gastonia, N. C.

Dear Mr. Eck:

How very kind of you to send me Mr. Atkins good story.

Keep the book as long as it is useful to you. I am sure the publisher keeps it in print in later revised editions. I would guess the price does not excee three dollars or three-fifty, but why buy one? Read that one.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

10 - E Misc
Eck, John

JOHN ECK
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
GASTONIA, N. C.

August 8, 1949

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I have your letter of 8-4-49 and have received the book on economics. As I am a very slow reader and have so many other things to keep up with, I am wondering if it would be satisfactory with you if I did not return this book for probably 90 days.

I have given the book a very superficial examination and it appears to be just exactly what I want. I am wondering if any of these are for sale and where I could buy a copy.

I am enclosing herewith clipping from the Gazette concerning your talk to the Rotarians. I think it is very good. You must have made a hit with Mr. Atkins.

With best wishes and hoping to have the pleasure of seeing you again before to long, I am

Sincerely,

John E Eck
John E. Eck

JEE:hw
Enclosure

RECEIVED
AUG 10 1949
Southern Regional Council

10-E Mus
Eck, John E.

August 4, 1949

Mr. John E. Eck
Gastonia, N. C.

Dear Mr. Eck:

That was very kind of you to send the check for eighteen dollars which came in mighty handy to our straitened budget.

I enjoyed the time in Gastonia and most particularly your and Mrs. Eck's company and many kindnesses.

On economics, I am mailing you my brother's book. It is a copy he gave Mother and the one my Father read; so, I would be grateful for your kindness in mailing it back when you are through with it.

It is the one book in the field which takes the trouble to relate economic doctrine to economic history. The brief biographies in it of persons who contributed most to economic theory have been much praised.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

G.M:wgd

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

JOHN ECK
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
GASTONIA, N. C.

RECEIVED
JUL 30 1949
Southern Regional Council

July 29, 1949

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I am enclosing herewith a check as suggested by you and I want to assure you that I very much appreciated and enjoyed your visit to Gastonia.

As far as I know, your talk was well received.

I will be looking forward to seeing you at any time that you might be coming through Gastonia, N.C.

With many thanks and best wishes, I am

Yours very truly

John E. Eck

John E. Eck

JEE:cb
Enclosure 1

18.00

✓ Travel Refund. GSM

10 - E, Misc
Eck, John

July 26, 1949

Mr. John Eck
Certified Public Accountant
Gastonia, N. C.

Dear Mr. Eck:

Dr. Mitchell is out of the office this afternoon and asked me to answer your kind letter of July 25th, which we just received.

Dr. Mitchell requested that I ask you to reserve a hotel room for him for Wednesday Night. He expects to arrive in Gastonia, probably, around mid-night and will then find the room which you have reserved for him.

As for notes pertaining to Dr. Mitchell and the Southern Regional Council, I enclose a copy of the write-up in Who's Who in America about Dr. Mitchell, and also some pamphlets about the Council.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Winona Dawkins

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

JOHN ECK
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
GASTONIA, N. C.

July 25, 1949

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I am indeed glad to have your telegram stating that you will be here Thursday for the Rotary meeting. The program will be in charge of Mr. J. H. Separk and myself.

Will you kindly let me know by mail or otherwise, the time of your arrival and whether or not you will want hotel accomodations. I will be glad to have you at my home.

I would be glad to have any notes pertaining to yourself that the party who introduces you should know. If I can get these in time I will have a short notice put in the local paper and this might be a good opportunity to put in a plug for the Southern Regional Council.

With best wishes and looking forward to seeing you, I am

Sincerely yours,

John E. Eck

John E. Eck

JEE:hw

10-E Misc
Embree, Edwin R.

August 11, 1949

Mr. Edwin R. Embree
The Liberian Corporation
521 Fifth Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr. Embree:

This letter delighted us.

We had taken the trouble last February to get this issue out to every county superintendent and most of the city superintendents in the South.

The whole matter is up right now in Georgia because of a law suit for equal facilities in Irwin County.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

Enclosures

10 E-Inc
Embree, Edwin R.

August 9, 1949

Mr. Edwin R. Embree
The Liberian Corporation
521 Fifth Ave.
New York City

Dear Mr. Embree:

Such are the oddities of this world that I greatly doubt that your long interest in the Council has even been rewarded latterly by ready opportunity to seek our publications.

New South is winning much praise these days for livelier and timelier things.

Here is a small stack of recent ones which I commend to your thumbing through.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

Enclosures

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

10 - E. Ibree
Embree, Edwin

April 21, 1949

Mr. Edwin R. Embree
The Liberia Company
521 - 5th Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Embree:

You will enjoy the account in the April 2, 1949 issue of The New Statesman (enclosed) of the Farmers Union in southern Alabama.

You took a long shot on that. This is interesting evidence that the shot is going to pay off.

With warm regards,

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

P.S. If you are a connoisseur of country matters, you will enjoy the picture on page 6 of the Union Farmer of the man with the wonderful name of Lem Driggers, of Rock Hole.

G.S.M.

The Editorial Press Bureau

Incorporated

Incorporated
Under an Act of Congress of the United States
for the District of Columbia

Woodward Building
Washington 5, D. C.

August 22nd, 1949.

Dr. George Mitchell,
South Regional Councel,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

A biographical record of your husband is being reviewed by our Editorial Staff for possible inclusion in the forthcoming edition of "American Biographies". To insure the accuracy of any article prepared by us, we should like to submit the manuscript to some member of the family.

Please advise us if you will be willing to review the article before it is sent to the printer, and also indicate in your reply to us if biography has been published, if so, state where and when.

Sincerely,

M. J. Canavan

M. J. Canavan
Managing Editor.

MJC KL

RECEIVED
AUG 23 1949
Southern Regional Council

10-E-Misc
Editorial Press
Bureau

August 25, 1949

Mr. M. J. Canavan
Managing Editor
Editorial Press Bureau
Woodward Building
Washington 5, D. C.

Dear Mr. Canavan:

If you need review of post copy on me as suggested in your letter of August 22, I will be glad to review it.

There is, of course, the accurate sketch in Who's Who.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

-10 E. Misc
Evans, James C.

August 26, 1949

Mr. James C. Evans, Civilian Aid
Department of the Army
Pentagon Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Evans:

Mr. Fleming, of this office, went to Florida a day or two after the disturbance at Groveland. We have today published the enclosed account of those events.

Our effort has been centered on drawing from the outbreak of mob violence there, the lessons most useful to other Southern communities in attempting to prevent such outbreaks and in handling them if they occur.

You will recall that the Florida National Guard played a considerable and, on the whole, creditable part in policing the disturbance.

One of our main conclusions was that stationary forces of law and order, whether civilian or army, are inadequate for coping with the new kind of practiced violence on wheels.

The Florida National Guard in this instance used a lot of motorized equipment including, I am told, a spotting plane; but, still the persons bent on violence found opportunity, through their great mobility to continue their work.

I assume that through regular channels the Florida National Guard will make suitable reports.

It occurred to me that the Department of the Army might itself wish to distribute copies of this analysis to Adjutants General in the various Southern States or to make other appropriate use of the contents.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

August 26, 1949

With that thought in mind, I send you fifteen copies for whatever use, may, in your discretion, seem proper.

If it is preferred that this office distribute copies to the several state heads of the National Guard, I would be happy to do so if the Department of the Army would supply me with suitable addresses.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

Enclosure

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Cross Reference 10 - E - Misc
Emancipator

Mr. John C. Granberry, Editor
The Emancipator
3305 West Ashby
San Antonio, Texas

Correspondence filed: (9/7/49)
SRC - Community Surveys

FUTURE RELEASE PLEASE NOTE DATE

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
Washington 25, D. C.

HOLD FOR RELEASE NO. 256-49
UNTIL 7:00 P.M. EST
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1949 RE 6700 Ext. 71252

ARMY PROGRAM FOR RACIAL EQUALITY APPROVED BY SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

Secretary of Defense Louis Johnson today approved a program proposed by the Department of the Army to give greater assurance of equality of treatment and opportunity to all Army personnel without regard to race or color.

In submitting the new program to the Secretary of Defense, Secretary of the Army Gordon Gray pointed out that he had discussed with Charles Fahy, Chairman of the President's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Forces, the Committee's suggestions and the Army's proposed program.

Secretary Gray said that in order to insure a progressively more efficient utilization of manpower, including utilization of Negroes in each of the Army's career fields, the Army is taking these specific steps:

1. Military Occupational Specialties (MOS) will be open to qualified personnel without regard to race or color.

2. The present Negro quotas for selection to attend Army schools will be abolished and selection will be made from the best qualified personnel without regard to race or color.

3. The promotion system of the enlisted career guidance program will be administered on an equal merit basis so that all promotions will be obtained by open competition on Army-wide examinations, against a single standard and without regard to race or color.

4. ROTC students attending summer training camps as members of school units to which they are regularly assigned will be trained with those units without regard to race or color.

5. A board of senior Army Officers will be convened from time to time to determine current progress under the program and to re-examine and review the fundamental policies for the utilization of Negro manpower in the light of changing conditions and experiences. The first board will be convened in the near future.

MORE

"This program," Mr. Gray said, "does not mean that existing Negro units will be broken up or that Negro personnel of these units will be scattered throughout the Army. It does mean that qualified Negroes, including members of these existing units, will have the opportunity to learn those skills previously unavailable to them. Hereafter, Negroes who acquire skills will be assigned to positions where their specialties may be applied in the manner most useful to the Army."

Under a new reenlistment policy, the Army has limited reenlistments to those who, during the first regular enlistment, qualify for promotion to Private First Class if unmarried, and to Corporal, if married. Since promotions to these grades may be made without regard to vacancies, all Army members are eligible to win these promotions. Mr. Gray said this policy is expected to produce greater economy and efficiency by gradually eliminating from Army service those who fail to demonstrate the capacity to advance. Its progressive application will also assure continuing opportunities to highly qualified individuals, both Negroes and others, to enlist in the Army.

Under the Army's new program Military Occupational Specialties will be open to all qualified personnel. No individual who qualifies for a Military Occupational Specialty will be denied the opportunity to follow it because of race or color. This will give greater significance and provide further implementation to the Army's policy and practice of using qualified persons without regard to race in filling the operating -- or so-called overhead -- positions at Army installations.

Formerly, Negroes were excluded from acquiring certain Military Occupational Specialties. Also, they were selected to attend schools on the basis of Negro distribution in the Army. They competed for promotion only among themselves. Now all non-commissioned officers will complete for promotion on an Army-wide equal merit basis, against a single standard, without regard to race or color.

Under the old policy, Negro ROTC students attending summer camps were placed in Negro units for their training. Now all personnel regularly assigned to an ROTC unit will remain together and be trained together.

Mr. Gray declared that the Army was continuing its study of the present policy of regulating Negro original enlistments in the Army, which is now based on the population ratio of Negroes to the total population -- currently about 10 percent.

He pointed out that present policies concerning the utilization of Negro manpower in the Army are based on the recommendations of a board, headed by Lieutenant General A. C. Gillem, which made its report in 1946 and which itself recommended a periodic review of Army policies.

"Changing conditions and attitudes require and permit constant reexamining and testing of our policies and our practices," Mr. Gray said. "The new board, which I intend to appoint promptly, will help us in the performance of this duty."

END

E-Misc

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

6 October 1949

① HCF
② Files

RECEIVED
OCT 10 1949
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, Northeast
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

You will doubtless be interested in the inclosures. We are inclined to consider the most recent one relating to the Army as 'unfinished business'.

At the same time, the earlier promulgations bearing upon the Navy and the Air Force have already brought results which are so propitious as to merit more than passing attention. With clear, concise orders coming from the top, complete integration is proceeding to immediate accomplishment in the Navy and in the Air Force. There are no dire results such as you and I have been warned about. In fact, one begins to wonder why all the dire predictions and maledictions, except possibly in terms of malice aforethought.

I am well aware of your opinions as between profound studies and direct action. Even so, the direct action in the case of the Air Force and the Navy would seem to me to provide an excellent basis for profound studies as to why these same procedures should not prevail with equal success in vast benighted areas of our national life.

Pardon the extended remarks as this is only a note transmitting the inclosures.

Sincerely yours,

JAMES C. EVANS
Civilian Assistant

Incls. - 6

The Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College

Tallahassee, Florida

November 15, 1949

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Dr. George S Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N E
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I am in immediate need of some information that I believe it is possible to secure from you. I shall appreciate your sending me at your earliest convenience a bulletin or other publication giving facts on Negro health, housing, education and developments in race relations.

Your earliest response in this matter will help me very much and will be deeply appreciated.

Respectfully yours,

H. Manning Efferson

H. Manning Efferson
Acting President

HME:acbb

RECEIVED
17 1949
Southern Regional Council

10 - E - Misc -
Efferson, H. M.

November 17, 1949

Mr. H. Manning Efferson
Acting President
The Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College
Tallahassee, Florida

Dear Mr. Efferson:

In response to your letter of November 15, I hasten to get off a bundle of some of our more recent pamphlet material. I hope that this or that item of it can supply facts that will be useful.

We are particularly proud just now of RACE IN THE NEWS, a copy of which I sent with the others. It is having a visible effect in a great many southern towns on the handling of race matters in the regular newspapers. But we find nothing much happens with it until a local committee of citizen readers goes, little green book in hand, to see the local editors.

If the Council can help you, we are most anxious to do so.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm/t

Birmingham Council of Church Women

MRS. L. S. EVINS
President
216 Princeton Ave.
Birmingham 4, Alabama

MRS. ELMER J. SCOTT
Corresponding Secretary
Watts Building
Birmingham 3, Alabama

MRS. S. R. CARSON
Treasurer
3111 Overton Drive
Birmingham 9, Alabama

Feb. 15 - 1950.

Dear Mrs. Lilly,

We missed you yesterday, you could have done better than we, but we did the best we could.

I saw two of your representatives from the Southern Regional Council - I told them to tell you we were limping along without you - I thought the attendance was good but not as many white people as should have been present.

Mr. William Marmion was asked to preside at the morning session. He said he would take me down in his car, but I had others to go, so really filled his car. At 10:15 PM, Mon night just as I started to go to bed expecting to rise early Tuesday morning and be ready to journey to Montgomery, Mrs. Marmion called and said that Mr. Marmion could not go to Montgomery, he could not speak, had a virus or something, temperature and aches etc.

I called Miss Margaret Hodkins and asked her to drive which she consented to do. - Mrs. J. I. Blount, state Pres. Council of Church Women (who spoke on The Fellowship of the Concerned) and Miss Hodkins

(over)

a deaconess in our Meth. church working here at a Bethlehem House and with negroes in general (spoke on "the Church in action") and a friend of Miss Hodkins who is a deaconess also, expecting to be placed here, and I, all four went in Miss Hodkins car.

When I was presented to take your place on the program I took Mrs Blount and Miss Hodkins down with me and introduced them. We did not exactly have a panel but I began and said what you told me to say. Then Miss Hodkins rose told of her adventures in training future citizens (she was applauded roundly, everybody liked her) Then Mrs. Blount gave her experience in Atlanta and the program that developed. There was spirited discussion. One of the teachers at Tuskegee said he felt that better leadership came from elsewhere than the Church. Andrew Turnipseed answered him, joined by a negro preacher, and a fair brought up the rear.

The president of the Montgomery Council of Church women was present, we all had lunch together, later she took us for a 30 min. ride before going home — Montgomery is beautiful now with Camellias and azaleas in blooms in profusion. With all we had a pleasant day and got home about 7:30 — a pleasant experience —

If we could have gone with Mr Marmion we would have been to no expense to the S.R.C. but I paid Miss Hodkins $10.00 — 5¢ per mile 100 miles there — 100 miles back. It was my intention to have no expense and I did hate it that

Birmingham Council of Church Women

MRS. L. S. EVINS
President
216 Princeton Ave.
Birmingham 4, Alabama

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Treasurer
3111 Overton Drive
Birmingham 9, Alabama

there was any, but of course that was cheaper than the three of us there and back on the train and I had to have them help me. Miss Hopkins car is n't new but she drives it well, of course she doesn't make too much as a deaconess. I would not have paid her 5¢ per mile if she had made a big salary. I paid her so she would not have to wait since she was accomodating me. I offered to pay for their lunches but they said no and I did not insist. The total cost was then $10.00 -

It is colder here tonight than usual, in fact we have had a mild winter, but I stay busy so any weather suits. When you come this way again come to see me.

My love

Bereta Evins

E-Miscel

February 22nd, 1950

Mrs. L. S. Evins, President
Birmingham Council of Church Women
216 Princeton Avenue
Birmingham 4, Alabama

Dear Mrs. Evins:

Please let me thank you most warmly on behalf of the Council for your kindness in taking over for Mrs. Tilly at the Montgomery meeting. This was a great help and we are very grateful to you.

It was good of you to plan so carefully on the expense end, and we are more than happy to enclose our check for $10.00 to cover the outlay for car mileage. Please thank Miss Hodkins and Mrs. Blount for their good offices, too.

Mrs. Tilly sends regards.

Cordially and sincerely,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF
GEORGE S. MITCHELL

My guess is the best thing to do about this is
Send letter on to Eleazer
Mail Eleazer a couple of copies of
Singers in the Dawn
Write Eleazer we suggest he buy the books
and work out the bill business
and Eleazer ship the whole packet
to Hon. missionary.

Mrs. Dawkins

done - March 21, 1950

E/, misc.

March 21, 1950

Mr. R. B. Eleazer
213 Mockingbird Road
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Eleazer:

I am enclosing a letter which we received today. I am also sending you, attached, two copies of Singers in the Dawn.

Since Mrs. Teilmann, Jr. wrote personally to you, we are wondering if you would purchase the books she requested and mail them to her and let her pay you personally for them.

If this is unsatisfactory, please advise us what to do in regard to the order.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

MEMORANDUM

from
R. B. ELEAZER

213 Mocking Bird Road,
Nashville, Tennessee,
March 24, 1950.

Mr. George Mitchell,
Director Southern Regional Council,
Atlanta, Ga.,

My Dear Doctor Mitchell:

Thanks for the letter from Malaya. It is gratifying to know that Singers in the Dawn has travelled that far from home.

I am forwarding the missionary's order to the Methodist Board of Missions in New York, with request that they look after it. I am sure they will be glad to do so.

Has Reason, Religion and Race reached you yet? If not, I'll see that it goes out at once.

Cordially yours,

RBE

RECEIVED
MAR 27
RECEIVED
Southern Regional Council

March 27, 1950

Mr. R. B. Eleazer
213 Mocking Bird Road
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Eleazer:

Thank you for your note and for taking care of the missionary.

Reason, Religion and Race came ten days ago. I read it the day it came and wrote a brief review of it for the next issue of the New South. I liked it greatly, and am sure it will be widely useful. The main thing now is to get it circulated.

I am to be at Fisk April 4 to talk to a Convocation. I hope it will be possible to see you during that day.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Misc - E

May 2, 1950

Mrs. Lucius R. Eastman
121 Mamaroneck Road
Scarsdale, New York

Dear Mrs. Eastman:

You have been a faithful and unusually helpful member of the Council for years. We thought you would appreciate the more, therefore, this beautiful article about the Council from a recent issue of the Herald Tribune.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er
Enc.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

M.S - E

May 22, 1950

Acting President H. Manning Efferson
Florida A & M College
Tallahassee, Florida

Dear Mr. Efferson:

A resourceful and well disposed person who has been in Atlanta several years is moving early this summer to East Point, Florida. It occurred to me that it would be well to put A & M College in touch with her. I have told her about the College and that she would do well to make friends there.

She is Mrs. Olive Haskins. She is a Northern white woman, aged probably fifty-odd, who has spent much of her life in workers' education. Some four years ago Foundation funds were made available for the establishment in this State of the Georgia Workers Education Service. It had the warmest relations with all branches of the labor movement in the State. Unfortunately, its funds are now exhausted, and the GWES is now closing up.

Mrs. Haskins served with GWES from almost the beginning and was its Executive Director for the last two years. She traveled very widely through the State, particularly in South Georgia, and arranged and taught scores of classes among local trade unionists. Some of the groups were white, some were Negro, and many were mixed. She has the practical touch, and made friends wherever she went.

She will have a minute income and isn't at present looking for a job. Unfortunately, she won't have menas enough to enable her to travel widely in the State at her own expense.

I thought perhaps A & M College would wish to put her on its mailing list and at some appropriate time next Fall perhaps ask her to come up to the College for some public occasion.

My only thought was that she ought to be in touch with Negro leadership in Florida. She is a nice person, faithful, fair, and wise.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

1/0-E-Misc
Easom

RECEIVED
MAY 31 1950

May 25, 1950

Dr. P. H. Easom
State Department of Education
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Dr. Easom:

We would be very grateful if you could help us get this small leaflet into useful circulation.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

Enclosures: 10

Dear Mr Mitchell; Ok is done

Cordyo
PHE

16 E Misc - Evans

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

2 June 1950

RECEIVED
JUN 8 1950
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, Northeast
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I believe you may be interested in reading again the inclosed editorial from the Pittsburgh Courier of May 20, 1950.

I am observing before a number of college assemblies at this season that it ill-behooves our culture to allow the greatest advancement toward equality of treatment and opportunity to come from the Armed Services. There should be strong competition, if not leadership, it seems to me, from other areas of our national life.

We appreciate your continuing services in these other areas.

Sincerely yours,

James C. Evans
Civilian Assistant to the
Secretary of Defense

Incls. - 1

THE Pittsburgh Courier
AMERICA'S BEST WEEKLY
SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1950

No Longer a Dream

FOR WELL over a century colored Americans have been DREAMING of the time when the armed forces of the United States would accept citizens in their ranks without distinction as to color or creed.

They wanted to see the forces dedicated to the defense and preservation of this nation representative of ALL the varieties of people who make up the population of this country, serving according to their ABILITY and aptitude.

Both the land and sea forces of the United States BEGAN on a basis of integration, with light and brown Americans serving side by side in the War of Independence.

To an extent this REMAINED true in the sea forces until the early part of this century and was not COMPLETELY abandoned until after World War I when brown men were relegated to the single role of mess attendants.

But, for nearly a century, there was rigid SEGREGATION based on color in the land forces of this nation, and paradoxically this pattern became MORE fixed as the people of America became more enlightened and educated.

A segregated Army, a lily-white Marine Corps and a Navy which practiced color discrimination were ANACHRONISMS in a nation pledged to liberty, equality and fraternity; like a dinosaur in a zoo.

The armed forces of the nation became a PERFECT illustration of the truism that there can be no racial segregation WITHOUT discrimination.

Colored Americans in the armed forces were INVARIABLY relegated to colored units on the lower plane of service, kept from the more SKILLED military and naval pursuits and penalized in promotions.

With the exception of the Civil War, Spanish-American War and the First World War when the armed forces were greatly expanded, but not integrated (save for the Navy), there were never more than a half dozen colored commissioned officers, and THEY were also segregated and discriminated against.

Colored American citizens inveighed and FOUGHT against this shameful condition, but regardless of which political party controlled the Government, the loathsome situation remained as a DISGRACE to democracy.

They DREAMED of the time when their youngsters would have the SAME opportunities for enlistment, service and advancement as white youths, but despite the nation-wide campaign launched by Robert L. Vann of THE PITTSBURGH COURIER, it did not seem that this dream would EVER come true.

Now as the nation pauses to CELEBRATE Armed Forces Day on May 20, 1950, with its slogan "Teamed for Defense," the long dream is becoming a REALITY.

Today colored youths, male and female, are serving in practically EVERY branch of the armed forces and to amazing degree they are INTEGRATED or on the way to being integrated, and official orders are to speed this integration.

The Marine Corps which was traditionally lily-white has DROPPED the color bar, although progress is STILL too slow.

The Air Corps has ABOLISHED its segregated "racial" units and colored are serving with white in the air and on the ground.

The ground forces which PERSISTED in segregating colored from white and discriminating in a dozen ways against the former have gone a long way in the RIGHT direction although separate units are STILL being maintained.

The Navy which thirty years ago permitted Negroes to serve ONLY as mess attendants has made the greatest advances of all and has more nearly approached the ideal.

There are Negroes today in ALL branches of the armed forces and there will be MORE as time goes on.

In not a single important nation's armed forces today is democracy less a dream and more of a REALITY than in those of the United States.

America has not yet attained the goal of full EQUALITY of service and opportunity, but so much has been GAINED that it is no longer just a DREAM.

10 - E Mitchell

July 10, 1950

Dr. A. Elder, President
North Carolina College at Durham
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Elder:

I am deeply grateful for your own courtesy and that of the College in providing me with quarters, good food, and a good audience for the two days last week.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

Signed in Dr. Mitchell's absence

Birmingham Council of Church Women

MRS. L. S. EVINS
President
216 Princeton Ave.
Birmingham 4, Ala.

MRS. ELMER J. SCOTT
Corresponding Secretary
Watts Building
Birmingham 3, Ala.

MRS. S. R. CARSON
Treasurer
3111 Overton Drive
Birmingham 9, Ala.

Oct. 9 1950

Dear Mrs. Lily,

The Director of the Jefferson County Coordinating Council of Social Forces has resigned and in his place the Board has secured the services of Miss Roberta Morgan. Miss Morgan will hold the job temporarily or until the Council can be adequately organized. An inter-racial commission is part of the organization. Miss Morgan was at one time director of the Department of Public Welfare in Jefferson County, after that Family Service and later Director of the Red Cross. She has the confidence of the people of Birmingham.

I am a member of the Council of Social Forces, representing the Library Board (but I don't go) The Council of Church Women has representation. As soon as we heard that Roberta Morgan was back in town and on the job, interest revived, and I am sure she will make a success. I know nothing now, but things will develop later.

Always glad to hear from you.

My love

Beverly Evins

MEMORANDUM TO MRS. TILLISON

FROM: DR. GUY B. JOHNSON

Please remove Mr. P. H. Easom's name from membership and from the Board of Directors. I think his name is printed twice, once in the Number 1 pamphlet and once in the December issue of New South. It might be a good idea to ask the girls when they mail out pamphlets to try to ink out his name when they send literature to Mississippi.

G. B. J.

September 24, 1953

Mr. Bicknell Eubanks
The Christian Science Monitor
Boston, Mass.

Dear Mr. Eubanks:

That was a noble story you did in the Monitor for September 17th on the school segregation question.

Our much appreciation.

Cordially,

George S. Mitchell,
Executive Director

GSM/allo

September 30, 1953

Mr. W. A. Early, President
Superintendent of Schools
Chatham County
Savannah, Georgia

Dear Mr. Early:

At the request of Mr. William G. Carr of NEA, I take pleasure in sending you a copy of a pamphlet we have just put out. It tries to be a temperate and balanced treatment of the current school issue before the Supreme Court.

We are in hopes that it will be widely used by local discussion groups, especially in the South, as a means of getting in as many counties as possible, at least a small body of people who understand the issues and can help the general public in avoiding confusion when the Court does finally make its ruling.

If you think well of the pamphlet and care to suggest ways in which its distribution can be furthered, we would be most grateful.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell,
Executive Director

GSM/allo
enclosure

October 23, 1953

Professor Merl Eppse
Tennessee A & T University
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Professor Eppse:

I have agreed to be in Nashville for an evening talk at Scarritt, Wednesday, November 4, and another evening talk at Peabody College November 5. I shall be staying at Scarritt in custody of Miss Cupp.

So far as I know, I am free of any engagements for the daytime hours of Thursday, November 5. I will be glad to come out and talk to a class at A & T. If you want me, work it out with Miss Cupp and write me here or leave a message for me with Miss Cupp.

Sincerely yours

George S Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm-t

November ten, 1953

Professor Merl Eppse
Tennessee A & T University
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Professor Eppse:

You are a good egg to get together that large group of students and I am all appreciation for the opportunity to talk to them; and it was most kind of the History Study Club to help our finances with a good ten dollars.

You will be pleased to hear that Mr Schisler of the Board of Education of the Methodist Church in Nashville bought 255 copies of each pamphlet and will send them out, with a letter from him, to each District Superintendent in the Southeastern jurisdiction of the Methodist Church; and I hear that Roy Wilkins of the NAACP was here in Atlanta the other day and urged that the next proper step is to form discussion groups all over the South so as to get real understanding of the issues involved.

Sincerely yours

George S Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm-t

October 30, 1953

Mr R B Eleazer
213 Mockingbird Road
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Mr Eleazer:

Dr Will Alexander was here two or three days ago and we plotted various ways of getting still wider use of the QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS pamphlet and perhaps of the CHECK LIST by local discussion groups. The same business was taken up in a Southwide meeting of church women which Mrs Tilly arranged here October 20 and to which Thelma Stevens came.

The object of the whole business is to use these precious months before the Court gives its decision when people are open-minded to get local and, if possible, bi-racial groups to meet and, with QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS, go through the issues and, with CHECK LIST, find the facts. Even six or seven people in a single community would do a lot of good.

I wrote Mr Schisler when we had projected the pamphlets; and then I sent him QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS and perhaps CHECK LIST. He acknowledged and so has received; but could you go and see him and lodge in his mind the possibility of picking up use of the pamphlets by discussion groups as part of his official program?

I will be at Scarritt College next Wednesday in Miss Roma Cupp's custody and at Peabody College Thursday evening for Truman Pierce. Hope I will have time in there to get to see you and Mrs Eleazer.

Meanwhile, if you could have a talk with Mr Schisler I am sure it will help a great deal. Schisler has been most generous in aiding the Council right along. Now here is a chance for something the Council has done to come in handy in the General Education effort.

Sincerely yours

George S Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm-t

Tennessee
Agricultural and Industrial State University
School of Arts and Sciences
Nashville 8, Tennessee

Department of History and Geography

RECEIVED
NOV 1
Southern Regional Council

October 30, 1953

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

My dear Dr. Mitchell:

As it looks from here, we can make arrangements for you to speak to a group Thursday, November 5 at 9 a.m. in the University Chapel. I am especially interested in you bringing a message concerning new developments in the south.

Thank you for your thoughtfulness in bringing your coming to our attention. We are exceedingly grateful for the opportunity of having you speak to us.

A copy of this letter will be sent to Miss Cupp.

Cordially yours,

Merl R. Eppse, Head
Department of History
and Geography

MRE:ajb

November second
1953

Mr Merl R Eppse
Head of the Department of
History and Geography
Tennessee A & I State University
Nashville 8, Tennessee

Dear Mr Eppse:

Thank you for your letter of October 30.

I know of nothing to interfere with my being on your campus by a quarter of nine Thursday, November five, and will look forward to it.

Sincerely yours

George S Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm-t

AIR MAIL/

J Martin

April 10, '54

Neshanic Stn, N.J.

Dear Mr. England,

Nice to get your letter, and I remember well our conversation.

They gave me almost nothing to add to this central office: an associate Executive Director, who will be a Negro, and a single field man, plus three clerks. The money goes, rightly, to the 12 Southern States, each of which is to engage an exceutive and a clerk, and is to have part of the service of an associate exceutive. I should think your best bet is South Carolina, and I have sent your letter to Mr Richmard Foster, Curb Market Bldg, Greenville, S.C., who is the Chairman of the present S.C. Division of SRC., and will have the final say on people they may take on in that good state.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

WINTHROP COLLEGE
THE SOUTH CAROLINA COLLEGE FOR WOMEN
ROCK HILL, SOUTH CAROLINA

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

August 25, 1954

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

In connection with a book on community organization which I am writing I would like to include some information on the Southern Regional Council. Would you kindly send me your most recent descriptive folder and provide the following information:

1. States which have a state organization, the number of local groups, and the number of individual members.

2. Some information about the recent grant from the Ford Foundation and the activities carried on in connection with the grant.

3. Data on the permanent staff and the annual budget.

4. A general statement of the activities of the Council.

Your cooperation will be appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Allen D. Edwards

Allen D. Edwards
Head of Department

ADE:nre

RECEIVED
AUG 26 1954
Southern Regional Council

September 7, 1954

Mr. Allen D. Edwards
Department of Sociology
Winthrop College
The South Carolina College for Women
Rock Hill, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Edwards:

The Southern Regional Council has state divisions in Alabama, Mississippi, Kentucky, Florida, North Carolina, South Carolina, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas. In Georgia the Georgia Interracial Committee is affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, and in Texas the Texas Commission on Race Relations is affiliated with SRC. In Virginia we have no organization of our own, but the Department of Christian Social Relations of the Virginia Council of Churches, an entirely independent body, cooperates with the Southern Regional Council. We regard Oklahoma as one of our states, but we have no organization of our Oklahoma members. Membership per state ranges from a few score to a few hundred. In only two or three of the states are there any strong local chapters.

I send a copy of the release which we gave out on the grant from the Fund for the Republic.

Under the new program each of twelve Southern States (those above listed) will be offered funds with which to employ one or two professional people, a clerk, and funds for office equipment and maintenance, with a proviso that each such assisted state program must raise an increasing quote of funds toward its annual budget from within its own state. The central office in Atlanta has a present staff of five persons whose work is professional in character -- a Secretary-Treasurer, and two clerks. The annual budget for the central office is at a rate of $50,000, and for each of the twelve states at approximately $15,000 per year. The central office has also to raise quite substantial amounts in order to meet its budget.

The Council's principal activity for the time being is the effective organization of the twelve state programs, most of which are to get underway in October, 1954. Thereafter our work will be in coordination of the activities of the state programs, in fact gathering, in consultant service to individuals and organizations throughout the South on matters affecting regional development, particularly as race relations may be concerned, and publication of our monthly magazine, New South. The state programs will concern themselves directly with local educational and action programs in improved opportunity for all the people within their areas.

A recent Council publication, Answers for Action: The Schools in the South, is being widely used by local interracial discussion groups

For more background I send you, not as publishable, a copy of a recent report to members of our Board of Directors.

If I can send you more, please call on me.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encls. - 2
Answers for Action sent under separate cover

Dear Harold,

Just a note to enclose the check. We still (of course) believe in what you people are doing & realize the urgency of these present months. A token - but our help.

$25.00 US

We heard via the grapevine while in Denver that pregnancy was not a happy experience. Our sympathy & concern.

Same old mess in Piedmont. New events have transpired - true to the pattern - and still nothing seems able to stop it all.

We are busy as cats on tin roofs here but doing an important job. I seem to be moving into considerably more administration - which is confusing both in doing, & in seeing what the future holds.

Let us hear from you.

ack 9/27/54

Chuck & Jane Erickson

9/22/54

Rt. 1
Winston-Salem, N. C.
Sept. 21, 1954

My dear Mr. Mitchell

I have been invited to attend a conference on integration in Minneapolis the week of Oct. 10. Mr. Chester Davis of the Winston-Salem Journal suggested that I write you for material which might give me background for my participation in the conference.

Any suggestions or information will be useful and highly appreciated by those of us who plan to attend as delegates from the Forsyth Co. Schools.

Very sincerely yours,
(Mrs.) Elsie B. Evans

September 27, 1954

Mrs. Elise B. Evans
Route 4
Winston-Salem, North Carolina

Dear Mrs. Evans:

Your soundest preparation would be to obtain and read the new volume called, The Negro and the Schools, by Harry Ashmore, University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, $1.00. Doubtless in your library.

The brown pamphlet that I send you, separately, is a quick resume of the Ashmore report. The green colored pamphlet compresses the Ashmore report; gives the Court's decision; tells things to do; and prints (if not too well) a useful map.

If you will read the Ashmore report, and review it via the brown pamphlet, and do some thinking about how the recommendations in the green colored one can make it work, you will be as nearly prepared as anybody.

I stick in, for good measure, some recent copies of New South. You ought to join our Council. A grey leaflet tells about it. Membership still $3.00.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
(pamphlets sent under separate cover this date)

March 10, 1955

Dear Mr. Fleming.

Thank you so much for coming to our Christian Home Builder group at Haygood. You were indeed nice to give us your time. We certainly enjoyed your interesting and informative talk on 'Segregation' and hope you will visit us again soon.

Sincerely,
Dara L. Eason.

April 22, 1955

Mr. Allen D. Edwards
Winthrop College
The South Carolina College for Women
Rock Hill, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Edwards:

The youngsters got more out of the discussion meetings than they did out of the Forum. So, another year I would say reduce the speaking at and increase the speaking by. But that is not a heavy comment, it is just a "tighten up."

Of course the solemn truth is that these subjects should not be discussed in the South today except in the presence of people of both races. I am sure that when Winthrop can contrive that, it will. Meanwhile, I would not say do not do it becuase it is felt that the College cannot as yet have everybody there. But I would not let anyone suppose that the job is completely done until it is completely representative.

In any case, I give warm praise to what was done.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

WINTHROP COLLEGE
THE SOUTH CAROLINA COLLEGE FOR WOMEN
ROCK HILL, SOUTH CAROLINA

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

April 20, 1955

APR 22 1955

Dr. George Mitchell
Executive Secretary
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I would like to express my appreciation to you for your very capable contribution to the Fifth Annual Sociology Forum held Tuesday, April 19. I have received a number of comments regarding the very high quality of the panel and of the contributions of the panel members to the afternoon program.

We are constantly attempting to improve the quality of the Sociology Forum. I would appreciate your evaluation and suggestions regarding the various phases that you participated in as a guide for future programs.

Sincerely yours,

Allen D. Edwards

Allen D. Edwards
Head of Department

ade/fa

WINTHROP COLLEGE

1955 Sociology Forum

April 19, 1955

Panel Discussion: TRENDS AND PROBLEMS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOUTH

Topics for Discussion:

1. Agricultural Development

2. Industrial Growth

3. Labor-Management Relations

4. Education

5. Race Relations

6. Childrem and Youth

7. Local Government

The above list of topics was suggested at a planning session held at Winthrop on February 26. Two students from each of nine high schools, together with their faculty advisors participated.

Check the topics you think should be included and underline those regarding which you would like to participate. Indicate specific points and questions to be discussed. We will also get specific questions from students planning to attend the Forum.

Return one copy to:
Allen D. Edwards, Head
Department of Sociology
Winthrop College
Rock Hill, South Carolina

March 29, 1955

Mr. Allen D. Edwards
Head of Department of Sociology
Winthrop College
The South Carolina College for Women
Rock Hill, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Edwards:

Fine to have a meeting the night of Tuesday, April 19, at 7:30. Do let the machinery unroll. I'll be there all day for your meeting, and will sleep in Rock Hill that night, but next day I should be on my way back.

Title for a talklet: "Pride and Progress."

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

cc: Mrs. Alice Spearman

WINTHROP COLLEGE
THE SOUTH CAROLINA COLLEGE FOR WOMEN
ROCK HILL, SOUTH CAROLINA

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

March 28, 1955

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

MAR 29 1955

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

The Rock Hill Chapter of the Southern Regional Council would like to arrange a meeting for 7:30 p.m. April 19 at which you would speak. If you are going to stay in this area, the following night would be satisfactory.

It is planned to invite the Rock Hill Council on Human Relations (appointed by the City Council) and representatives of P. T. A.'s and perhaps other groups to a meeting to discuss ways of adjusting to the anticipated Supreme Court Decision on school segregation. It is not intended that the meeting would endorse de-segregation but would inform them of what other communities are doing and lead to discussion of ways of preserving and improving our public school system. Could you suggest a title for your talk and discussion?

I hope you will be able to accept this invitation. An early reply will be appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Allen D. Edwards

Allen D. Edwards
Head of Department

ade/fa

Dr. Duckett is now chairman of the local group. Mr. A. R. Smith is chairman of a new committee on Projects and Activities and this is an outgrowth of a suggestion made by him.

ASR.

March 23, 1955

Mr. Allen D. Edwards
Head of the Department of Sociology
Winthrop College
The South Carolina College for Women
Rock Hill, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Edwards:

My tentative suggestions for changes in the list of topics for the April 19th Forum would probably elevate the discussion from high school and college level to past post-graduate level. Instead of agricultural development, I would like to talk about land tenure and distribution of agricultural wealth and farm family stability. Instead of labor management, I would like to talk about the importance of trade union contributions to democracy and how South Carolina can make it grow. Instead of education, I would like them to discuss whether education for this age can be achieved within segregation or not. Instead of race relations, I would talk about measures the South should use to increase the sum of individual human dignity.

And so on.

But I think these changes would be unwise and so I don't propose them. I am perfectly happy with what you have got and I think the youngsters will work it around so that there is satisfyingly lively discussion.

I am glad to come and I will try to do a job just of taking part and teaching.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Dictated by Dr. Mitchell/signed in his absence.

WINTHROP COLLEGE
THE SOUTH CAROLINA COLLEGE FOR WOMEN
ROCK HILL, SOUTH CAROLINA

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

March 22, 1955

MAR 23 1955

Dr. George Mitchell
Executive Secretary
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

We are looking forward to your participation in our Sociology Forum to be held on April 19. A tentative program is enclosed. I also am sending two copies of a sheet listing some topics which have been suggested for the panel discussion. I would appreciate your making suggestions for additions and deletions to this list. Also please indicate which topics you would like to discuss. It is anticipated that each person will contribute to several topics and that no one will make a speech.

We are looking forward to your being with us on April 19.

Sincerely yours,

Allen D. Edwards

Allen D. Edwards
Head of Department

ade/fa

Enclosures 3

February 14, 1955

Mr. Allen D. Edwards
Head
Department of Sociology
Winthrop College
Rock, Hill, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Edwards:

I have an almost inflexible rule against going anywhere making speeches if the speech proposers can't find travel money. But I will break the rule for you.

So, put me down to be at your service from 9:30 in the a.m. until 5:00 in the afternoon of April 19th.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
cc: Father Maurice V. Shean

WINTHROP COLLEGE
THE SOUTH CAROLINA COLLEGE FOR WOMEN
ROCK HILL, SOUTH CAROLINA

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

February 10, 1955

FEB 11 1955

Dr. George Mitchell, Executive Secretary
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

The Winthrop College Sociology Department is sponsoring a Sociology Forum for high school seniors as well as college students to be held at Winthrop college on April 19. The topic this year is "The Developing South". Dr. John Ivey, of the Southern Regional Education Board will be the principal speaker at assembly and will participate in a panel discussion and act as a resource person. We are inviting several other outstanding citizens to participate in the panel in the morning and to act as resource persons for the afternoon discussion groups. The forum will convene at 9:30 a.m. and will be over about 5 p.m. I would like to extend you an invitation to participate in the panel discussion and act as resource person during the afternoon. You are invited to be the guest of the college for luncheon. We do not have money to pay travel expenses, but I hope you will be able to accept this invitation for I feel that you can make a fine contribution.

We anticipate that about 150 high school students representing a number of high schools in North and South Carolina will attend the meeting. The outstanding feature of the meeting is the small discussion groups to be held in the afternoon. I would appreciate your letting me know at an early date whether or not you would be able to accept this invitation.

Sincerely yours,

Allen D. Edwards

Allen D. Edwards
Head of Department

ade/fa

Copy to: Mr. Morton Weiss

Also for: Money-raising box.

May 24, 1955

Mr. I. Y. East
International Paper Company
Mobile 9, Alabama

Dear Mr. East:

Morton Weiss here at Montags likes and helps our Southern Regional Council. He tells me that you are Chairman of Community Relations Services for the Southeastern Paper and Pulp Industry, and that you will be holding an annual meeting for the Industry November 9th at the Biltmore in Atlanta. I was going to write and ask if I, or someone from the Council, could be considered for a brief appearance on the program; but unfortunately the 9th is the day of the Southern Regional Council's own annual Board meeting, probably at New Orleans, and therefore a day when all of us are out of town.

Still, we are a Southern group at work on the pressing problems of race relations, and we hope for an opportunity to make the acquaintance of people in the Paper and Pulp Industry in the South who might show some interest in our program and some day in helping us with funds. We are an old-established body going back through our predecessor the Commission on Interracial Cooperation to 1919, and in our own name to a series of Southwide meetings which set up the Southern Regional Council early in 1944. We have avoided noise-making and have tried to work to get things done.

I enclose a statement of our general policies and a recent leaflet about the Council. We are represented in Alabama by an affiliate, the Alabama Council on Human Relations, of which Mr. Robert Hughes at the Moore Building, Court Street, Montgomery, is the Director.

I shouldn't expect a simple letter to you to have great consequence, but I hope that you will be willing to let me come to see you on some occasion when I am to be in Mobile, or when the two of us reach the same city otherwise!

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encls. - 2
The South of the Future
Gray leaflet

JUN 9 1955

INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY

MOBILE 9, ALABAMA

SOUTHERN KRAFT DIVISION

June 8, 1955

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Attention: George S. Mitchell, Executive Secretary

Dear Sirs:

We have your letter of May 24 relative to having a representative from your organization attend a meeting of the Community Relations Service of the Southeastern Paper and Pulp Industry.

We meet once each year to discuss problems of mutual interest in the field of community relations. These meetings have been among representatives of the paper and pulp industry only and we have not included other organizations or industries.

I will be glad to see you the next time you are in Mobile. However, I would suggest that you call me in advance of your visit as I am frequently out of town.

Yours very truly,

I. Y. East
Chairman, Community Relations Service
Southeastern Paper and Pulp Industry

IYE:rm

232 East Chapel Street,
Griffin, Georgia,
June 20, 1955.

Mr. Harold Fleming,
Southern Regional Council,
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Mr. Fleming:

I am the Atlanta University Library School student who wishes to do a content analysis of the treatment of the May 17, 1954 SupremeCourt's decision affecting segregation in schools, six months prior to the decision and six months after the decision in a selected number of southern newspapers.

Dr. V. L. Jones, Dean of the Library School of Atlanta University, called you about me and my desire to do research on the problem some weeks ago, and she said you wished to talk with me about the problem. I was not able to come to your office before I had to come home. Will you please, if possible, write me the suggestions you had in mindthat I could use in doing the analysis?

If you still feel it necessary for me to come in for a conference, I will be glad to do so. I will not be able to come before the second week in July, however.

Very truly yours,
Lola Ann B. Evans
Lola Ann B. Evans.

June 23, 1955.

Miss Lola Ann B. Evans
232 East Chapel Street
Griffin, Georgia

Dear Miss Evans:

I recall very well discussing your proposed project in a general way with Mrs. Grace T. Hamilton of our staff, who had been approached by Dr. Jones.

I am afraid that I am not familiar enough with the detailed considerations -that is time, scope and so on- of your project to advise you very helpfully by letter. If it is not too late when you return to Atlanta, I suggest that you come by for a chat. I would be more than happy to discuss the matter with you.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director

HCF/vc

File

ENOCH PRATT FREE LIBRARY

400 CATHEDRAL STREET BALTIMORE 1, MARYLAND

July 26, 1955

JUL 29 1955

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Members of the Education Department of the Enoch Pratt Free Library wish me to express their appreciation of your cooperation during the past year. The educational books which you sent us during 1954 were listed and the list sent to some 250 leading American educators; the titles also appeared, with all information necessary for purchasing, in a bibliography entitled "Educational Books of 1954," in the spring issue of Educational Horizons (the Pi Lambda Theta Journal).

Thank you for your help and interest in this service to educators, publishers, and librarians.

Very truly yours,

Julia L. Certain

(Mrs.) Julia L. Certain
Head, Education Department

JLC:el

August 31, 1955

Dr. Allen Easley
Wake Forest,
North Carolina

Dear Allen:

You may know a good guy with the National Council of Churches named Lanier Hunt. Methodist minister, from Mississippi. He has for some years been specializing in the vexed field of relationships between churches and schools. Months ago he got an idea that a good stout article should be written by some legal person on what power church bodies or individual churches may have to operate unsegregated schools and generally set the racial pattern in their own facilities. People in the Fund for the Republic, which helps us, liked the notion, and seem inclined to favor it. I suppose what would happen would be that a legal mind would apply for a Fellowship, to be financed by the Fund for the Republic, and while enjoying the Fellowship would do the legal looking-up and write an article, publishable, on the subject. Well if the article were originally published in a law review, or something of the kind, and it could be reprinted perhaps by SRC, among others. As to amount of Fellowship, I suppose the legal mind would calculate the time and expense involved, and ask for an appropriate covering amount.

All these things are chancy, and many of them, as you too well know, never go through. But this sounds promising, and I would judge has a good chance.

Is there somebody hooked to the law school at Wake Forest who would perhaps be interested? Could be a well-along graduate student, or perhaps a coming law instructor.

I would be grateful for a lead to a suitable person, and I should think your College and your State are about right for maximum impact.

All well here, though much scattered for the tag end of the summer. The girls at their make-money camp, and Alice nearby for a couple of weeks, but some reunioning come Labor Day.

Best,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

Mr. R. B. Eleazer,
213, Mockingbird Road,
Nashville,
Tennessee.

December 2nd, 1955.

Dear Mr. Eleazer,

Yesterday the WSCS for the South Central Jurisdiction, meeting with the WSCS of the Central Jurisdiction for that part of the world (!) had me down to Fort Worth to talk to them. A fine, active group.

Two of them at least sought me out to ask after you. Each had about this story: "I remember years ago when I went to such a general meeting. Mr. Eleazer was to speak about race relations. I had no interest in race relations, and came close to not going to the lecture. But, you know, he put it so wisely and so persuasively that I got interested, and I have been ever since."

And always as I move about I meet that same small bit of history.

Appreciatively yours,

(Dr. George S. Mitchell,
Executive Director.)

GSM:rl.

Make copies of the let to
Eleazer and the letter from him, and
send the copiesto
Dr. and Mrs. W. W. Alexander
New Hope Farm
Chapel Hill
N.C.

DEC 8 1955

213 Mockingbird Rd.,
Nashville, Tenn.,
December 6, 1955.

Mr. George Mitchell,
Director Southern Regional Council,
Atlanta, Ga.,

My Dear George:

Your note about your Texas conversations was most thoughtful and kind, and I appreciate it deeply. It shall be filed with other treasured mementoes.

It is most heartening occasionally to find "still unbroken" some well-intentioned arrow shot into the air many years before. Sincere thanks for your thoughtfulness.

I appreciate very much your monthly bulletin. It is an excellent little publication. Wish it were possible to keep in closer touch with your work. I am sure you are doing a good job, and that you find it richly rewarding.

Cordially yours,

RBE.

Robert B. Eleazer.

YALE UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF LAW
NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT

THOMAS I. EMERSON

November 16, 1956

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Wesley Memorial Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

I wonder if it would be possible for me to obtain a copy of the report on Negro registrations in the southern states, a summary of which appeared in the New York Times on November 5, 1956. I have been working here on the legal aspects of the right to franchise, and would be much interested in having a copy of this report. If there is any charge for this, please let me know.

Very truly yours,

Thomas I. Emerson

TIE/aes

RECEIVED NOV 19 1956

November 27, 1956

Mr. Thomas I. Emerson
Yale University
School of Law
New Haven, Connecticut

Dear Mr. Emerson:

This is in reply to your letter of November 16, 1956.

The newspaper accounts of our voting study were based on the enclosed release. As the release points out, this is merely a preliminary summary of our twelve-state survey. A detailed analysis is in process and will later be published as a special report.

I shall be glad to see that you receive a copy of the final report as soon as it is ready.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director

HCF:mbo
Enc.

March 15, 1957

Mrs. Lucius R. Eastman
121 Marmaroneck Road
Scarsdale, New York

Dear Mrs. Eastman:

We are in receipt of your letter of March 12th and the list of subscribers to New South. As you instructed, we will see that each of these persons receive both last month's and the current issue of the magazine. If there are special issues of the past year in which you might be interested, we will be happy to supply them.

Sincerely yours,

Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant

PA/eab

May 23, 1957

Dr. Dean George Epley, Chairman
Department of Human Relations
University of Miami
Coral Gables 46, Florida

Dear Dean:

I have received your letter of May 15th and would have replied sooner but for the heavy schedule of conferences in which we now find ourselves.

I will be happy to serve on the membership committee of NAIRO. As you know, I am at the present time a member of the Board and Chairman of the Commission on Education.

Warm regards to you and Don.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mm

CC: JOHN CONSTABLE

May 28, 1957

Mr. Harry Evans
c/o International Fellowships
Division
The Commonwealth Fund
1 East 75th Street
New York 21, New York

Dear Mr. Evans:

I, too, am sorry that we did not meet while you were in Atlanta.

We are sending you, separately, a few of our publications and are adding you to our complimentary mailing list for New South. We should be very glad to see your articles on segregation. Do keep in mind the fact that we will be happy, at any time, to supply such information as we can in response to a mail query.

I detect a slight confusion in your letter. "Southern School News" is published by the Southern Education Reporting Service - a separate organization. Their informational materials are very useful, and I should think that you might want to write them also.

With best regards.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

RECEIVED SEP 20 1957

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

P.P. for your Info.

MANPOWER, PERSONNEL AND RESERVE

17 September 1957

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Current events bring to mind the circulation which you made possible for the study by Professor Charles Fairman through the May 1957 issue of the NEW SOUTH. We noted this as it appeared initially in the HARVARD LAW REVIEW in November 1956.

It is gratifying on behalf of our fighting forces to have reiterated in Professor Fairman's passage on Ultimate Spiritual Values, the historical fact:

> "The Department of Defense had accepted the principle of integration prior to the decision of the Segregation Cases. This flowed from an executive order in 1948 and from the searching inquiry and report of the President's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services. Quite aside from the considerations of equal justice and of maximum utilization of human resources which the Committee had in view, it had proved quite impracticable to conduct global defense on a racially segregated basis. This was one profound development well underway when the Court spoke."

These observations aid the morale of our forces who are still overseas, and assist with approaches toward equity nearer home.

Sincerely yours,

James C. Evans

JAMES C. EVANS
Civilian Assistant

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

P.S. It is interesting to note Dr. Mitchell enunciating, in a review in this same issue, the question "What happened to Christianity when it encountered slavery?"

JCE

October 10, 1957

Mr. James C. Evans
Civilian Assistant
Office of the Assistant Secretary
of Defense
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Evans:

I appreciated your recent letter commenting on our use of Professor Fairman's excellent article.

Recent developments must have put a heavy burden on you. We continue to be grateful for the fine job the Department of Defense has done in achieving equal treatment for all, and to you for your vital part in it.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

P E R S O N A L
A N D
C O N F I D E N T I A L

December 2, 1957

Mr. Harold Fleming
2892 Ridgemore Road, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Harold:

I am enclosing a reprint of Harold Whitman's article, "What You Can Do Personally To Stop Communism". I trust this information will be helpful.

Kindest regards.

Cordially,

Milton Ellerin

Milton Ellerin

ME/jls

WHAT YOU CAN DO *Personally* TO STOP COMMUNISM

You don't have to carry a gun or pilot a plane. Within the next hour, in your own neighborhood, you can strike the first blow BY HOWARD WHITMAN

YOU, all by yourself, can strike repeated blows—day in and day out—to stop Communism. Does that seem fantastic? Has it seemed that stopping Communism is a job which only the President or the army and navy or the FBI can do? Have you wished you actually *could* do something?

You can.

You will not get a medal for it nor will you see your picture on Page One. But deep inside you there'll be a warm glow. For in your daily private life you will *personally* be contributing to the preservation of freedom and turning back the dark shrouds of Communist repression. You will be defeating totalitarianism with the sole weapon which is capable of defeating it: individualism.

As you read the specific suggestions below, bear in mind the oft-told tale of the Reverend James Keller, founder of The Christophers. Father Keller was speaking at the Los Angeles Coliseum, expounding The Christophers' thesis that individual people, by their simple everyday acts, can change the world. In the huge arena, under a starless sky, Father Keller said, "Don't be afraid. All the lights are going out."

Then he struck a match. It was a tiny pinpoint of light. The arena was still shrouded in gloom.

"But suppose every one of us strikes a light!" Father Keller went on. And at his signal, men and women in the audience—a hundred thousand—each struck a match. Now, instead of a pinpoint, the entire arena was bathed in light. The darkness was gone. Father Keller had driven home his point.

One soldier cannot take a beachhead but without the acts of *individual* soldiers no beachhead can be taken. The fight against Communism cannot be won by machines, by weapons, by Congressional committees, by laws, decrees or speeches. Nor can it be won by you alone. It can only be won by all of us, each acting alone; and yet, in a larger sense, all acting together as holders of the tiny pinpoints of light, which combined dispel the darkness.

What have you done lately to make our free enterprise system *free and enterprising?* Perhaps you never have thought of yourself as an economic unit, but you are. If you hire a maid in your house you are very much a part of the free enterprise system. Perhaps she already has fair working hours, prescribed in advance, and a regular vacation. But when she does extra-good work do you give her a bonus? Not a handout or a tip, but a *bonus*—something she has earned. After all, reward for individual initiative is the very heartbeat of free enterprise.

Or if you work in an office and one of your subordinates is long overdue for a promotion, do you go to bat for her? Do you stand up—even at some risk to yourself—for her right to share in a system which thrives on each individual's hope to climb up the ladder?

There are a thousand and one little things you can do.

When a new grocer or radio repairman or dry cleaner opens a store in your neighborhood you can give him a chance at your trade. Ours is the competitive system. If he is a *better* grocer, repairman or cleaner he deserves it. And don't be afraid to tell him, "I like dealing here. It's a fair well-run establishment." Give him a free-enterprise pat on the back.

When you go into a big department store don't treat the salesgirl as if she were a robot. Speak to her as though it were *her* store, *her* merchandise. Indeed it is, in the sense that her daily labor is invested in every bit of it.

Opportunity for youth is another bulwark of our system. Have you supported it lately—personally?

I tried an experiment I think is working well. My car needed waxing. I got a teen-aged boy named Tommy to do it. Tommy did such a fine job that I told him he could consider me a regular customer. Then, a few months later, we had a new shingle roof put on our house. The old shingles needed to be carted to the back lot and burned. Why not give another boy a job? This time I got Donald. His eyes shone like light bulbs when I handed him his pay. He had savored the good feeling of earning *his own money* for *his own work*.

Perhaps you are in a position to do much more than that. You may be able to hire a teen-aged boy or girl for part-time work after school or on Saturdays. You may even be in a position to give a young high-school graduate a job with your company (or get your husband to do it) and thus afford that youngster a chance to start at the bottom and work up—just as far up as he *can* work.

One of the most vulnerable chinks in our national armor is the race problem. There is no sense pretending it isn't there. We have a race problem. The Communists smash at it incessantly; they try to turn the many-colored peoples of the world against us by portraying us as "Negro-haters."

What can you personally do about that?

A friend of mine, Arthur Gordon (a native of the deep south, by the way), wrote an enlightened novel against race prejudice.

We can't all write novels.

A woman I met in New Haven, Connecticut, Mrs. Gertrude Hart Day, got a taste of prejudice (not against Negroes but against a migratory mother with three children, to whom nobody wanted to rent a house) when she followed her army-doctor husband around the country during World War II. She came back and founded the New Haven Neighborhood Project, dedicated to combating *every* prejudice.

We can't all start neighborhood projects.

But we all *can* do little things. Little things which when multiplied by millions become the most invincible forces on earth—

A woman I know heard the barker at a country fair repeatedly refer to a small Negro boy as "snowball" and "chocolate drop." She went up to the barker and said quietly, "The boy's name is Edward. Wouldn't it be far more American to call him that?"

An alumnus of a middle western college received a questionnaire from his alma mater. Among its dozens of blanks was one which recalled to his mind old campus battles on discrimination in education. It said "RACE ____." He simply filled in "Human."

Communists sneer at our belief in human dignity and the supreme worth of the individual. They say it is hypocritical. Can you prove them wrong?

Harry E. Humphreys, Jr., president of the United States Rubber Company, once said: "Any person in a managerial position, from supervisor to president, who feels that his employee is basically not as good as he is . . . lacks the necessary qualities for human leadership—to say nothing of human friendship."

If the head of a huge corporation can take that attitude, can't you and I? Try it. Try regarding the rubbish collector, the waitress [over]

in the restaurant, the elevatorman, the bootblack, the salesgirl as, in the eyes of God and in the heart of democracy, fully as good as President Truman, King George or the Shah of Iran.

Set yourself a private little job: get to *know* just one of the people you might have written off before as, well, a bit inferior. See if you don't begin to see the light of human dignity shine through.

I tried it with a garbageman (that had always seemed to me, since childhood, a "low" profession). I broke the ice by discussing politics with him. What a grasp he had! I started by talking down to him, ended by looking up to him. We discussed our families and our problems with our kids—and we still do, every time I see him.

The Communists would love to see us bickering among ourselves. "Divide and conquer" is their watchword.

What can you do about that?

You can cultivate the "we" feeling. An English friend of mine says he can always tell Americans from Englishmen by the way they use their pronouns. An American, complaining that the streets in his city are littered, says, "Why don't *they* keep *their* streets clean!" An Englishman with a similar complaint says, "Why don't *we* keep *our* streets clean!"

The "*we*" feeling isn't difficult to cultivate. Next time you talk about "*the* government," try saying "*our* government." Not "those people in Washington" but "*our* people in Washington." Try saying, "*Our* corporations, *our* labor unions, *our* schools, *our* farms, *our* factories."

The "we" feeling not only spikes the Communists' divide-and-conquer technique. It also has a personal dividend for you: a healthy sense of belonging, of participation, of shared experience. Psychiatrists tell us that's the basis of this thing we call security.

Another club the Communists hit us with is perfectionism. "If we're not perfect, we're no good"—that's what the Communists would like us to believe. They bury their own imperfections under a blanket of lies and tempt us to do the same thing; for they know that lies smother freedom, our life breath.

I VISITED Yale University recently to inquire into a course in the "American Way" being given to students from foreign lands. I wanted to see how we turn the mirror on ourselves. I was proud of what I saw. Assistant Dean Harold B. Whiteman, Jr., in charge of the course, acquainted the students from sixteen foreign countries with the real America we love—no image of perfection, but an image of human striving with plenty of failures and shortcomings, but an everlasting bent toward progress.

These students became acquainted both with our healthy democratic processes and with unhealthy machine politics; they visited East Harlem slums in New York and spent week ends with families in Westport and Stamford, Connecticut; they saw movies ranging from the saga of migrant workers, Grapes of Wrath, to a General Motors production film; their guest speakers included a CIO organizer and a chamber of commerce executive.

"We want to show them our good side, our bad side, our hopes, our progress, our plans and our aspirations," Whiteman said.

A little later I sat in Vanderbilt Hall with one of Whiteman's boys, a scholarship student, George Chranewycz, Ukrainian. His family had been driven out of the Ukraine by the Communists, out of Poland by the Nazis—and finally to a DP camp. When I asked, "Well, what do you think of America?" George answered, "In Europe I was in a DP camp. Here I am at Yale."

His was an eloquent answer.

Sure, let's face up to our shortcomings. Let's admit our failures. We are not a finished product and we never will be, so long as we are free to grow. Nazi Germany thought it was a finished product, and it was—finished.

When alleged Communist perfectionism is hurled your way, reply as Whiteman does at Yale: "We have many imperfections—*but we're working on them!*"

There is a positive side too to this war of ideas. It is not enough to be *against* Communism. What are we *for?* The Americans who fought in 1776 knew very definitely what they were fighting for. They were afire with bright new ideas—freedom, equality, the inalienable rights of man.

That was their "religion." What's ours today? If you ask the first person you meet on the street, you may get a reply such as this: "We've got to keep Communism from spreading. We can't let it engulf the world."

Entirely negative.

A New England woman, Mrs. John L. Senior, recently endowed a new professorship at Cornell University. It is a chair in "American Values." I went to see her, questing for our positive position in the war of ideas.

"Just what are the 'American values'?" I asked. This woman, a widow, of Lenox, Massachusetts, listed six of them: "The supreme worth of the individual; the soundness and basic rightness of the great mass of the people; every individual's right to think, feel and speak as he likes; freedom of the individual to achieve what he can, on his own, without interference; individual initiative and responsibility; and finally, *freedom*—the touchstone of them all!"

CAN you, for your own part, make a similarly *positive* declaration? Do you know what you are *for?* Just think of the moral force which would be turned loose in the world if a hundred and fifty million Americans firmly knew—and believed in—the ideas they were fighting *for*, not just fighting *against!*

That moral force starts with *you*. Think about it. Set down in your mind—and on paper, if you wish—your own personal list of "American values."

Finally, beliefs must be lived, not simply believed. Action is the key.

Action begins at the grass roots—in your community, your circle of friends, your home.

You can *live* your belief in Americanism by being active in your local parent-teachers association. You can *live* it by doing voluntary work for the Red Cross, by serving on the library board, by being a leader of Boy Scouts or Girl Scouts, by supporting civic betterment movements, by working for civilian defense, by volunteer social work or child welfare work. Or one afternoon a week you might give your time to a mother who cannot afford to have a baby-sitter. Or even offer your yard, if you have one, to neighborhood children where playgrounds are scarce. There are a thousand and one things you can do.

Never mind the thousand. Try at least *one*.

Mrs. Ralph B. Morris, president of the New York City League of Women Voters, holds out another line of individual action. "A person is living his beliefs in Americanism when he takes his voting responsibilities seriously, when he *votes* at *all* elections and primaries, and finds out as much as he can about the candidates and the issues," she says.

And beyond that, she continues, "He takes his other citizenship responsibilities seriously. He doesn't get out of jury duty just to get out of it. He doesn't 'tip' a traffic cop to avoid a ticket—and then complain about police corruption. He doesn't try to get favors from political friends—and then rail against the five-percenters."

Individual action, in its purest form, may actually be the quiet little acts you hardly think twice about. They are the little things of beauty, the gems. A man picks up a piece of wastepaper from the street and carries it to a trash bin. A woman helps a cripple across the street. A motorist stops to patronize a children's vegetable stand. A bus driver waits for a man who is running to the bus stop. The man says, "Thanks." A woman shopper helps another shopper with her packages.

This is the blood in the veins of democracy. It is the people living together for the common good.

What quiet little act can you perform—today? [THE END]

For additional copies write to

ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE OF B'NAI B'RITH

212 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

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Air Mail

December 2, 1957

Mr. Stephen Enke
12830 Hanover Street
Brentwood
West Los Angeles, California

Dear Mr. Enke:

Harry Ashmore has been good enough to inform me of your interest in organized efforts to deal constructively with the critical problems of race relations in the South.

As the one region-wide body of white and Negro Southerners directly concerned with successful desegregation, the Southern Regional Council has a special responsibility in this field. The Council itself is a board of 80 representative Southerners from a 12-state area, and a staff of twelve with headquarters here in Atlanta. Associated with us are ten state human relations councils, each with a staff and membership of its own, and some with local affiliates. The U. S. Treasury Department has ruled that the Council has tax-exempt status.

Through our staff and lay leadership, we carry on a variety of activities aimed at facilitating desegregation and improving race relations generally. Rather than make this letter unduly long, I am enclosing several pieces of material which describe the origin, history, and current program of the Council.

As Mr. Ashmore pointed out, at the very time when work of this kind is most sorely needed and most urgently in demand, it is exceedingly difficult to get financial support

for it. Any assistance you might give us in finding new sources of support will be deeply appreciated. We shall be happy, of course, to prepare such formal application and to supply as much additional information as may be necessary.

I hope that I may hear from you.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosures - Congressional Record Reprint - Douglas Speech
South of Promise
The Negro Voter...
New South, October 1957

March 3, 1958

The Esquire Club
P. O. Box 4
Irvington-On-Hudson
New York

Gentlemen:

We would like to secure Esquire Club Membership for the following staff members of the Southern Regional Council.

Harold C. Fleming	John Constable
Frederick B. Routh	Mrs. Ruth House Alexander
Emory F. Via	Paul Anthony

Attached are the signatures of these persons. The Council will, of course, be responsible for these accounts. It is our understanding that your monthly bill will be fully itemized as to type of expense and individual responsible.

Enclosed is our check for $5.00 to cover the cost of annual membership. We would like copies of your directories and any other pertinent information for each of the staff members listed. If additional cost is involved in the number of directories requested, please bill us.

9 The Council maintains the usual air and rail travel cards for its staff. Bank accounts are maintained at the First National Bank of Atlanta and the

Citizens Trust Company, Atlanta.

Monthly bills and all correspondence related to payment of accounts should be directed to the attention of Mrs. Ruth House Alexander, Secretary-Treasurer.

Thank you for your attention to this request.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant

PA/mf
Enclosure - 1 check ($5.00)

Harold C. Fleming	John Constable
Frederick B. Routh	(Mrs.) Ruth House Alexander
Emory F. Via	Paul Anthony

March 19, 1958

The Esquire Club
Irvington-on-Hudson,
New York

Attn: The Credit Department

Gentlemen:

We are in receipt of your mimeographed letter stamped March 17. Your form request of "the signature of a corporate officer, partner, or proprietor" is somewhat difficult in our case. The Southern Regional Council, while incorporated, is a non-profit educational organization. As such, its financial matters, though supervised by a Board of Directors and an Executive Committee, are conducted by the Secretary-Treasurer. All financial transactions and credit arrangements are made through the office of the Secretary-Treasurer.

Accordingly, you will find the signature of the Secretary-Treasurer on your form which is enclosed. Her signature, as well as that of the Executive Director of the Council, appeared on our original letter to you.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant

PA/mf
Enclosure - 1 (Esquire Club Form C-3)

ESQUIRE CLUB

International Credit and Courtesy Plan • Irvington on Hudson, New York

Mr. Paul Anthony
c/o Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave. N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony: 3

Thank you for your recent application for a company membership in the ESQUIRE CLUB. You can help us to promptly process your membership by furnishing the information checked below.

( ) To establish a company account, the signature of a corporate officer, partner, or proprietor is required, since the company assumes responsibility for all charges incurred through the issuance of membership directories to properly authorized personnel. Please have authorizing executive sign below, indicating his title.

Signature RUTH HOUSE ALEXANDER Title SECRETARY-TREASURER

(If it is inconvenient to secure the necessary signature at this time, we can begin processing your application as a PERSONAL account, instead. If this is satisfactory, simply check the box below)

☐ Please change to personal account_____
Your Signature

. . . . . .

It is agreed that this information will be considered part of your ESQUIRE CLUB application.

Cordially,

M. A. Rowell

M. A. Rowell
Credit Manager

A Division of Esquire Magazine

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LAW OFFICES

MacCoy, Evans & Lewis

1000 PROVIDENT TRUST BUILDING

PHILADELPHIA 3

September 15, 1958

Mr. Harold C. Fleming, Executive Secretary
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Thanks for the copy of the mid-summer report of the Council which I have read with interest. I am impressed with the work that the Council is doing in these critical times. With best wishes, I am

Yours very truly,

Harold Evans

HE:KRS

LAW OFFICES

MacCoy, Evans & Lewis

1000 PROVIDENT TRUST BUILDING

PHILADELPHIA 3

September 17, 1958

Mr. Harold C. Fleming, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

I have today received your note of September 15th with enclosed copy of the New South containing Marion Wright's account of James Dabbs, which I have read with interest. For future reference you might note that I am already on the mailing list.

Yours very truly,

Harold Evans

HE:KRS

January 8, 1959

Dr. William W. Biddle
Program of Community Dynamics
Earlham College
Richmond, Indiana

Dear Dr. Biddle:

I have read with interest the Eleventh Annual Report on the training of community educators. I believe there are points made in the report which would be helpful to staff members of community relations action agencies.

Would you please send me at this address twelve copies of the booklet so that I may distribute them to our state staff personnel. Please bill the Southern Regional Council.

Sincerely,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:ls

Voting %
Per capita inc.
Median educ.
Black Belt or no.
Negro pop.

Butler Hall
88 Morningside Drive
New York 27, New York
January 12, 1960

Dear Mr. Fleming.

Neil Tarplee has strongly suggested I write to you in connection with a problem I am having with my research here at Columbia. I am a doctoral candidate under Dr. Klineberg and am doing a study, using Yale students as a sample, among Southern students in Northern Colleges. — on attitudes towards the Negro, desegregation etc.

As you might guess the boys come from a number of different cities in the ~~South~~ South — some 73 in all and the question has arisen here of how the cities may best be classified so as to give the most meaningful breakdown in terms of the varying backgrounds from which the boys come. (I should add that my sample of Southerners is confined to those boys who have come to Yale directly from the South — and does not include that large group who come to Yale via Northern preparatory schools).

One thing that is being done is to classify the cities on the basis of the percentage of Negroes in the population and in fact your office is very kindly helping me get the data on this. Another thing we have done is to send the list of cities to a number of judges and ask them to rate each city from 0 through 10 on the basis of whether or not there were no-equal status contacts with Negroes (a score of 0) or as many as in the least Northern cities (a score of 10).

One of the difficulties with this last approach has been finding judges who knew enough of the cities to make this worthwhile or even if several judges knew a city to get agreement among them (people vary so much in their frames of reference as well as how they define an equal status contact).

He seemed to think that your advice would be most helpful and also that you had some system you used at Southern Regional Council. A number of people have suggested using the Piedmont, Mountain, Coastal, and Black Belt breakdown and I should like very much to get your reaction to this.

All we are trying to do is to distinguish in some sort of a relative way differences in feeling tone among the cities or what perhaps might

because differences in the degree of "Southerness". While we are using the Border State - Upper-South - Deep South break, this has real limitations in its usefulness - especially with Duke an urban - upper class population.

I am enclosing a list of the cities and would greatly appreciate any thought you give to this matter. If you do have a system you use and/or if you feel the Piedmont, Coastal, Black Belt etc. break would be useful. I would be most grateful if - time permitting - you could have someone classify the cities as Southern Regional Council would do it.

Very honestly, I have been at this since early December and am getting a little desperate to get hold of something that will be reasonable and useful as fast as possible so that I can get it onto the IBM cards and start in on the tabulations. Which involves using this as a variable.

Any help you can give will be most gratefully received not only because I would like your judgment on the matter as one thoroughly acquainted with the South but also in terms of meeting my deadlines here at Columbia -

Sincerely yours
Elizabeth M. Eddy.

January 20, 1960

Miss Elizabeth M. Eddy
Butler Hall
88 Morningside Drive
New York 27, New York

Dear Miss Eddy:

Your letter of January 12 has had our sympathetic consideration.

Unfortunately, there simply is no clear or simple way to categorize meaningfully the cities you have listed. Any purely geographic classification would be too crude. The sub-regions Neil Tarplee mentioned can be generalized about broadly, but it wouldn't be valid to apply these generalizations to specific locations. For example, race relations are worse in Bessemer, Ala., (a Piedmont city) than in many a Coastal or Black Belt city, though the sub-regional generalization would have it the other way around.

Percentage of Negro population is a reasonably good index, although in this case too there are many exceptions to the rule. If a single criterion has to be selected, I suspect that Negro voter registration would be the best; it would be necessary to show the number of Negro voters in a county as a percentage of Negro population for purposes of valid comparison of counties with widely varying Negro populations. The hitch here is that county-by-county Negro registration figures are not available for all of the states represented in your sample. I am sending you a copy of our latest report on suffrage, which gives such figures as are available.

If you wanted to combine several criteria in order to arrive at a ranking of the cities, in addition to Negro pppulation and Negro registration, you might use per capita income and median years of education attained. We have found in our own analyses that these indices have a high positive correlation with desegregation readiness or "good" race relations in general.

I am sorry that we know of no real solution to your problem, but I hope these suggestions will help you to arrive at some satisfactory procedure.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosure - 1. The Negro and the Ballot

ALABAMA

Bessemer

Huntsville

Montgomery

ARKANSAS

El Dorado

Forrest City

Fort Smith

Little Rock

DELAWARE

Wilmington

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington

FLORIDA

Coral Gables

Fort Lauderdale

Gainesville

Miami

GEORGIA

Atlanta

Decatur

Elberton

Gainesville

Savannah

West Point

Kentucky

Ashland

Lexington

Louisville

LOUISIANA

New Orleans

MARYLAND

Baltimore

Bethesda

Brooklandville

Chevy Chase

Lutherville

MISSOURI

Columbia

Kansas City

Lexington

St. Charles

St. Louis

NORTH CAROLINA

Asheville

Charlotte

Concord

Durham

Winston Salem

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OKLAHOMA

Duncan

Guthrie

Norman

Oklahoma City

Tulsa

SOUTH CAROLINA

Anderson

Waterboro

Yemassee

TENNESSEE

Chattanooga

Knoxville

Memphis

Nashville

TEXAS

Albany

Amarillo

Corpus Christi

Dallas

El Paso

Fort Worth

Grand Prairie

Houston

Lubbock

TEXAS (con.)

Midland

San Antonio

VIRGINIA

Alexandria

Arlington

Charlottesville

Chincoteague

Falls Church

Lynchburg

Marshall

Newport News

Richmond

Roanoke

Winchester

WEST VIRGINIA

Charleston

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JC
BCC
LEC

TR 40883

Rec'd 4/29/60

ELLIOTT ADDRESSING MACHINE COMPANY

143 ALBANY STREET

CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

FRANCIS D. WHITING
VICE PRESIDENT - MARKETING

April 25, 1960

2.80

Dear Customer:

Rising costs of doing business affect us in different ways. We have a problem now that we will have to solve and although we do not like its possible effect on you we thought that by sending you this letter of explanation you might be tolerant with us.

In analyzing our sales we have found a large proportion of our supply orders is represented in invoices less than $5.00. Have you thought of the cost involved in just physically preparing invoices these days? We lose money on every transaction in these small amounts no matter what our mark-up might be.

Therefore, it has become necessary for us to make a ruling that we cannot bill for less than $5.00 in total amount. We don't want to lose you as a customer so we would like to offer several suggestions that might solve your problem and ours too.

First, in analyzing our billings we find many cases of customers ordering different items a few weeks apart, each one being less than $5.00. Therefore you might save paying a penalty in these cases by combining several items together for us to ship and bill you at one time.

A second suggestion is that you consider sending us cash in advance and we can pass the saving on to you through honoring a smaller minimum transaction. Our nearest office will be glad to discuss the details of your order.

In the case of our services for cutting stencils and our mechanical service for maintenance of machines, we have had to establish minimum charges for these, too. When we can serve you in one of these capacities we would appreciate your checking with our office in your area to determine how our policy has been set up.

The news is not all bad from the Elliott Company. We have many plans for improved efficiency and new product design which will come back in full measure to give you better service and equipment. We are looking forward to working with you and your associates for many years to come. Thank you for your understanding and cooperation with us in this matter.

Cordially,

Francis D. Whiting

FDW:mh

EILEEN O'DANIEL EDDY
5151 Polk Avenue
Alexandria, Virginia

May 10

Dear Mr. Dabbs -

I heard you speak in Alexandria a year ago and find your book a real inspiration.

I'm president now of our local Council and we want to send out membership letters to about a hundred key citizens. We will include the Virginia Council brochure and an Alexandria one, but we would also like a brief description of the SRC to include with the letter.

I know it was founded in 1919 but would like to know why and by whom - even Virginia (if any?) who have been connected with it and the best known Southerners who have led it - its chief specific accomplish-

ments (such as reduction of lynching).
its goal - all this in a paragraph
so that Alexandrians may know more
about it and be "reassured" of it
"respectability"!

I didn't know until I read it
recently in one of Mr. Fleming's speeches
that its membership is restricted to
southerners. I'd like the word on this
so we can dispel the cry of outside
agitators.

"The New South" is excellent and a
constant source of inspiration and
endurance. I could only suggest for
its improvement some such brief statement
as to its composition and history and
goals so that newcomers to the field
and oldtimers would know with each
issue just where SRC fits into the
picture of race relations.

EILEEN O'DANIEL EDDY
5151 Polk Avenue
Alexandria, Virginia

The disciplined religious approach by the students to the sit-ins have certainly given new life to the situation.

While in here no Negro college in Northern Virginia, sit-in members (and/or Council) have spurred Alexandria on to starting a small group of very influential citizens committed from which we are hopeful much good will come.

Meanwhile all power to you.

Sincerely,

Eileen O'Daniel Eddy
(Mrs. George A.)

You might be interested to hear that

the Council of Alexandria, Arlington and Fairfax are working with the chain stores and department stores and are hopeful of a break through on eating soon. We are greatly helped, of course, by the desegregation in the District of all of these stores. We just have to convince the of community support for a change and to be sure they know our Commonwealth attorney now do not hold that the segregated public assembly laws ~~do not~~ apply to eating facilities. We were instrumental in smashing out that new interpretation last month. The state Attorney General concurs — this interpretation

JAMES M. DABBS, PRESIDENT
MARION A. WRIGHT, VICE-PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
PAUL D. WILLIAMS, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT, CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
JOSEPH HAAS, COUNSEL
HAROLD C. FLEMING, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
RIP RAPS PLANTATION
MAYESVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

May 17, 1960

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, Atlanta, 3, Ga.

Dear Paul:

The enclosed letter is self-explanatory. Please give the writer the information she wants. I could do it except for possible mistakes on a detail or two. I have written Mrs. Eddy that you will let her have the information. You need not return the letter.

Kindest regards.

~~Sincerely,~~

J. M. Dabbs
President

Enclosures: Congressional Record Reprint - Douglas
" " " - Bolling
L Report #1
List of SRC Board Members
Journal and Guide Reprint - Lin Holloway
Collins Pamphlet

May 19, 1960

Mrs. Eileen O'Daniel Eddy
5151 Polk Avenue
Alexandria, Virginia

Dear Mrs. Eddy:

Mr. Dabbs has suggested that I send you the enclosed material on the Southern Regional Council. Some of this material, such as the Congressional Reprint, goes into considerable detail on the organization and functions of SRC. Other, such as our L-1 Report, is brief and probably best suited to your immediate needs.

We are also enclosing a list of the Members of the Council. This group is the policy-making body of the Council; there is no general membership. You are correct in that the Members are all Southerners, a requirement of the By-Laws of SRC. All members of the staff are also Southerners.

While we are happy to have you use this information, it is true of course that there is no formal or legal connection between SRC and the state or local councils. SRC was instrumental in founding many of the state councils, and for several years paid the operating expenses of these groups. Since 1957, however, all state councils are completely autonomous with their own policy boards, membership and staff. We do provide such financial assistance as is possible as well as other services when available and necessary.

We are grateful for your comments on New South and will pass them on to the Editor.

If we can be of additional help, please feel free to call on us.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Assistant

PA/mf
Enclosures

(To be routed in order numbered)

Date 2-8-61

PLEASE CHECK, DATE AND FORWARD

HCF

PA

MA

1 LWD ✓

MM

EW

SM

PR

JC

LEC

MET

BC

RHA

PP

WF

2 MF

3 FILE

February 8, 1961

Mr. Morris L. Ernst
Greenbaum, Wolff & Ernst
285 Madison Avenue
New York 17, New York

Dear Mr. Ernst:

As you know, Dave Freeman has sent on to me correspondence about the possibility of updating Integration North and South. Although we have been pondering this for several weeks, I did send you a couple of the few remaining copies of the booklet, for you and your son.

I quite agree with you that an updating of the study would be timely. This should prove useful to the overseas information program of the government, and equally in setting a positive public tone for the new Administration's approaches to civil rights problems.

Recalling that our earlier survey covered only a two-year period, it is clear that to cover the succeeding four years or more would be a far bigger task. The questions here, as they must be there, are those of personnel and money, as well as the shared question of publication. If the Northern part of the survey and publication of the findings could be separately financed, the Southern Regional

Council might be able to find or allocate sufficient funds to do the Southern fact-finding. (We would have to employ a temporary project person to do this satisfactorily.)

Please let me know how the matter appears to you, and through what mutual efforts you feel we can advance the idea.

With highest personal regards, I am

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York 20, N.Y.

ROOM 5600

January 18, 1961.

Dear Harold:

Congratulations on getting out the document as soon as you did. I have just glanced at it so far, but it looks very good.

I am writing to enclose correspondence between our old friend Morris Ernst and our equally old friend Bob Hutchins, the outcome of which will not surprise you at all. I have just talked with Ernst over the telephone and told him that there was nothing the Rockefeller Brothers Fund could do, but that I would send the file down to you for your consideration.

I, myself, think that an updating of the booklet might be well worth while, if you or someone on your staff could fit it in and if funds could be found for Loth's side of it and publication. Ernst is sufficiently enthusiastic so that he himself volunteered that he might be able to raise "a few thousand dollars" for this. I would hesitate to approach either the Ottingers or the Normans in view of the fiasco on the Norfolk school study, but Ernst just might be able to find the money from other sources.

Incidentally, you will notice a reference to Ernst's son and to a need for additional copies. Ernst tells me that the Fund has no copies available, and I said I would inquire from you if you had any spares. If you have, you might want to send a few along to him and bill him for them.

With best wishes for the next hundred days,

Sincerely,

Dave

David F. Freeman

Mr. Harold Fleming, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Sending 1 copy Integr. No 5 to Ernst
+ 1 to his son.

LAWRENCE S. GREENBAUM (1915-1951)

EDWARD S. GREENBAUM
MORRIS L. ERNST
LEO ROSEN
HARRIET F. PILPEL
WILLIAM F. WOLFF, JR.
WIRTH H. KOENIG
MAURICE C. GREENBAUM
HERBERT A. WOLFF, JR.
JOHN A. WIENER
CHARLES E. HEMING
FREDERIC S. NATHAN
RICHARD M. ADER

GREENBAUM, WOLFF & ERNST
285 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 5-1582

HERBERT A. WOLFF
COUNSEL

CABLE ADDRESSES
GREWOLFERN, NEW YORK
MORERNST, NEW YORK

MALCOLM A. HOFFMANN

D77

January 11, 1961

JAN 12 1961

Mr. David Freeman
~~Rockefeller Brothers Fund~~
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York, N.Y.

My dear Dave:

I wrote to Bob Hutchins about the update of the Loth-Fleming booklet which, as I recall, was a project which fell under your wing.

I have received some interesting requests for copies from my son and others who are outside the United States and in the government service. I think I'm breaching no confidence when I send to you herewith copy of letter received from Ping.

Would it be worthwhile chatting about this with you sometime? I can pick you up either for lunch or run up to your office, whichever fits into your program.

I am also enclosing a copy of the letter which I sent to Bob.

Yours,

Morris L. Ernst

MLE:LK
Encs.

Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions
The Fund for the Republic, Inc.
Box 4068, Santa Barbara, California — WOodland 9-3281

January 9, 1961

New York Office
133 East 54th Street, New York 22, New York — PLaza 3-1340

Mr. Morris L. Ernst
285 Madison Avenue
New York 17, N. Y.

Dear Morris:

Bob's away, and his secretary said that he had asked over the phone that I get an answer to you concerning your suggestion of January 4.

We can't do it. We've been out of this sort of activity for just about three years now. All of us would agree with your opinion of the Loth-Fleming booklet, and I am sure it's the sort of thing that might suitably be revised every few years, especially if the two original authors are still available and willing to take a crack at it. Why don't you ask Dave Freeman at the Rockefeller Brothers Fund? He was one of the main movers in the undertaking at the beginning, and as far as I know still maintains a regular correspondence with Fleming.

As for the copies of the original booklet, I can't get you an answer at this distance. Ed Reed, our publisher, will look into it and if there are a dozen copies available they will be sent directly to your aid in New Delhi. From his letter I am sure that he will put them to important use, and I hope there are still that many around.

Happy New Year,

Perry

W. M. Perry

January 4, 1960

My dear Bob:

You may recall that some years ago the Fund for the Republic financed a pamphlet entitled "Integration North and South" by David Loth and Harold Fleming. I played a small part in the project and put a lot of heart into it. It was a dignified and respectable piece of craftsmanship. At that moment of history it turned out to have a most disappointing impact on our mass media. I write now to make a suggestion along two lines:

In the first place, do you think that it might be worth while to bring that document up to date — and you will keep in mind that when I suggested the document only two years had elapsed since Judge Warren's historic opinion. I have just come back from the South and more particularly from New Orleans and Texas and have dug deep into integration controversies. The progress is most encouraging and to most of my friends quite unbelievable since their only knowledge of progress comes from the mass media which believe that only bad news and news. The organization of the Committee of Lawyers in New Orleans — with which I played a small part — and the later organization of 100 people of leadership types are being kept substantially secret from the American people who are only allowed to learn about the picket line outside of schools. Let me know if you are at all interested in bringing the old project up to date with the inevitable improvements that will be obvious to all of us.

In the second place, I have just heard from my son, who is in India, and I send to you for your eyes alone, a copy of his recent letter. Possibly if you go forward with an updating of the former pamphlet on integration, you might design the same material for a separate public use, namely: distribution to employees of our Republic outside of the United States.

In the meanwhile, if you can locate a dozen copies of the 1956 pamphlet, do send them on to me, and in any event, please ship one pamphlet to my son, Roger Ernst, c/o American Embassy, TCM. New Delhi, India.

Give me a ring sometime when you get to New York.

Yours,

Morris L. E.

Dr. Robert M. Hutchins
P.O. Box 8068
Santa Barbara, California

Enc

285 Madison Avenue
New York 17

MORRIS L. ERNST

February 10, 1961

My dear Harold Fleming:

Thanks for your letter of February 8th. I had a talk with Hubert Humphrey in Washington yesterday. I told him that momentum can be gained toward integration if we now build up hope of the decent people of our Republic by publishing an inventory of the great progress made. I used this technique in New Orleans and you have seen the result of the lawyers in the School Board brief and in the organization of 100 which brought out several thousand in support of accepting integration.

Tom Hennings, if he were alive, would have taken on the chore. Do you think that the situation would be mussed up if the documentation were done by the staff of the Civil Rights Committee in the Senate? If you agree that this is a possibility, have you ideas as to how we should move in?

Best,

Yours,

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director, Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W. Room 201
Atlanta 3, Georgia

February 24, 1961

Mr. Morris L. Ernst
285 Madison Avenue
New York 17, New York

Dear Mr. Ernst:

Your letter of February 10 raises a very interesting question. We have been considering here the likelihood of an appropriate government body taking on the task of documenting progress toward integration.

Because of the time and staff work this project would require, I am inclined to doubt that a congressional committee would take it on. It occures to me, however, that this would be a very appropriate undertaking for the Commission on Civil Rights, since it is a research and fact-finding agency. I know some of the staff members of the Commission and have met some of the commissioners. How effective it would be, however, for a private agency person like myself to make this suggestion is a question. Would you have any obvious approaches that suggest themselves to you? If you happen to be well acquainted with one or more of the commissioners, I would think that avenue would be more promising.

Please let me have your thinking on this when you conveniently can.

Very best regards.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

LAWRENCE S. GREENBAUM (1915-1951)

EDWARD S. GREENBAUM
MORRIS L. ERNST
LEO ROSEN
HARRIET F. PILPEL
WILLIAM F. WOLFF, JR.
WIRTH H. KOENIG
MAURICE C. GREENBAUM
HERBERT A. WOLFF, JR.
JOHN A. WIENER
CHARLES E. HEMING
FREDERIC S. NATHAN
RICHARD M. ADER

PLATT V. KETCHAM
JULIA PERLES
NANCY F. WECHSLER
MORTON DAVID GOLDBERG
ALAN U. SCHWARTZ
NORMAN S. POSER
IRWIN JAY ROBINSON
KARL HONEYSTEIN
MARTIN E. SILFEN

GREENBAUM, WOLFF & ERNST
285 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 5-1582

HERBERT A. WOLFF
COUNSEL

CABLE ADDRESSES
GREWOLFERN, NEW YORK
MORERNST, NEW YORK

RECEIVED
MAR 1 1961

February 28, 1961

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

My dear Harold:

Thanks for your letter. I have had one talk with Hubert Humphrey and followed up yesterday in Washington with his wise brain trust, Mr. Flynn, to see if we cannot get the successor in spirit to Tom Hennings to bring the book up to date. Have you ever approached the Public Affairs Press in Washington?

I am sending a copy of your letter to Hubert, and I suggest you keep after him. It is a great job that you and Loth did. I am tired of liberals discouraging everybody by only reporting bad news and crying to heaven that very few of us have courage to carry on the fight. We would be better off if we played in the other direction and said that it took no courage.

Best.

Yours,

Morris L. Ernst

MLE:EW

April 3, 1961

Mr. Morris Ernst
Greenbaum, Wolff & Ernst
285 Madison Avenue
New York 17, New York

Dear Morris:

As you will see from the enclosure, I will soon be putting in full time in Washington. This should afford me ample opportunity to try to interest appropriate official agencies in updating Integration North and South. If I am successful in this, you will be hearing from me.

My best regards.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosure

EARLHAM COLLEGE
RICHMOND, INDIANA

THE PRESIDENT

May 5, 1961

Dr. Leslie Dunbar, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Leslie:

Many thanks for the copy of your letter to Harold Kilpatrick. I am as pleased to learn that you think the indications are that the study will produce valuable reports as to learn of the financial assistance. We appreciate your support.

Harold has not, of course, written me since getting your letter, but I assume he will soon. I am hoping he can come up with some money from his budget or somewhere else which, when added to your grant, will enable us to complete the study in fine style.

No doubt we can work together on the employment matter. If you can let me know more of what you have in mind, I will follow up on it.

Many thanks, and all good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Joe

Joe E. Elmore
Assistant to the President

JEE:nr

May 17, 1961

Mr. Ray T. Eskew
Southern Division Manager
United Press International
1211 Williams Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Eskew:

Enclosed is a copy of an article originating from UPI here in Atlanta in which Carl Braden of Louisville, Kentucky, is identified as field secretary of the Southern Regional Council.

To set the record straight, Mr. Braden is and never has been connected with the Southern Regional Council in any capacity. It is well known that Mr. Braden worked with the Southern Conference Educational Fund.

I talked by telephone this morning with Mr. Dave Moffit of your office, but he indicated there is little that can be done to correct this error in papers it has appeared. To date, this is the only clipping which has turned up from our clipping service; but if the story was published widely, I expect we will be receiving additional copies.

Needless to say, the error came from careless reporting, editing or transmission of the UPI article over the wire. We trust your office will do everything it can to clear the record in regard to the error.

Sincerely,

John Constable
Director of Information
JC:lec
Encl.
BC: Mr. Wright + Mr. Bate.

LMD
TM
JC
Ref.

United Press International

GENERAL OFFICES
NEWS BUILDING NEW YORK CITY

CHILES C. COLEMAN
SOUTHERN DIVISION NEWS MANAGER
1211 WILLIAMS ST., N. W.
ATLANTA, GA.
TRINITY 6-7373
MAIL ADDRESS: P. O. BOX 4662

Atlanta
May 18, 1961

Mr. John Constable,
Director of Information,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
5 Forsyth St NW
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear John:

We do indeed want to do everything we can to set the record straight in connection with mixup of organization names as outlined in your May 17 letter to Rhea Eskew.

In accord with that purpose, we have carried today on our wires a dispatch calling attention to the incorrect identification, and specifying the correct one. This dispatch will reach all the newspapers which received the original story, but of course as Mr. Moffit told you on the telephone yesterday we are powerless to control what they do with it.

In addition, we have called the matter to the attention of all the staff members of the bureau so that if the matter arises in the future no one will be in doubt as to the correct names of the two organizations and as to the one with which Mr. Braden is affiliated.

Thanks for bringing this to our attention, and all best wishes.

Sincerely,

Chiles

Chiles Coleman

January 31, 1962

The Rev. Joseph Ellwanger
128 6th Avenue South
Birmingham 5, Alabama

Dear Reverend Ellwanger:

Enclosed are several of the materials we discussed pertaining to attacks and criticisms. A list of our board is not included since we are awaiting replies from those persons recently invited to membership. This will be sent to you as soon as it is available.

It was a pleasure meeting you and I trust you will call on us at any time that we might possibly be of help.

Sincerely,

PA:bp
enclosures (9)

Paul Anthony
Executive Assistant

January 31, 1962

The Rev. Andrew Schulze
128 Sixth Avenue South
Birmingham 5, Alabama

Dear Reverend Schulze:

Enclosed are several of the materials we discussed pertaining to attacks and criticisms. A list of our board is not included since we are awaiting replies from those persons recently invited to membership. This will be sent to you as soon as it is available.

It was a pleasure meeting you and I trust you will call on us at any time that we might possibly be of help.

Sincerely,

PA:bp
enclosures (9)

Paul Anthony
Executive Assistant

JOSEPH ELLWANGER
128 6TH AVE. S.
BIRMINGHAM 5, ALA.

ANDREW SCHULZE

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

A VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATION OF LUTHERANS—CONCERNED ABOUT THE PROBLEM THE CHURCH AND ITS MEMBERS FACE IN THE AREA OF INTERRACIAL AND INTERCULTURAL RELATIONS

AND

PLEDGED TO HELP THE CHURCH ASSERT THE LEADERSHIP HER LORD INTENDS FOR HER

BY INFORMATION -
ALERTING THE CHURCH TO ITS PROBLEMS AND OPPORTUNITIES

BY TRAINING -
CONDUCTING WORKSHOPS AND INSTITUTES

BY COUNSELING -
WORKING WITH INDIVIDUALS ORGANIZATIONS, AND OTHER GROUPS

WITH OFFICES AT VALPARAISO UNIVERSITY, VALPARAISO, INDIANA, AND CHAPTERS IN TWENTY-FIVE MAJOR CITIES

LUTHERAN HUMAN RELATIONS ASSOCIATION

mb tickler ✓
cr. prof.
calls

via air mail June 5, 1963

Dr. Erik H. Erikson
Professor of Human Development
c/o Widener Library
Harvard University
Cambridge 38, Massachusetts

Dear Dr. Erikson:

I believe you are acquainted with Dr. R. Coles. His work in and out of Atlanta has been sponsored by us, and I am now attempting to secure from foundation sources funds which would make possible a third or even a fourth year of work.

I have had strong encouragement from one foundation, and I am preparing now a formal proposal for it to act on. The foundation suggested to me the desirability of accompanying the proposal with letters from progessional authorities who are familiar with the work Bob has been doing.

I wonder if you could write me such a letter that I could use for this purpose? We would be very grateful to you.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj

February 23, 1965

Mr. J. Martin England
P. O. Box 10201
Greenville, South Carolina

Dear Martin:

Thank you for sending me Pentecost and Race by Colin Williams. I have read it, and think it is the best thing I have seen from one of my fellow Methodists.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD:slw

December 13, 1965

Mr. William L. Pulgram
Executive Vice President and General Manager
Architectural Space Design, Inc.
70 Fairlie Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Pulgram:

Mr. Osmond Eller is out of the city and asked that I forward to you our invoice number 145 covering work performed for the Southern Regional Council, 5 Forsyth Street, Atlanta, Georgia. You will note that this job went a little over the estimate as out-lined in our letter of November 10, 1965. An increase of approximately $165.00 was occasioned by the fact that Mr. Paul Anthony authorized us to paint the ceiling in the offices that were repaired due to the fact that the old ceiling did not match with the repaired ceiling.

We would appreciate your handling this invoice and if there are any complaints regarding completion of this job, we would appreciate hearing from you immediately.

We wish to thank you for your interest and confidence and assure you of our cooperation at all times, we are

Cordially yours,

ELLER & HEYWARD, INC.

W. H. Heyward

WHH:jj

RECEIVED
DEC 14 1965
TINCH, ALEXANDER, BARNES,
ROTHSCHILD & PASCHAL
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

ARCHITECTURAL SPACE DESIGN, INC. 70 FAIRLIE STREET, N. W. ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303 MU. 8-3313

asd

December 21, 1965

BH A
please pay
PA

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Enclosed are copies of the invoice and a letter received from Eiler and Heyward, Incorporated. The invoice now due payments in the amount of $2,339.83. Enclosed are the various invoices from sub-contractors and material suppliers. Please make your payment directly to Eller and Heyward, Incorporated.

Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year!

Yours very truly,

Bill

William L. Pulgram

sr

encl.

CECIL A. ALEXANDER, FAIA PRESIDENT WILLIAM L. PULGRAM, AIA EXEC. VICE PRESIDENT & GENERAL MANAGER

December 22, 1965

Mr. William H. Heyward
Eller & Heyward, Inc.
Contractors & Developers
5 Locust Street
Avondale Estate, Georgia

Dear Mr. Heyward:

Enclosed is our check for $2,339.83.

We appreciate the good job you did for us.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/km

Enclosure

cc/ Mr. William L. Pulgram
70 Fairlie St., N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

January 20, 1966

Elliott Business Machines, Inc.
The Randolph Industrial Park
Pond Street
Randolph, Massachusetts 02368

Gentlemen:

We are returning today, via Parcel Post, the following:

INVOICE NO. 12 - 40952 12/28/65 Invoice and Shipping Date

Item No.	Ordered	Product Code	
1	1 M	5102	2x4½ White B.C. Stencils

Sincerely,

Edwyn Bewis, Jr.
Executive Assistant

EL/km

(7)

EDUCATIONAL SERVICES INCORPORATED
44-A BRATTLE STREET · CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS · 02138

SOCIAL STUDIES CURRICULUM PROGRAM

TELEPHONE
868-5800

June 27, 1966

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Conference
5 Forsythe Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

A few days ago I asked an old friend and former colleague of mine, Doris Bardon for suggestions regarding the placement of an experimental curriculum unit in junior high schools in three or four southern cities. She suggested that I might write you for your suggestions and possible help.

The Social Studies Curriculum program of E. S. I. is a relatively new division, in many ways paralleling the physical sciences division of E. S. I. We are involved in building experimental curriculum units for eventual commercial production by textbook and film companies. At the present time in the Junior High Division we are working on a series of units dealing with Man and Politics. The unit I would like to test this fall is called "The Death of A Republic: A Study from Roman History". It has been in development for about three years and has been tested in a few junior high schools here in the northeast. Before we put the unit into finished form, we would very much like to give it national exposure in a total of 25 classrooms. We are prepared to send consultants to each classroom at least once during the ten weeks it takes to teach the unit and we would expect that each teacher would participate in an evaluation session, probably during Christmas vacation. The unit fits in the social studies period and takes about 50 hours of classroom work to complete. If this project sounds interesting to you, could you give me a reverse charge telephone call so that we can talk in greater detail about it. I would like to line up the teachers before the middle of August and get some idea of when they could introduce the unit into their programs.

Cordially,

Costello Bishop

Costello Bishop

CB:swb

file
"Ed" gen

July 26, 1966

Mr. Costello Bishop
Educational Services Incorporated
Social Studies Curriculum Program
44-A Brattle Street
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138

Dear Mr. Bishop:

Please forgive this inexcusable delay in responding to your inquiry of June 27.

If I understand your interests correctly I believe that the source in this area which would best serve your purposes is the Southern Education Foundation. I have discussed this with Dr. John A. Griffin, the director of the Foundation, and he assures me that he would be happy to cooperate in any possible way.

The address of the Foundation is 81 Cypress Street, Atlanta, Georgia.

Again, please excuse my delay in answering this letter, and let us know if we can be of any help to you.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

PROJECT ENABLE

reply to:
FAMILY SERVICE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA
PROJECT ENABLE
300 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y. 10010
(212) 982-6622

Rec'd 3/29/67

March 27, 1967

Mr. Paul Anthony, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Anthony:

On behalf of the Project ENABLE Staff, I would like to thank you for your presentation on "Funding for New Programs" at the ENABLE Conference of Executives in Atlanta.

Your presentation and the discussion on funding was, in my opinion, a very stimulating session.

Again, thank you for your cooperation. If ever I can be of service to you, please feel free to call me.

Sincerely,

Chester H. Jones

Chester H. Jones
Assistant Director

CHJ/sl

See "E" file

September 6, 1967

Dear Mr. Anthony,

As a collector of stamps and autographs, I try to combine the two interests by having philatelic covers autographed by appropriate persons.

In light of your organization's many efforts to advance civil rights, I would be very appreciative if you would autograph the front of the enclosed Bill of Rights first day cover, and return it to me.

Thank you very much for your kindness.

Sincerely yours,

Robert E. Epler

Robert E. Epler

September 30, 1968

Mr. Glenn B. Fatzinger
4004 Old Mill Road
Alexandria, Virginia 22309

Dear Glenn:

It was good to see you. Since you were good enough to take a subscription, there is no cost for the back issues of New South.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

September 24, 1968

Dear Paul:

Thank you for your fine briefing on the Southern scene during my recent visit. You may be interested to know that I never saw Billingsley as he suddenly left town for a court case in Montgomery but that I did see Dr. Carl R. Robenson, Chairman of the Ala. Progressive Econ. Council, Inc. in Bessemer. Robenson is both an M.D. and J.D. and was an unsuccessful candidate for Congress.

In Tuskegee I attempted to contact Neil Davis but was unable to reach him. However I had a rather lengthy discussion with Allan Parker, Dr. Gomillion, Shirley Mashner and John Brown (SEASHA). The faculty at Tuskegee has a substantial amount of interest in the Black Belt problem but except for Dr. Gomillion and a few others generally lacks innovative approaches in solving the problem. The business outreach effort has been weak and is then up the middle. However, we may be able to develop a program around a combination of faculty talent from the agricultural economics, business management and behavioral science staff areas.

Thank you for the back publications of the New South quarterly magazine. Do you want me to send a check now for these or wait until I receive the few additional pamphlets that I ordered?

Glenn B. Fatzinger

Philip H. Elliott, Jr. -
Atty at Law
315 Orange Ave.
Daytona Beach, Fla.
32014

Counsel for Embry-Riddle
Aeronautical Institute,
Inc.
Aviation oriented BS degrees
& Vocational program.

PA

October 16, 1968

Mr. Philip H. Elliott, Jr.
315 Orange Avenue
Daytona Beach, Florida 32014

Dear Phil:

It was a pleasure being with you on Sunday. With further thought, I think it would be best to go more into the details of developing an idea of a project for the Embry-Riddle Aeronautical Institute before deciding on what foundation to share it with.

This, therefore, is simply a further indication that I and others here will be happy to work with those interested.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

PHILIP H. ELLIOTT, JR.
Attorney and Counsellor at Law

HORACE SMITH, JR.
ASSOCIATE

315 ORANGE AVENUE
DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA 32014

TELEPHONE 255-5366
AREA CODE 904

October 31, 1968

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Re: Embry-Riddle Aeronautical Institute, Inc.

Dear Paul:

Thank you for the booklet, Higher Education For "High Risk" Students. I have read it and shall send it on to Col. Frank Forrest at Embry-Riddle along with a copy of this letter.

We look forward to seeing you about an appropriate project before long. With best personal regards, I am

Yours sincerely,

Phil

PHE/ly
cc: Col. Frank Forrest

Economics
Miss.

MANUFACTURING IN THE SOUTH, 1939 *

State	Per Capita Value of Manufactured Products	Per Capita Wages from Manufactured Products
Tennessee	$ 249.00	$ 37.62
Louisiana	239.00	23.22
Georgia	216.00	34.60
South Carolina	209.00	45.61
Alabama	191.00	32.47
Kentucky	169.00	21.75
Florida	127.00	19.97
Mississippi	80.00	12.57

Dear "Doc". —

Thought you might be interested in these figures — Miss is still America's State of opportunity!

JA

Economics
Miss.

MISSISSIPPI'S RATING COMPARED

WITH

OTHER SOUTHERN STATES

ISSUED BY

MISSISSIPPI BOARD OF DEVELOPMENT
1606-12 TOWER BUILDING
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

FEBRUARY 23, 1944

WAR CONTRACTS AND ALLOCATIONS TO SOUTHERN STATES
EXCEED $28,000,000,000 TO DECEMBER, 1943

STATE	TOTAL
Texas	$5,139,985
Maryland	4,319,288
Missouri	2,916,156
Virginia	2,169,897
Tennessee	1,838,823
Oklahoma	1,730,142
Alabama	1,521,207
Louisiana	1,447,916
Georgia	1,472,519
North Carolina	1,285,800
Florida	1,233,311
Kentucky	959,569
West Virginia	657,189
Mississippi	609,649
South Carolina	560,710
Arkansas	420,363
District of Columbia	162,887

ECONOMIC SUMMARY BY STATES, 1942

	ALABAMA	LOUISIANA	MISSISSIPPI
Total area, sq. mi.	$ 51,609	$ 48,523	$ 47,716
Land area, sq. mi.	51,078	45,177	47,420
Population	2,832,961	2,363,880	2,183,796
Property, estimated value	3,211,000,000	2,746,000,000	1,896,000,000
Property, assessed value	1,070,252,108	1,446,591,596	632,140,442
Manufactures Products, value	574,670,690	565,265,273	174,937,294
Mineral products, value	82,730,210	228,440,044	17,750,726
Cotton Manufacturing Products, value	123,979,606	7,026,824	9,865,676
Cotton consumed, bales	1,298,675	NA	19,376
Cottonseed products, value	15,122,000	5,652,000	38,451,000
Furniture made, value	7,899,289	12,973,128	11,169,595
Lumber cut, board feet	2,109,000,000	1,231,717,000	1,851,539,000
Petroleum, barrels	.....	115,785,000	28,833,000
Natural gas produced, cu. ft.	.....	403,855,000,000	4,268,000,000
Approx. land area, acres	32,689,920	28,913,280	30,348,800
All land in farms, acres	19,143,391	9,996,108	19,156,058
Available crop land, acres	10,397,273	6,038,067	10,702,733
Number of farms	231,746	150,007	291,092
Value farm land and bldgs.	408,782,488	353,873,506	474,986,062
Farm products, cash income from	201,660,000	187,935,000	293,910,000
Farm crops, cash income from	140,066,000	137,328,000	241,658,000
Farm crops, acres	6,722,000	4,095,000	7,120,000
Cotton acres	1,702,000	1,001,000	2,392,000
Bales	925,000	593,000	1,968,000
Lint, cash income from	91,390,000	52,205,000	185,834,000
Cottonseed, value of sales	12,772,000	8,722,000	33,270,000
Cottonseed, tons	413,000	265,000	878,000
Corn, acres	3,140,000	1,395,000	2,894,000
Bushels	43,960,000	24,412,000	49,198,000
Cash income from	4,412,000	1,286,000	3,487,000
Cattle, number	1,440,000	1,265,000	1,404,000
Sheep, number	41,000	272,000	73,000
Swine, number	1,219,000	807,000	1,170,000
Horses, number	66,000	152,000	112,000
Mules, number	294,000	172,000	353,000
Banking resources	749,694,000	960,900,000	418,985,000
Total Life Insurance in force	1,213,552,000	1,175,530,000	562,856,000
Railroad mileage	4,906	4,292	3,813
Motor vehicles, number	364,870	419,048	253,466
Highway expenditures	12,993,000	16,085,000	7,607,000
Public School expenditures	37,963,917	41,313,252	24,035,006
School enrollment	666,738	461,835	593,428

PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES OF THE SOUTH

ALABAMA

(Industries whose annual output each exceeds $9,000,000)

Aircraft
Blast-furnace products
Cast-iron pipe and fittings
Chemicals not elsewhere classified
Cotton broad woven goods
Cottonseed oil, cake and meal, and linters
Cotton yarn
Fertilizer
Lumbering
Meat-packing, wholesale
Mining
Ordnance
Oven coke and coke-oven by-products
Sawmills, veneer mills, and cooperage-stock mills, including those combined with logging camps and with planing mills
Shipbuilding
Steel works and rolling mills
Tires and inner tubes

ARKANSAS

(Industries whose annual output each exceeds $3,000,000)

Bread and other bakery products (except biscuit, crackers and pretzels)
Cottonseed oil, cake, meal and linters.
Household furniture (except upholstered)
Lumbering
Mining
Newspapers: publishing and printing
Non-alcoholic beverages
Ordnance
Paper and paperboard mills
Petroleum refining
Planing mills not operated in conjunction with sawmills
Rice cleaning and polishing
Sawmills, veneer mills, and cooperage-stock mills, including those combined with logging camps and with planing mills
Wood preserving

LOUISIANA

(Industries whose annual output each exceeds $8,000,000)

Aircraft
Bread and other bakery products (except biscuit, crackers, and pretzels)
Cane sugar, except refining
Cane sugar refining
Chemicals not elsewhere classified
Cooking and other edible fats and oils, not elsewhere classified
Lumbering
Malt liquors
Newspapers: publishing and printing
Non-alcoholic beverages
Ordnance
Paper and paperboard mills
Petroleum refining
Pulp mills
Rice cleaning and polishing
Sawmills, veneer mills, and cooperage-stock mills, including those combined with logging camps and with planing mills
shipbuilding
Textile bags - not made in textile mills
Wallboard and wall plaster (except gypsum), building insulation (except mineral wool), and floor composition.

MISSISSIPPI

(Industries whose annual output each exceeds $3,000,000)

Aircraft
Bread and other bakery products (except biscuit, crackers, and pretzels)
Canned fish, crustacea, and mollusks
Condensed and evaporated milk
Cotton broad woven goods
Cottonseed oil, cake, meal and linters
Fertilizers
Lumbering
Men's and boys' shirts (except work shirts), collars, and nightwear - made in inside factories or by jobbers engaging contractors
Non-alcoholic beverages
Ordnance
Paper and paperboard mills
Planing mills not operated in conjunction with sawmills
Sawmills, veneer mills and cooperage-stock mills, including thos combined with logging camps and with planing mills
Shipbuilding
Tires and inner tubes
Wallboard and wall plaster (except gypsum), building insulation (except mineral wool), and floor composition
Wood naval stores
Wood preserving
Work clothing (except work shirts), sport garments (except leather), and other men's and boys' apparel not elsewhere classified
Work shirts

APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED PRODUCTS MADE FROM FABRICS AND SIMILAR MATERIALS
1939

STATE	NUMBER OF ESTAB-LISHMENTS	WAGE EARNERS	WAGES	VALUE OF PRODUCTS
Maryland	465	24,811	$18,351,900	$86,341,634
Tennessee	95	14,193	8,384,987	48,760,856
Louisiana	59	4,205	2,286,878	20,047,488
North Carolina	53	6,487	3,650,405	18,740,760
Mississippi	23	6,364	3,384,859	16,673,548
Alabama	26	3,637	1,943,237	10,285,167
South Carolina	23	2,830	1,493,570	7,471,488
Florida	31	764	405,652	2,063,348

FURNITURE AND FINISHED LUMBER PRODUCTS, 1939

STATE	NUMBER OF ESTAB-LISHMENTS	WAGE EARNERS	WAGES	VALUE OF PRODUCTS
Alabama	81	1,991	$1,182,640	$ 7,789,289
Arkansas	69	4,717	3,058,770	15,828,216
Florida	123	4,843	2,926,520	15,330,670
Georgia	116	6,873	4,413,263	21,919,989
Louisiana	88	3,038	2,013,782	12,973,128
Mississippi	41	2,591	1,527,092	11,169,595
North Carolina	231	21,376	14,675,520	62,775,741
South Carolina	64	3,575	1,927,002	10,082,710
Tennessee	156	8,742	6,231,019	28,085,790

LUMBER MILLS AND PRODUCTION, 1942

STATE	TOTAL LUMBER SAWED (Board Feet)	NUMBER OF ACTIVE MILLS
Alabama	2,109,744,000	2,438
Arkansas	1,572,598,000	1,439
Florida	653,600,000	411
Georgia	1,971,087,000	2,280
Kentucky	466,404,000	1,875
Louisiana	1,231,717,000	688
Maryland	131,138,000	554
Mississippi	1,851,539,000	1,986
Missouri	274,750,000	2,088
North Carolina	1,691,536,000	3,259
Oklahoma	111,569,000	160
South Carolina	1,083,221,000	1,269
Tennessee	742,865,000	2,041
Texas	1,383,663,000	584
Virginia	1,213,997,000	2,618
West Virginia	588,456,000	1,558

CASH FARM INCOME, 1942

STATE	INCOME FROM CROPS	CASH FARM INCOME	TOTAL CASH INCOME
Texas	$534,606,000	$1,002,055,000	$1,062,301,000
Missouri	110,135,000	540,571,000	570,399,000
North Carolina	373,848,000	439,314,000	461,757,000
Oklahoma	168,003,000	369,535,000	396,338,000
Mississippi	241,658,000	293,910,000	322,857,000
Arkansas	221,619,000	302,747,000	320,366,000
Kentucky	119,004,000	257,796,000	267,921,000
Tennessee	127,147,000	243,326,000	256,751,000
Georgia	180,284,000	235,016,000	248,870,000
Virginia	108,153,000	209,012,000	214,872,000
Florida	161,662,000	198,519,000	201,661,000
Alabama	140,066,000	185,671,000	201,660,000
Louisiana	137,328,000	187,935,000	197,691,000
South Carolina	139,856,000	172,164,000	182,225,000
Maryland	48,621,000	118,238,000	120,844,000
West Virginia	15,085,000	62,019,000	64,614,000

CASH INCOME FROM LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY, 1942

STATE	CATTLE & CALVES	HOGS	SHEEP & LAMBS	POULTRY AND EGGS	TOTAL CASH INCOME
Missouri	$127,678,000	$146,605,000	$14,503,000	$69,055,000	$357,841,000
Texas	199,803,000	46,843,000	20,626,000	75,697,000	342,969,000
Oklahoma	84,716,000	35,059,000	2,617,000	33,799,000	156,191,000
Kentucky	39,165,000	37,421,000	9,067,000	26,561,000	111,124,000
Tennessee	23,077,000	31,148,000	2,546,000	20,736,000	77,507,000
Virginia	18,508,000	15,822,000	2,650,000	29,007,000	65,987,000
Arkansas	17,932,000	18,429,000	318,000	15,986,000	52,665,000
Georgia	10,003,000	25,187,000	15,000	13,014,000	48,219,000
North Carolina	7,439,000	16,100,000	143,000	19,328,000	43,010,000
Alabama	14,763,000	14,400,000	71,000	13,697,000	42,931,000
Louisiana	13,598,000	11,006,000	140,000	7,148,000	31,892,000
West Virginia	12,465,000	3,772,000	2,695,000	11,966,000	30,848,000
Maryland	7,414,000	5,981,000	377,000	15,819,000	29,591,000
Mississippi	15,215,000	8,512,000	55,000	12,561,000	26,343,000
Florida	5,126,000	8,662,000	18,000	6,727,000	20,533,000
South Carolina	4,652,000	8,376,000	9,000	6,734,000	19,771,000

SOUTHERN CRUDE PETROLEUM - WELLS - AVERAGE PER DAY

(Day and Average Price)

1942

STATE	NO. OF WELLS	PER WELL PER DAY	AVERAGE PRICE PER BBL.
Arkansas	3,100	24.0	$0.99
Kentucky	15,000	.8	1.36
Louisiana	6,950	47.2	1.19
Mississippi	350	232.3	.92
Oklahoma	53,000	7.2	1.19
Texas	99,800	13.2	1.17
West Virginia	17,100	.6	2.53

CONSTRUCTION IN THE SOUTH

STATE	1943
Texas	$386,718,000
Florida	187,891,000
Oklahoma	109,893,000
Maryland	105,871,000
Tennessee	101,994,000
Georgia	98,771,000
Virginia	89,520,000
Louisiana	85,187,000
North Carolina	57,099,000
Alabama	51,973,000
South Carolina	49,793,000
Kentucky	43,663,000
Mississippi	41,131,000
Arkansas	39,674,000
Missouri	21,481,000
Dist. of Columbia	17,157,000
West Virginia	16,332,000

FEDERAL TAX RECEIPTS

1942

STATE	TOTAL INTERNAL REVENUE
North Carolina	$557,721,830
Virginia	474,120,411
Maryland	411,039,133
Texas	395,208,483
Missouri	382,182,688
Kentucky	340,667,288
Georgia	137,273,209
Oklahoma	132,173,382
Louisiana	127,905,505
Tennessee	118,857,830
Florida	117,450,765

(Contd.)

STATE	TOTAL INTERNAL REVENUE
Alabama	$ 93,163,348
West Virginia	77,172,818
South Carolina	68,990,398
Arkansas	39,424,089
Mississippi	32,487,604

LIFE INSURANCE IN FORCE, 1942

STATE	TOTAL
Alabama	1,213,552.000
Arkansas	595,853,000
Dist. of Col.	1,181,679,000
Florida	1,256,805,000
Georgia	1,796,170,000
Kentucky	1,460,391,000
Louisiana	1,175,530,000
Maryland	2,211,430,000
Mississippi	562,856,000
Missouri	3,638,677,000
North Carolina	1,881,583,000
Oklahoma	1,194,345,000
South Carolina	1,008,335,000
Tennessee	1,646,686,000
Texas	4,107,221,000
Virginia	1,898,553,000
West Virginia	1,138,723,000

NEW BUSINESS WRITTEN, 1942

STATE	TOTAL
Alabama	262,566,000
Arkansas	120,157,000
Dist. of Columbia	164,777,000
Florida	266,468,000
Georgia	392,863,000
Kentucky	239,842,000
Louisiana	174,406,000
Maryland	411,312,000
Mississippi	97,683,000
Missouri	555,668,000
North Carolina	332,668,000
Oklahoma	180,559,000
South Carolina	317,247,000
Tennessee	351,349,000
Texas	858,762,000
Virginia	336,710,000
West Virginia	192,816,000

RECEIVED
OCT 25 1945
Southern Regional Council

MISSISSIPPI
AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL
BOARD
4TH FLOOR NEW CAPITOL
JACKSON 106, MISSISSIPPI

Dear Dr. Johnson,—

The copy of the speech herein was delivered at an organization meeting of citizens who are attempting to form a Committee like the one in Georgia — with the hope, at the right time, it will become a political action Committee.

Remember, it was written to "orated" and not read. So, its forthright. Also, done in a hurry. If you have time "labor" through it — personally, maybe ego, I think — it has some good stuff in it

T A

MAN, MONEY, MONOPOLY AND MISERY IN MISSISSIPPI

IS DEMOCRACY BEING BY-PASSED?

by Thomas David Dover

A ~~former~~ Mississippi Governor who realized keenly the great need of each individual in a democratic society being on the alert about social and economic issues said over and over again, "Eternal Vigilance is the price of liberty". A National leader recently said, "The road to serfdom is the road to inertia and inaction". John Dewey said, "Democracy should be born anew every generation, with education as the midwife".

The main pillars of our form of government are the principles of the consent of the governed and representation by the election of the legislative, judicial and executive officers. Candor compels the statement that, as a rule, a majority of the people do not vote, that those who do vote often do so ignorantly, or are motivated by selfishness, prejudice and other base emotions. Even if a serious, intelligent and patriotic choice is expressed on election day, the average voter forgets the issues, forsakes the choice made and leaves the officer, the legislature or Congress to be taken over and controlled by the self-constituted pressure groups of privilege and greed.

Government in America no longer functions along the lines of county and state action as the expressed will of the majority through chosen representation, with pressure on the administrators from the people. Instead, laws are passed, bureaus are established and regulations are made and interpreted too frequently as a result of highly financed pressure blocks,

Councils and Associations, which are very frequently controlled by the leaders of greed and reaction on the losing sides in the elections.

Therefore, just as the corruption of the convention system forced upon the people resort to general elections to safeguard and promote public welfare, it is now up to the people of patriotism and goodwill in each state to create a people's block, committee or association to offset and combat the pressure of these selfish groups who in so many instances have managed to defeat the wishes of the people at the polls. Instead of a government of this block, by that bureau for this association or commerce, we must get back to the original idea of government of the people.

This situation has developed to such a degree that some of the smarter leaders of greed who oppose social and economic reforms to promote living standards are boldly saying now behind closed doors, "why spend money to try elect the men we need when for the same amount of money, or less, we can get what we want after the election".

The will of the people is being blocked, progress stymied, and social reforms impeded by these post-election schemes and tactics because of the ignorance and lethargy of the people. Hence, the people need to be made deeply conscious of individual vigilance and responsibility for good government.

We must come to realize what has happened in this country in the past fifty years. Science, new instruments, new methods, the impact of the industrial revolution, have wrought such sweeping changes in business and ecomonics, and economics is so vitally geared into government and the institutions of society, that old customs and systems and methods of politics,

suitable, maybe, for the simple agrarian life of 1890 just want work in this fast moving machine age of mass-production and monoply. The principles may be as fixed as the stars, the general system may be the best but the system must be made to work! We still grow cotton in the soil, cultivate it, and bale it but we use modern methods of cultivation and complex, high-powered methods of bailing, and get far better results.

The changes you have seen in government procedure within the past two decades are not to be compared with the changes in methods of production of goods and services. The science of business got so far ahead of the social institutions and sciences that the patchwork of the New Deal was more than necessary. No wonder there has been panic and wars; no wonder there is confusion, strife and warfare between men of vision and goodwill and the reactionaries who are imprisoned behind the walls of orthodoxy. And greater changes are yet to be seen. The fight is not over. The people must be brought up to date in moral, social and political thinking. The people must adopt new methods to protect and promote their freedoms and rights.

The Congress of the U. S. today is necessarily and rightfully passing legislation of national character to solve nation-wide problems, the effect of which has more direct bearing on individual lives than did state governments before the industrial revolution. The force of events, the increasing complexities, the greater interdependencies, are creating more and more problems of national character that must be solved on a national basis. And yet the average Comgressman is left to the wiles of the pressure blocks whose interest is too often opposed to the interest of the people.

Although we have just finished the shooting part of a gloval war at the expense of millions of casualties and billions of dollars in the name of the Four Freedoms, the fruits of victory are far from being realized and America is at the cross-road. One path is through prejudice, race-hate, religious intolerance and ruthless greed that leads to fascism. The other path is one of enlightment, tolerance, justice, human dignity and elementary decency between man and man that leads to political and economic democracy.

Many of us here tonight will live to see a democracy in which the common man - the laborer, the small farmer, and the white collar worker - will not have to be constantly struggling and fighting for a fair chance to work and enjoy the common decencies in a nation burdened with problems of over-production or you will find yourselves goose-stepping to the orders of a Miller in a fascist dictatorship -, that is, unless our inhumanities bring on another war within the next five or ten years that will end all. This is certain unless the United States becomes united on a basis of mutual respect, mutual confidence, long-range common interest, realizing that we all go up or come down together; be guided by the Golden rule instead of the rule of gold, and the present very grave, though as yet bloodless, political warfare between the liberals and reactionaries is stopped.

The matter of production and distribution of abundance for all is now a simple matter. The basis for delinquency of children, disease, ignorance, broken homes, divorce, slums, deplorable housing and blighted areas is unemployment, coolie wages, and a plantation - share-cropper system that ought to be as outmoded as the candlestick in this era.

How strange, shortsighted and foolish it seems that the masters of finance and industry who own and control the instruments of production, and who have to depend upon the plain people to buy their products have pursued a stubborn course to keep the people impoverished and enslaved. On the basis of good business, it appears so silly and stupid until one sometimes feels that it is due to bigotry, social snobbery and love of power. Maybe, there is a strong similarity between these masters of finance and their attitude toward the workers and the attitude of the white race toward the dark races. Maybe, it is not a question of the crown of thorns on the brow of labor or crucifying man-kind on a cross of gold. Maybe, its the Golotha of mankind on a cross of intolerance and bigotry!

Yes, "Man's inhumanity to man makes countless millions mourn". Within the past few years, 54 million innocent young men have been forced to give their blood and lives on this Golotha. The youth in no other period of mankind has suffered the hardships and trials of panic and the horrors of war as has the youth of today. If anything could be added to their cruel, inhuman, heart-breaking experiences it is the stark tragedy that the hell through which their tender minds and strong bodies have been twisted and tortured has been created by their fathers and mothers, and grandparents.

These victims of a cruel era did not make this class-ridden, hate-breeding, cartel-controlled, war-torn world of ignorance, intolerance, injustice and cruelty in which they have been forced to suffer such horrible indignities - they inherited the night-mare of their existence from their parents who have pursued a course of tragic indifference, pious calousness and pernicious abandon to the simple elements of fairness, honesty, mercy and decency necessary to a social order of freedom, security and peace.

These painful thoughts should make one pray,"How long, O Lord, how long before plain people will translate the platitudes" "democracy" and "Christianity" into terms of human behavior, dignity of personality and fatherhood of God".

And yet - today - after a four years of war for the Four Freedoms - in a Nation dependent upon the vigilance of the consent of the governed, a Nation in which there are colossal organizations that are financed by millions of dollars to exploit the people, with the world still trembling from the effect of the atomic bomb, the person in Mississippi who exercises an active, patriotic role in the things of public concern, outside of his own selfish interest, is the exception.

Added to this lethargy and lazy abandon is the fact that the people are gorged with falsehood, surfeited with distortion of truth, and victimized with malicious propoganda costing millions of dollars a year by the press and radio. The people are confused in a miasma of ignorance, deceit, fraud and greed. And the greatest campaign for the purpose of poisoning the minds of the people in the history of the United States is just now beginning. Rember what happened after War I? The counter-revolutionist want to go back, as they did after War I, to "normalcy".

Because organized labor is the bulwark of democracy, and they don't want real democracy, the forces of reaction want to break the back of labor as they did after War I. They drove over two million men out of the unions after 1919, and as a result of their back-to-normalcy policy the farmers income of America went down seventeen billion dollars, and during all this period twenty-two thousand millionaires were created. We had (for the Hoover boys) two chickens in every pot, two automobiles

(for the "normalcy" boys) in every garage. Hoover boasted on March the 11th, 1929, "America has solved the problem of poverty".

The reactionaires were booted and spurred, they rode high, wide and handsome; they broke the back of labor, created a pool of unemployment, as they are now trying to do; opposed full production and full employment, and by a campaign of installment selling, credit expansion, inflation and sale of stocks and foreign bonds brought on the period of boom and bust. And you and I were not only victims but we were silent partners to the crime - some of us even built miniature golf clubs, and others became tree-sitters. Well, which way do we go from here?

The shooting is over, but the war goes on. The conditions that bred War I and II are still here, and worse. Millions of people are jobless and homeless, evidence of nationalism, race-hate and religious persecution everywhere, even in Mississippi. Millions of people in the socalled civilized nations and throughout their colonial provinces are not allowed to participate in democratic processes because as an excuse only, pigment in their skin is not the color of yours and mine. Yes, the boom of the cannon has been stopped but the roar of the blatant demagogue still drowns out the pleas of minority groups; the whistle and whine of the rifle has been stilled but the plaintive cries of hunger and agony rises from millions of homeless children; the rattle of the machine gun no longer chills the blood of weary, nerve-strained, homesick soldiers on distant, blood drenched battle fields, but the clamor and appeal of the imprisoned and exiled millions without freedom cry out for relief and rehabilitation.

Although we may delude ourselves into believing that peace and security will somehow be realized, the plain truth is there will be no security and peace to anyone any place as long as there are cesspools of

distress and despair anywhere.

In the dark days of "sweat, blood and tears" the appeal was, "Wake up America". The clarion challenge today should be wake up the individual American. Instead of the statements, "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty" and "Give me liberty or give me death" being accepted as commonplace platitudes, they ought to be translated into impassioned words of flaming fire to light up a world that is overcast with ominous clouds of race - hate, class strife, religious bigotry, feudal aristocracy , economic oligarchy, unemployment, fear and wars.

Because Mississippi is now a part of the world and Europe and the far east are "just across the street", please permit a few observations with regard to defeatism and fatalistic cynicism before briefly reviewing the Mississippi situation. I know it seems sometimes that Christianity has failed, that democracy won't work, that panics and wars are inevitable, that the homo sapiens is a hopeless brute. I don't belong to the apostles of despair. I believe that -

"Through the ages one increasing purpose runs
and it widens with process of the suns."

God's law of love, harmony and creative life is not responsible for destructive wars. The blasphemy that the God of love and life has forecordained, "wars and rumors of war" that is tragically embeded in the puny thinking of multitudes of people is not only making God the senior partner and the creator of wholesale murder of his children but this kind of blasphemous fatalism is constantly playing into the hands of the war lords who make profits out of the tons of mangled human flesh. No, wars and panics are not inherent in human nature. They are not predestined by a God of mercy, justice and love. The common people permit the masters of materialism to breed wars because they - the common people -

fail to strive constantly to guard their freedom for security and peace.

You realize by this time that I am emphasizing the importance of individual responsibility in a democracy. I am because the duties and responsibilities of citizenship is the keystone in the arch of a democratic society, and no government is any better than the sum total of the straight thinking and courageous action of the individuals who compose it.

Government is not some abstract, detached mechanism that will operate on its own power. The socalled big men in this country have learned that, and its high time for the socalled little man to learn it, and when he does culture, refinement and character will be the measure of personal bigness and not the size of the bank accounts, regardless of how obtained.

But, you say, I can't afford to get into politics. My reply is you can't afford not to be interested in politics. Politics in a true sense is the science of government. If politics is a sordid, dangerous risky business it is because it has been left entirely too much to the demagogues and the business tycoons who own and control most of them. If politics is bad it is because it is left up to bad people.

But, remember, it was through politics that mankind got the Magna Charta, the Bill of Rights, the Rights of Man, the trial by jury and the habeas corpus. It was through politics we got public schools and religious freedom, as far as it goes. It was through politics we got public roads and public health, as far as it goes. It was through politics we got pure food laws - as far as they go; and it will be only through and aroused, enlighted citizenship, imbued with a will to make democratic principles and Christian philosophies really work through

political action that full employment, decent homes, fair wages, security, goodwill and peace will make life worth while for all the people.

Contrary to the time when the instruments of production was the horse, plow, dog and gun, when the way of life was very simple, every man today is largely dependent upon other men everywhere. Interdependence is the rule, or else. We are our brothers keeper, or ruin. Every man is a part of the world team, or chaos. We must know and conform to the rules of the game, be loyal to the team as a whole, respect the rights of each player, and not depend upon the manager and the pitcher to win the games, or destruction for all.

No, God is not responsible for wars. Nor are the people responsible for wars, except by their refusal to live up to the principles of the Golden Rule and the Sermon on the Mount and then demand freedom and abundance for all, and special privileges for none in a world of cooperation and goodwill.

When the people have work at fair wages and salaries, enjoy happy homes where there is peace of mind and contentment of soil; when the people can look to the future with faith and confidence because of security; and when the people feel that they are wanted and respected in a society where the dignity of personality can live and flourise; - such people do not want war. War is the product of unemployment, fear, hunger, appression, slavery, distress and despair. And where there is areas of such discord and distress today in any part of the world, there will be war tomorrow for all the world.

This being true, the boom of the cannon and the roar of the superfortress still fresh in our minds, and the world still trembling from the impact of the atomic bomb, don't we realize that citizenship imposes upon each of us a highly personalized, active sense of duty and responsibility? If not, our million have died in vain. If not, steel yourselves now for the unspeakable horrors of War III when lights and life will go out all over the world. In the language of Patrick Henry, "Men may cry peace, peace, but there is no peace" unless and until we give Christianity and democracy a trial; unless and until we have a Monday religion; unless and until we have democracy on the day after the election. Then, "why stand we here idle? Is life so dear and peace so sweet as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery?" Remember, that when men can't work today, they are enslaved, that when the mind is placed in a torture chamber, when fear grips the spirit of man, when the tragedy of unemployment becomes a haunting spectre, the personality is enslaved freedom is gone. No, these ideas are not far-fetched. Proof? Men and women have refused to join this movement because they fear the economic guilletine, others are here in a spirit of fear and underground. Be of good cheer, our strength is as the strength of ten, and by the time we are recognized they will dare not to molest or disturb. Meantime, danger shared is friendship deepened.

What is the situation in Mississippi? What is the job before us ?

Of the more than 2 million people in this state, under normal conditions, only about 50,000 out of a labor force of 530,000 can work in manufacturing establishment; more than 1 -1/2 million of our population don't belong to any church; only 54.6% of the youth from 5 to 24 are

enrolled in school; 66% of our farms are operated by tenants, with tenancy running as high as 93% in some counties; 45% of the family operated farm income (including home use) being less than $400 per year; a state-wide per capita income of $202.00 a year; per family purchasing income and per capita bank deposits being at the bottom for all the United States.

In addition to the above about 30% of our native born people, among them our most alert, have been forced to leave the state for maximum opportunity. In 1932, of the 1434 leaders of education in the Nation, 87 were born in Mississippi. As late as 1942, Mississippi was importing in excess of exports the following food and feed crops: corn, oats, cornmeal, potatoes, beans and peas, poultry, eggs, butter and meat.

Under normal conditions still, the average value per farm in Mississippi was, eliminating the Delta plantations, about $815.00; only 18% of the farms had automobiles, only 6% had trucks. In 1934, only 2,802 out of 291,000 farms had electricity, and only 8,215 had telephones; that is 2.8 farms in 100 in Mississippi have telephones whereas the average for the Nation is 25. You say Mississippi is a farm state. So is Kansas, but 26.6% of the farms of Kansas have electricity, and in many of the states the record runs as high as 82 and 84%.

There is no better way to analyze the way of life of a people than a study of the health record and housing conditions. Before I give you these figures, let me tell you my forebears came to the "Natchez Country" - there was no Mississippi. In December 1942, 28½ % of the Negro selectees were declined by the Army on the account of syphlis alone.

Their places had to be filled ultimately by white men, some of them with a wife and three or four children, and yet some of us are so short-sighted and prejudiced as to have "the damn stinking -nigger" attitude. With syphilis and no bath tub and slum housing no wonder he "stinks". About 50 out of 100 of all young men-whites and Negroes- were found to be physically or mentally disqualified for military service; 300,000 of our people are crippled and incapacited by venereal disease; 200,000 are chronic malaria carriers; 10,000 are wasting slowly away with tuberculosis.

There are 557,246 dwelling units in Mississippi; 123,104 of them are urban; 335,012 of them are rural - farm units. Only 73,780 of the total of 557,246 have private baths. Of the 335,012 rural - farm homes, only 6,945 have baths, and you know to whom most of them belong. 38% of these units are in need of major repairs; 50% of the rural-farm units need major repairs; and though we are facing the probability of dire unemployment with all of its tragic consequences, neither state government, nor any one of the ecuntieu, composed of a people who make states rights a shibboleth, have any program of any kind for doing anything about it. Maybe, its been so long since the welfare clause was written into the constitution until it has become about as meaningless as the Golden Rule. Maybe, we are not interested in giving life, force, drive and meaning in terms of the good things of life to all the people. Maybe, the endowment of capabilities of leadership does not carry with it any responsibility toward the public welfare.

No, it is not that we don't care - the idea is to let "George" do it. Yes, let George do it! We have - and that explains our disgraceful condition. That explains why the octopus of greed and exploitation has extended its tentacles in many of the newspapers and radio offices, banking

houses, state and county offices, and civic clubs to such an extent that it is difficult to arouse the people to the truth and condition their minds and conscience to a higher standard of life and service.

This idea will either be resented or accepted as a challenge - here it is: When it comes to the matter of the average citizen feeling an urge to be a real democrat or a real Christian and honestly facing the needs of labor, the share-cropper, minority groups and other social problems, he finds himself threatened with moral and intellectual slavery, or the role of a martyr.

"Traditional" England passed into eclipse September 3, 1939. The "traditional" South has no place in a modern world except as soil for fascism and as a base for reactionairies and exploiters.

The March of Time, the force and drive of science, the surge on the part of mankind for social and economic freedom, have created a yawning abyss between the traditional South and the new South of opportunity that must be bridged by the material of new blood, new leadership, dynamic and realistic education and liberal, fearless political action.

The politician that is 10 years behind the average man of the South in his thinking, and the tory business reactionary who can't forget and refuses to learn anything new, had better start preparing themselves for further shock.

The "Revolution Down South" is on and is moving with great force and power. We are tired of being victimized by ruthless exploiters and dangerous demagogues. We are tired of our ignorance, poverty and

intolerance that has kept us poor and made us the ""breeding ground" for other regions. We want a realistic democracy and a practical religion that we can get hold of, and that will lead us to higher ground.

It was "George" here in Mississippi who allowed vested interest and their lawyers to hold a convention in the name of democracy in violation of the expressed will of a majority of the voters of Mississippi, thereby, forcing an extra-ordinary session of the legislature to repudiate their nefarious schemes; and it was the "George" who failed to demand the resignation of the members of the socalled Democratic executive committee after they were repudiated.

It was the "Georges" of the South who were responsible for the election of the Byrds, Reynolds, Pappy O'Daniels, Georges and scores of other hirelings of privilege that have been fighting the men of labor, the small farmer, and opposing past-due democratic reforms.

I want to see a committee of fearless citizens of goodwill created in Mississippi. Here are a few of the many things that can be done:

I. Promote a program of education by distribution of leaflets of the right kind like "Revolution Down South" by Governor Arnall; scheduling liberal speakers from time to time like Governor Arnall & Senator Pepper; and work hand as a committee to get the truth, otherwise, to the people through subscriptions to liberal books and magazines.

II. Work for full employment, full production and a stablized expanded economy. The enemies of labor and the people are working unceasingly to have a floating pool of millions of unemployed to browbeat labor, and depress wages. This means ruination to the small farmer, and chaos.

III. Better standards of rural life; better health, more modern conveniences. This is 1945 - and the living conditions in rural Mississippi, as a whole, are bad.

IV. Work for work opportunities without discrimination, and support equal pay for equal work. This idea should have the full support of the women. You don't break the Golden Rule, you break yourself against it. The people of a state don't break the Golden Rule, they break themselves against it - no wonder the most of us are broke all the time in Mississippi. Mississippi is what it is today, not because of lack of resources but because of our attitude toward the tenant, share cropper, labor and the Negro. I deny a successful challenge of the statement. You cannot hold labor and the Negro and the small farmer in a ditch without staying down there with them. The spirit of fair play, true democracy and Christianity, and plain good business ought to give these people the chance they crave. If they don't get out of the ditch by fair treatment, they ought to get together and demand their rights!

V. Strive for a comprehensive program of diversified industrialization to create jobs and better farm markets.

VI. Unite and work ceaselessly for international peace. The boys did their part through the shooting period. The war is still on, the peace is yet to be won. But beyond that, it is up to us to help win the peace or be destroyed by war III - and remember if there is War III, there will not

be anyone left to fight a War IV.

These things, and more, are worthy of a people's committee. An intelligent attack on these problems will not be made by the business men, the politicians, the preachers and the teachers in their group capacities. The proof is that they haven't done the job!

We need a people's committee to make the voice of the people heard in Washington and Jackson. In this age, most vital problems develop over night. Immediately, the enemies of the people swing into action - they stay organized and on the alert. If this is to be a democratic society today, the people must have a means to make themselves heard immediately.

"The idea of democracy is a right idea. It gripped the people in the days of Pericles. Though often submerged, it was never lost to sight, but ran on through the Moyna Charta, the House of Commons, and finally found expression in the Constitution of the U. S.

The idea of religious liberty is a right idea. In spite of all ecclesiastical tyranny, anathemas, and inquisitions that could be devised by man, the idea survived, and will survive. It is useless to talk about spiritual mandates. Half the world already knows there is no need of them, and the other half will learn the important lesson - if what we mean by the term "world" survives.

The idea of world peace is a right idea. The rights of all nations are greater than of any one nation. As a family as a whole is greater than anyone of its members, so the whole of mankind is greater than anyone nation of which it is composed. This idea can no more be forgotten than the throne of truth can fall.

The important thing in life is not to faint. Lofty ideals must be kept without discouragement. To quit morally, may mean misery to those who come after. To quit socially may mean disaster for the world. Who dares say how far the happiness of the world tomorrow may depend on our quiet perseverance in the present day!

Economics
Miss

November 5, 1945

Mr. T. D. Davis
Mississippi Agricultural and
Industrial Board
4th Floor New Capitol
Jackson 106, Mississippi

Dear Davis:

I have been away so much lately that I could not reply promptly to your letter which arrived on October 25.

I think that your speech is more than good--it is damn good! I marvel that a state employee in Mississippi can say the things you did and get away with them. I hope the address is going to get wide circulation. May we have the privilege of printing excerpts from it in the Southern Frontier?

Was the group which you addressed called together by any particular organization, such as the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, or was it wholly independent? It is the sort of state organization which we should like to tie in with if it is not already tied into some other regional organization. As you know, we want to form state divisions of SRC and I have been trying to work the state interracial committees around to such an arrangement. Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia and Kentucky Committees have become affiliated on a basis which preserves their autonomy with the understanding that they will try to evolve into state divisions of SRC. Last week Florida went the whole way and voted to become a state division, which means that their structure and membership will be revised and their program broadened. Confidentially, I am discouraged about the Mississippi Interracial Council. It has some good people in it, but it is weak and is still hesitating about coming in with us even on a loose affiliation basis. I am beginning to think that it might be better for SRC to set up a Mississippi Division or to tie in with some more progressive group which is willing to join with us.

I would appreciate your reactions to this idea. I hope you are going to attend our annual meeting on November 14.

All good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

GBJ:IBT

GUY B. JOHNSON, Exec. Director

34- Sm. misc. - Smith, Ocie Lee

November 4, 1948
Dict. November 1

Mr. Ocie Lee Smith
Farmers Home Administration
Waldon Building
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Smith:

Thank you very much indeed for sending your fine statement, "Manna from Above". I return the compliment with a recent issue from our Council, on civil rights.

If you aren't a member of this good Southern Regional Council, how about joining? Promotional pamphlet also enclosed.

I have been wondering what could be done to get your statement wider use. One little paper that occurs to me is the Negro Farmer, published at Tuskegee.

I suggest you mail a copy also to Aubrey Williams, as publisher of the Southern Farmer, Montgomery, Alabama. If you will write him a personal letter to go along with it, the statement would have a good chance of catching his interest.

Yesterday I gave my copy of your statement to Dr. Harry Richardson, the new president of Gammon Theological Seminary here in Atlanta. He has many contacts with Negro rural ministers.

I try to keep up with Giles and Mrs. Hubert. He is my link to you. Giles cherished all of your work.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

Waldon Building
Little Rock, Arkansas
November 9, 1948

RECEIVED
NOV 11 1948
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Thanks for your recent letter, the pamphlet and other information contained therein. Indeed I am happy to become a member of the Southern Regional Council, for I know of no other organization that impresses me as being any more conscientious and adamant in its attempts to bring into full realization the common goals of understanding, equity, justice and fair play, as the SRC is attempting to do.

Perhaps I should underscore the word "understanding", for I believe the lack of it makes for our greatest obstacles, reprisals and downright patterns of mistreatment and injustices. I believe this statement can be substantiated by recalling the manner in which the demagogues use this one thing (misunderstanding) to further their interests, self-aggrandizement and exploitation of others.

Lately I've been deeply concerned over the plight of a large segment of low income farm people, particularly in the South. It grows on me each day, for when people travel for miles to come in and talk about their problems and I cannot offer or point to a single possible solution, it hurts me worse than the troubled family. I think I am right when I say we do not have in effect a single agency that can administer to all their needs.

For example, there is a little upland farmer, probably a veteran, who has labored for years to acquire 40 acres of land. He encountered some financial reverses, or crop failures, and mortgaged his entire holdings for a little subsistence money. Now he is being crowded for the money, which he does not have, and he stands in position to be foreclosed. The amount owed is always less than the value of the property. The story ends. Just another dispossessed family thrown on society to eke out an existence.

This time of the year particularly brings misery and discontentment to those of us who are forced to stand on the sidelines and fold our arms in despair. Where can these good, hard working people appeal for assistance and get it?

It seems to me that no existing government program is geared to meet all the needs of such people. Is there any liberal public credit that can be used to lift a small mortgage, say on 50 acres of land, and put the house and farm in a livable and operable condition at a minimum cost, based on the earning capacity of the farm? If there is such a source of credit, I would like to know where and how to make contact with it.

As feeble as my efforts may be, I intend to continue trying to convince somebody of these needs. They are real and ever present. Such efforts may be like dropping a pebble into water, but I can hope that the momentum will develop into a wave and ultimately a tide that will engulf these unfortunate people and convert tumbledown shacks and eroded land into minature, economic, agricultural empires.

I have not heard from Giles now for several months. I presume he is very busy. He said in his last letter he would have to do a lot of studying to thoroughly acquaint himself with the agricultural patterns in Haiti, as well as learn another language. Apparently his constituents there cannot interpret his Georgia lingo. Ha!

Please accept my kindest personal regards, and thanks for helping me give wider circulation to "the little sermon", as it is referred to here.

Sincerely yours,

Ocie Lee Smith

Ocie Lee Smith

For Margaret

34-Sm-Misc.-
~~Smith, Ocie Lee~~
Economics

November 11, 1948

Mr. Ocie Lee Smith
1500 Bishop Street
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Smith:

How very good of you to come along and be a member!

Your letter is of such interest that I am sending a part of it to a white student in Virginia who had asked us for fresh information about the rural South.

We will go after the other three whom you mentioned for membership.

Cheer up a bit. I think some good things are a-coming.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:s

P. S. Mr. Richardson at Gammon said he was writing you for more copies of your statement.

33 S. Race Street
Economics

RECEIVED
JUL 7 1950
Southern Regional Council

1500 Bishop Street
Little Rock, Arkansas
July 3, 1950

Dear Friend:

Dr. Carl C. Taylor, outstanding Economist has said, "300 years of the one crop system has built a monument to the South of ill health, poverty and illiteracy."

The realization of this fact has caused much concern, and great attempts are in progress to rectify and alleviate these conditions and their affects. Great strides have been made in these efforts and we feel that all people should be thoroughly intelligent relative to the bloc in our socio-economic facade. Agriculture is the mother of industry and the sustenance of all life is dependent upon it. Further, this industry plays a great part in the determination of certain patterns in our social order. It is essential that the forces of nature and man be geared together in tireless effort to make it productive and responsive.

About two weeks ago several of us from Arkansas attended a National Rural Life Conference at Tuskegee Institute. The theme of the conference was "The Changing Status of Negroes in Southern Agriculture." Some of the greatest minds in America were present and united their efforts in trying to arrive at some answer to the problems confronting that segment of people who are all important in the scheme of things. In order that you might have the benefit of what transpired, the Social Workers Organization is inviting you to be present Thursday, July 6, 1:30 P.M. at the YWCA, 10th & Gaines Streets to hear the President of this organization give a report on the conference. There will also be a display of illustrative materials used at the conference. Your presence will be appreciated.

I don't like some parts of this letter, but it got out while I was away. I didn't get a chance to re-do it — at this meeting, or the one preceding Tomorrow noon. We plan to do some definite things about our local council, Membership - etc (over)

Sincerely yours
Ocie L. Smith
Ocie Lee Smith, Sr., President
Social Workers Organization

L. M. Walker
Mrs. L. M. Walker, Secretary

This organization (Social Workers) can be of invaluable assistance in appeal-leading for the council, since the two member ships are almost identical -

I'll let you know. Best wishes and keep even your hands to the plow, we can't give up. -

Sincerely,
Ariel Lee

Finally got a letter from Giles. He is O.K.

Economic

ECONOMIC VALUE OF THE NEGRO TO THE SOUTH
Past, Present, and Potential
By W. Hardin Hughes

For three centuries, the Negro has been an important factor in the economic development and maintenance of the South. As a slave, while occupying a status little better than that of a beast of burden, the Negro made possible the development of the Southern plantation, the wealth and ease of the "Southern gentleman", and, indirectly, contributed to the material prosperity of the entire nation. As a freedman, the Negro continued to render an abundance of cheap physical labor without which even a partial rehabilitation of the South would have been much delayed. The old-time Southern aristocracy, stripped of its power and influence by the "War Between the States", and holding to a master-slave ideology of human labor, found its economic problems most difficult.

Only gradually, over a period of seventy-five years, has the Southerner's conception of work been modified. The belief that physical labor is an affliction and a disgrace to be avoided, while not so generally held as formerly, is still a retarding hangover from the days of slavery. Even now, were the Negro's physical services suddenly removed from the South and the colored people "sent back" to some distant region designated by the race-baiting politicians, a chaotic condition of affairs would certainly follow. Millions of white folks, confronted with the necessity of physical toil, would, no doubt, throw up their hands in despair and pray for the return of the Negro. The "grandeur" of living and the much-boasted "Southern hospitality" would, without the assistance of the Negro, become events of the past.

Not only the South, but the entire nation, is the recipient of essential benefits from the Negro's participation in the economic life of America. Thirteen million people, one-tenth of our entire population, supplying as they do at least one-tenth of our productive labor and consuming a somewhat smaller proportion of our total production, must be considered an economic asset. The purchasing power of the Negro population, in spite of relatively low standards of living is enormous.

As long ago as 1920, the Negro purchasing power in this country, as estimated by the United States Department of Commerce, was $2,000,000,000. At that time, the Negro population was approximately ten and a half million. In 1942, the 13,000,000 Negroes in the United States spent in the neighborhood of $4,500,000,000 for consumers goods and services, an amount two and a half times as great as the total exports to all South American countries. The distribution of these expenditures may be seen in the following estimates based on a National Resources Committee Report:

EXPENDITURES BY NEGROES IN 1942

Food	$1,330,000,000
Clothing and Wearing Apparel	735,000,000
Household Goods and Furniture	595,000,000
Fuel, Light and Gas	280,000,000
Alcoholic Beverages, Beer, Wine, etc.	294,000,000
Transportation (Other than automobile)	301,000,000
Cosmetics and Toiletries	203,000,000
Drugs and Proprietary Medicines	234,000,000
Tobacco	84,000,000
Automobiles, Gasoline, Oil, Accessories	315,000,000
Recreation and Amusements	175,000,000
Total	$4,546,000,000

Even with conditions as they are, a very significant part of the city markets is supported by Negro customers. In New Orleans, for example, the 149,119 colored people purchased, in 1943, 31 per cent of the consumers

goods and services in that city. The proportion of Negro purchases in the markets of Memphis, Tennessee, where the colored population is 121,498, was correspondingly large.

In the cities of the North, where discrimination against colored people is less severe, the incomes of Negroes and their expenditures for consumer's goods and services are somewhat greater. The 168,843 Negroes of Baltimore, one-fifth of that city's population in 1940, owned homes valued at $8,598,100. A somewhat larger Negro population in 1942 made consumer purchases of $89,800,003, distributed as follows:

NEGRO CONSUMER PURCHASES IN BALTIMORE DURING 1942

Food	$37,332,586
Household Furnishings and Furniture.	13,453,586
Toiletries and Cosmetics	4,204,120
Drugs and Proprietaries	3,363,296
Beer, Wines, and Liquors	6,726,592
Clothing and Apparel	18,498,128
Motor Cars and Accessories	4,540,449
Tobacco	1,681,648
Total	$89,800,003

The largest Negro market in the United States is in New York City where the 458,444 Negroes, six per cent of the population of that urban center, had in 1942 an estimated total income of $342,916,112. Of this amount, approximately $250,000,000 were spent for consumer's goods and services. The expenditures of Negroes, as of people in general, are proportional to their incomes.

– Insert A

While usually not emphasized in statements of this kind, the Negro market for durable goods in this country is considerable and could be increased many times. At the end of 1941, approximately 1,500,000 automobiles in the United States were owned by Negroes. Farm implements on the 8,325,000 acres of farm land owned by Negroes in seventeen Southern states had, in 1940,

a value greater than $40,000,000. This, of course, is relatively small. The possibilities for expansion in this market are suggested by the fact that twenty-five per cent of the farms operated by Negroes in the United States are owned by them. These farms have a value of approximately $850,000,000 and represent 700,000 farm owners.

As farm producers the Negroes of the United States contribute largely to the economic welfare. Of the 30,000,000 acres of farm land in the United States, 3,300,000 acres are operated by Negroes. Specialized farming is engaged in by thousands of Negroes in the South and in the states bordering the South. In Delaware and Maryland, for example, hundreds have gone in for large poultry raising. It is not uncommon in those states for the Negro poultry farmer to have as many as 30,000 broilers a year. Others collect eggs from 5,000 or 6,000 layers daily. Scattered through several areas of the South, there are 10,000 Negro commercial truck farmers who, through their own cooperatives, are shipping carloads of vegetables to market and to processing plants. In the Black Belt and in other of the Southeastern states, Negro farmers are taking increasingly to dairying and live stock raising. In 1943, Negro farmers - most of them in the South - produced 30,000,000 chickens, 100,000,000 dozen eggs and 2,000,000,000 pounds of milk.

Gradually but surely, the American Negro is making a place for himself in the various business undertakings of the nation. In 1939, there were 29,827 retail stores operated by Negroes in this country. During that year, the sales in these stores amounted to $71,466,000. About 50,000 business enterprises in approximately 200 different lines are conducted by Negroes. Among these enterprises are thirty-nine life insurance companies which, in 1942, reported total assets of $37,882,046 and policies in force aggregating $474,226,628. Needless to say, the increasing success of Negro enterprises is improv-

ing the economic status of colored people in both North and South and thereby increasing the general welfare of the Nation. Welfare, incidentally, means much more than increased purchasing power; it means better homes, relief from "low-income diseases", and, in general, better education and culture. With improved economic opportunity and accomplishment, the colored people of our nation will automatically carry a larger share of the costs as well as the benefits of public education. This, in time, will enable the South to approximate more nearly the desirable standards of the more prosperous states.

The constant improvement in the Negro's economic status during the past seventy-five years, while less conspicuous than that of the whites, because of discriminations and less favorable living conditions, has been truly remarkable. In 1866, for example, Negroes of the United States owned approximately 12,000 homes; today, they own more than 850,000. In 1866, the wealth of Negroes in our country was approximately $20,000,000; today, their total wealth is estimated at better than $3,000,000,000.

The agricultural regions of the South are so largely dependent on Negro labor that any excessive migration of the Negro population to the industrial centers of the North would bring disastrous results to the Southern ~~white~~ landowners. Even in peace time, this was true when the Negro farmers of the South were producing crops valued at approximately $700,000,000 annually. Were it not for the Negro farmers in war time, millions of farm acres would be idle and the nation would be fatally crippled in its war efforts. In fact, millions of civilians would be on the verge of starvation.

Not only would there be a dearth of food in the absence of Negro labor, but other materials used in warfare would be dangerously limited both in quantity and in kind. Unless several millions of men now in military service

were withdrawn to fill the labor gaps, the essential work of the South would be in a condition of chaos. Or, perhaps, a few million of white women could be drafted to do the ~~dirty~~ menial but necessary work now engaged in by Negroes.

But the present economic value of the Negro to the South is small in comparison with what it might be. Not only the income of the individual Negro but the total income of the Southern people is negatively affected by discrimination. As a general principle, every member of society should be free to rise in the vocational scale to a level commensurate with his highest potential skill. Vocational discrimination undermines the general wage structure by increasing competition at the lowest vocational levels. In a region such as the South, where unskilled labor is ~~a~~ predominant, the effects of vocational discrimination are most detrimental. Under these conditions, the total income of the South becomes not only comparatively low but very unequally distributed. The resulting contrasts are in evidence through the South -- the depths of poverty and the affluence of wealth.

Artificial restrictions on the vocational mobility of the Negro are too much in evidence. The Negro finds himself excluded from many kinds of employment in numerous industries of both North and South. Opportunities for the Negro in the white-collar and skilled occupations of the white man's America are almost everywhere at a minimum. On the whole, the Negro worker has been unwelcome in the ranks of organized labor and has experienced the disadvantages resulting from the lack of organization. It took a manpower problem created by war to open some of the doors of organized labor to the Negro of America.

If the Negro trains himself for business or a profession, he must, in general, serve his own people, most of whom, because of their low economic status, are unable to support him adequately. This same Negro, from the time when he became ambitious for a professional career, found it difficult if not

impossible to secure even a second rate training in his profession in the South. If, in spite of the unnecessary obstacles placed in his way, he surmounted every difficulty and became, let us say, a physician, he was still at a disadvantage; for Negro physicians are generally excluded from the hospitals and find it almost impossible to avail themselves of consultation with other physicians.

With the lengthening of the war, an increasing number of ~~colored folks~~ NEGROES are entering the industries and, as discriminations against them are reduced, they are proving themselves competent to rise from the ranks of the unskilled to the ranks of the skilled in every type of industrial activity. Perhaps, if the war lasts long enough, the people of the South will come to a practical realization of the economic value of the Negro.

The ~~Caucasian~~ white peoples of America, if they are only normally intelligent, will come to see how asinine it is to discriminate against millions of potential contributors to our common economic life. It is as uneconomical for our society to put artificial obstacles in the way of the Negro's advancement as to interfere with the potential development of any other of its citizens. Whether the section of our population submerged is white, black, or yellow, the whole society is submerged just to that extent.

While certain other regions of the United States are bidding for increased populations in order to turn more wheels of industry, the South should wake up to the fact that it already has what those other regions are bidding for. The South is, in fact, the "seed bed of the nation." Only the Southern regions have an excess of births over deaths sufficient to insure an increase in population. It will be a happy day for the South when she practices more fully the principle that economic justice is a necessary concomitant of general welfare. The majority and the minority must rise or fall together.

Route 2, Box 5
Wadley, ALA.
Sept. 20, 1958

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold Fleming,

You may well not remember my name, although I had the pleasure of meeting you and your wife at Demorest during the fracus at Piedmont College in 1951.

Long an enthusiast for the Southern Regional Council and now the Alabama Council on Human Relations, I have this week asked Mr. Lamar M. Wise, Jr. of the Atlanta office of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith to transfer to your name ten shares of Grumman Aircraft Eng. Corp. stock. This is intended as a contribution from my wife and me to the Ala. Council.

Thank you for your trouble in accepting the shares, selling them and transferring the proceeds to the Ala. Council. With best wishes and warm regards --

Sincerely,

David

David B. Eddy

cc: Bob Hughes also copy of Mr. Eddy's ltr. dtd. Sept. 20, 1958

September 22, 1958

Mr. David B. Eddy
Route 2, Box 5
Wadley, Alabama

Dear David:

Indeed I do remember you and our common efforts at the time of the Piedmont College dust-up. I have had a special interest in Southern Union College ever since.

It's most generous of you to contribute the ten (10) shares of Grumman Aircraft Eng. Corporation stock to the Alabama Council. I know that Bob Hughes and his board will be deeply grateful, as we are.

We shall be more than happy to accept the shares, sell them, and convey the proceeds to the Alabama Council. As soon as the transaction is completed, you will have our official receipt for the shares.

With warm regards to you and my other friends there,

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

10 Shares of Grumman Aircraft stock

Gross: $206.25 } Sept. 1958

Net Proceeds: 199.50 } to Ala CHR

October 7, 1958

Mr. David B. Eddy
Route 2, Box 5
Wadley, Alabama

Dear David:

The stock certificate for 10 shares of Grumman Aircraft have arrived. Before proceeding with the sale and remittance to the Alabama Council, however, I feel I should clear up one point with you. The stock has been transferred to my name -- simply Harold C. Fleming; no organizational designation is shown on the certificate.

If you are going to show this gift as a contribution on your tax return, this transfer might later cause trouble. While I will handle this as a contribution to SRC, earmarked for the Alabama Council, technically the transfer records will indicate it simply as a gift to me.

Would you like me to return the certificate to Mr. Wise at MLPFS here and ask him to revise the transfer according to your forthcoming instructions -- that is, to SRC? Or should I

carry through the transaction as it now stands?

I will await word from you. Meanwhile, all best regards.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

Route 2, Box 5
Wadley ALA.
October 12, 1958

Dear Harold,

I am sorry the Grumman shares have required so much attention. It is very thoughtful of you to consider possible difficulties I might have with the "revenuers." I first thought of putting the shares into the name of the S.R.C.; but I decided not to do so because when such certificates came to the College here, it required bothersome Trustee votes, notorizations, etc. to get them sold. If you will send me a S.R.C. receipt for the net proceeds of the sale of the shares, I don't think I'd have any trouble authenticating the contribution for income taxes.

I was pleased to see a recent REPORTER article quoting you. Your editorship of the NEW SOUTH continues tip top, in my opinion.

As the French say: Bon courage.

A bientot,

David

David B. Eddy

October 17, 1958

Mr. David Eddy
Route 2, Box 5
Wadley, Alabama

Dear David:

We have completed the stock transaction and transmitted the net proceeds of $199.50 to the Alabama Council on Human Relations. It was no difficulty at all for us; I merely wanted to be sure to handle it properly.

We are most grateful for your generous support of the work in Alabama, and I know Bob Hughes and the Alabama Council as a whole are deeply appreciative.

All the best and bon courage to you, too.

Cordially,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosure - 1 (Official Receipt)

Bc to; Robert Hughes
Ala. Council.

March 31, 1959

Mr. David B. Eddy
c/o Southern Union College
Wadley, Alabama

Dear Mr. Eddy:

We have received from Merrill, Lynch, Pierce, Finner and Smith a check for $111.73 as a contribution from you to the Alabama Council on Human Relations. Our check for this amount has been forwarded to the Alabama Council. Enclosed is our receipt for $118.13, the value of the stock before costs of disposal were subtracted.

I am sure that you will hear directly from Bob Hughes. However, please know that we are deeply grateful for this generous gift. As you well know, the Alabama situation is an unusually difficult one. In this situation the financial value of your gift will be of considerable help. The moral value of the gift, and the trust which it signifies will, I am sure, be of even greater value.

Whenever you get to Atlanta we would enjoy having you visit us.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant

PA/mf
Enclosure - 1 (Official receipt)

1329 Essex Rd.
Winter Park, FLA.
Dec. 10, 1959

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta 3, GA.

Dear Harold,

When Denyse and I moved this Summer from Alabama to Florida we thought we were leaving behind acute financial problems so far as the state Human Relations Council was concerned. Now we have learned that the Florida Council is facing an immediate financial challenge, and we want to help to meet it.

From our a/c with Merrill Lynch . .. we yesterday ordered transferred to the a/c of the Southern Regional Council in Atlanta a single share of IBM. The proceeds from the sale of this share should amount to about $415. after broker's commission etc. We should like the net proceeds transferred or credited to the Florida Council towards the $10,000. needed to qualify for a like amount from a foundation. We trust you will let us know the precise net proceeds, which is the figure we use for income tax return credit.

If it has not already been done, please change our address for at least two copies each issue of NEW SOUTH from Wadley Ala. to

D. EDDY
1329 Essex Rd.
Winter Park, Fla.

With Season's Greetings and Best Wishes --

Sincerely,

David

David B. Eddy

December 14, 1959

Mr. David B. Eddy
1329 Essex Road
Winter Park, Florida

Dear David:

The "fellowship of the concerned" is a much-used phrase these days: but, using it in its pristine meaning, you are undoubtedly a charter member. We are warmly grateful to you for taking up so promptly and generously the effort in Florida.

Although it defies all logic, the Florida Council is just now in the sorest straits. Paul Anthony and Paul Rilling of this office, with the help of Mr. Dabbs, have been working closely with Bill Williams to relieve the situation. I know Bill and his lay leadership will be deeply appreciative of your timely help, and that you will be hearing from him soon.

The net proceeds from the share of IBM stock were $428.12, for which our official receipt is enclosed. We will be forwarding the Florida Council a check in that amount very shortly.

With season's greetings and best wishes always,

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

Enc. - receipt

Blind copy to Bill Williams

December 14, 1959

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith
Attention: Mr. Lamar Wise
23 Pryor Street, N. E.
Atlanta 1, Georgia

Gentlemen:

This is to acknowledge your advice of trade date December 9, showing a credit to the account of the Southern Regional Council of $428.12 as net proceeds from one share of IBM sold according to the instructions of Mr. David Eddy.

Please remit these net proceeds to the above address by check payable to the Southern Regional Council, Inc. Your cooperation is appreciated.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/sm

MERRILL LYNCH, PIERCE, FENNER & SMITH

INCORPORATED

PLEASE FORWARD ALL PAYMENTS TO THE OFFICE SERVICING YOUR ACCOUNT

23 PRYOR STREET, N. E.
ATLANTA 1, GEORGIA

TELEPHONE
JAckson 2-6066

TRADE DATE
DEC 9 1959

DATE DUE*
DEC 15 1959

WE CONFIRM THE FOLLOWING TRANSACTION SUBJECT TO THE AGREEMENT ON THE REVERSE SIDE HEREOF.

YOUR ACCOUNT NUMBER ON OUR BOOKS	QUANTITY BOT. SLD.	QUANTITY YOU BOUGHT OR YOU SOLD	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	PRICE	AMOUNT	INTEREST OR STATE TAX	FEDERAL TAX	Postage and/or Reg. Fee	COMMISSION	NET AMOUNT
704 07158	SLD	1	INTL BUSINESS MACH	1 1	434 1/4	434 25	4	8	1	6 00	428 12

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
ATTN: MR. HAROLD C. FLEMING 1123
63 AUBURN AVE. N.E. 704-07158 C
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

*IF THIS CONFIRMATION COVERS SECURITIES PURCHASED, PAYMENT IS DUE ON "DATE DUE" INDICATED ABOVE.
IF THIS CONFIRMATION COVERS SECURITIES SOLD AND NOT HELD BY US IN YOUR ACCOUNT, THEY SHOULD BE DELIVERED ON OR BEFORE "DATE DUE" INDICATED ABOVE.
SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR EXPLANATION OF OTHER SYMBOLS.

PLEASE PRESERVE THIS CONFIRMATION FOR INCOME TAX PURPOSES

RETURNED FROM PR FOR REPLY

227.3½
454.62

1329 Essex Rd.
Winter Park, FLA.
April 23, 1960

Dear Harold Fleming,

A brief but none the less hearty BRAVO for your continued good work in a cause second to none in our time. . . On a Voice of America short wave broadcast to Africa a few weeks ago, your N. Y. Times magazine article was quoted to good effect.

Although permanent residents of Florida since Sept., we still seem to get more communications from the Ala. Council on Human Relations. Perhaps the Fla. Council leaves everything up to the Orange County Council, of which we've attended the two meetings held since our arrival.

Anyway, because we feel more in touch with the Ala. Council and know a little of what it is doing, we should like half of the proceeds from the sale of the share of IBM stock transferred to the Merrill Lynch ... a/c of the SRC this week, to be forwarded to the Ala. Council and the other half forwarded to the Fla. Council or Orange County Council, whichever we are considered members of here. On April 20, the date of the transfer, IBM was selling at roughly 460, so each Council should receive approximately $225. I told Merrill Lynch... the share was to be sold for your SRC a/c, but they may require confirmation from you before doing so. You will kindly let me know the net proceeds realized.

With best wishes and personal regards --

Sincerely,

David Eddy

April 27, 1960

MEMORANUM TO JCONSTABLE

FROM MFLOWERS

PLEASE PUT THE FOLLOWING PERSON ON YOUR ALL-PURPOSE LIST TO RECEIVE ALL OF SRC'S MATERIALS:

Mr. David Eddy
1329 Essex Road
Winter Park, Florida

April 27, 1960

Mr. David Eddy
1329 Essex Road
Winter Park, Florida

Dear David:

Many thanks for your kind letter of April 23, and for your generous contribution to be shared by the Florida and Alabama Councils on Human Relations. The net proceeds from the share of IBM stock came to $454.62, or $227.31 for each council.

While it is hoped that local councils will be active and close to the members, the Florida Council is the parent body where primary membership lodges. Thus the state council should be in continuing touch with its members. The fact that it hasn't in your case may be explained by the financial crisis that has absorbed the Florida Council's leadership in recent months; the situation is much improved now, and I trust communication will be also.

Speaking of communication, I am not sure that you are receiving all of the material that emanates from SRC (a formidable amount!) and am asking the appropriate staff members to make sure that you do.

My very best regards.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosure - 1. (Official receipt)

Compiled by:

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

DATA ON SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED BY PERSONS 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER, IN THIRTEEN SOUTHERN STATES, 1940

	ALL CLASSES			NATIVE WHITE			NEGRO		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
ALABAMA									
Median school years completed	7.1	6.9	7.3	8.2	8.0	8.3	4.5	4.0	5.0
Percent less than 5 years completed	28.9	31.6	26.2	16.3	18.3	14.3	54.1	59.8	48.9
ARKANSAS									
Median school years completed	7.5	7.4	7.7	8.1	7.9	8.2	5.2	4.7	5.6
Percent less than 5 years completed	23.1	26.2	20.0	15.3	17.9	12.7	46.8	52.3	41.4
FLORIDA									
Median school years completed	8.3	8.1	8.6	9.5	9.0	10.1	5.2	4.6	5.6
Percent less than 5 years completed	18.5	21.0	16.1	8.3	9.8	6.7	46.8	52.2	41.3
GEORGIA									
Median school years completed	7.1	6.8	7.4	8.4	8.1	8.6	4.2	3.7	4.7
Percent less than 5 years completed	30.1	33.7	26.8	16.6	19.2	14.1	58.6	65.9	52.2
KENTUCKY									
Median school years completed	7.7	7.5	7.9	7.8	7.6	7.9	6.2	5.7	6.8
Percent less than 5 years completed	20.2	23.4	17.0	18.7	21.7	15.6	36.5	41.7	31.4
LOUISIANA									
Median school years completed	6.6	6.4	6.9	8.2	8.0	8.4	3.9	3.5	4.2
Percent less than 5 years completed	35.7	38.2	33.2	21.9	23.8	19.9	60.9	65.3	56.8

	ALL CLASSES			NATIVE WHITE			NEGRO		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
MISSISSIPPI									
Median school years completed	7.1	6.8	7.4	8.9	8.6	9.4	4.7	4.1	5.2
Percent less than 5 years completed	30.2	34.2	26.3	10.3	12.6	8.1	52.5	59.2	46.2
NORTH CAROLINA									
Median school years completed	7.4	7.1	7.7	8.1	7.9	8.4	5.1	4.5	5.6
Percent less than 5 years completed	26.2	29.3	23.3	18.9	21.1	16.8	47.8	54.0	42.0
OKLAHOMA									
Median school years completed	8.4	8.2	8.6	8.5	8.3	8.7	7.0	6.5	7.4
Percent less than 5 years completed	13.5	16.0	10.9	11.6	14.1	9.1	28.9	33.5	24.4
SOUTH CAROLINA									
Median school years completed	6.7	6.4	6.9	8.7	8.4	9.1	3.9	3.6	4.2
Percent less than 5 years completed	34.7	37.5	32.2	18.0	20.1	16.0	62.4	67.5	57.8
TENNESSEE									
Median school years completed	7.7	7.5	7.9	8.0	7.8	8.2	5.8	5.3	6.2
Percent less than 5 years completed	21.7	24.9	18.6	17.6	20.4	14.8	40.1	45.7	35.0
TEXAS									
Median school years completed	8.5	8.3	8.8	9.3	8.9	9.7	6.1	5.7	6.5
Percent less than 5 years completed	18.8	20.7	16.9	12.6	14.2	11.0	36.4	41.7	31.4
VIRGINIA									
Median school years completed	7.7	7.4	8.0	8.3	8.0	8.7	5.0	4.5	5.5
Percent less than 5 years completed	23.2	26.6	19.7	15.6	18.6	12.7	48.2	53.7	42.7

Source: United States Census, 1940. Population, Second Series, Table 13.

SOME FACTS ABOUT NEGRO EDUCATION IN ALABAMA
(Based on 1939--40 Data)

1. Between 70 and 75 percent of the Negro teachers in Alabama had two years or less in college training as compared with between 35 and 40 percent of the white teachers.

2. The average annual salary for Negro teachers was $408. The salary average for white teachers more than doubled the average for Negro teachers. --$874.

3. Data for 1941-42 revealed that the lowest value of school property per pupil in average dalily attendance was in a Southern state--Alabama. The school property value per pupil in this st te was $103 . The value of school plants per Negro child in Alabama was $24. The value for white pupils was $115.96.

4. Current expenditutes per standard classroom unit in the state of Alabama amounted to $303 for Negroes; $840 for whites.

5. In Alabama 42.3 Negro children were enrolled per teacher as compared with 31.7 white children per teacher.

6. Only 13.6 percent of the Negro teachers in the State had four or more years of college training, while 51.9 percent of the white teachers had such training.

7. 71.4 percent of the Negro population aged 5-17 years was enrolled in school; 77.5 percent of the white population.

8. In 1943-33 the length of the school term in days was, for Negroes, 166.1; for whites 169.6

9. In 1943-44 the average annual salary per unit of instructional staff had increased for Negroes from $408 to $661 (since 1940), and for whites from $874 to $1,158.

(These figures are based on tables constructed by the SRC staff for the March, 1947 issue of New South which will deal with education in the South. References used are these: Statistics of State School Systems, Federal Security Agency, U.S. Office of Education, Washington, D.C.; Norton and Lawler, Inventory of Public School Expenditures, in American Council on Education, 744 Jackson Place N.W., Washington, D.C.; and Bulletin No. 6, "Negro Education", of the 1941 Series Improving Education in the Southern States, Southern States Work Conference on School Administrative Problems.)

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

RALEIGH

March 24, 1944

COPY

[redacted]

I hope our delay to reply to your letter of February 16th has not in any way been an inconvenience to you and your associates. I am glad to give you below a general statement which we think covers the matters on which you wished information fairly definitely and, I hope, completely enough for your use. The statement includes four phases or classifications of the Public Education Program for Negroes in North Carolina as compared with Education for White People and is as follows:

I. In which there is equality of opportunity:

1. Length of school term. In 1940-41 there was only three-tenths of one day difference. In 1943-44 both races have nine months - 180 days.

2. Teacher-pupil load. Both had an average of 32.5 in elementary schools in 1940-41.

3. Courses of study and requirements for accreditment, both Elementary and High Schools - Identical.

4. Program for training and certification of teachers - Identical.

II. Approximation, in some instances close approximation, to equality:

1. Percentage of average daily membership in average daily attendance - 1940-41:

	White	Colored
a. Elementary Schools	93.8	90.3
b. High Schools	95.2	93.7

2. Average training of teachers:

1942-43 - White 790.5 Negro 785.2

(For explanation see page 3, - Teacher-Training.)

[redacted]

March 24, 1944

3. Salaries. In 1938-39 the respective salaries, maximum, were: White $133; Negro $100 - both for eight months (State Scale). In 1943-44 the base State pay for Negroes is $125. Both white and Negro teachers receive pay for nine months and each receives $20 per month War Bonus. The State Budget for 1944-45 includes funds to raise Negro teachers' salaries, State maximum, to $130 for nine months plus War Bonus of $20 each month. It is believed the 1945 State General Assembly will provide funds to eliminate the remaining differential of $5.00.

4. Graduate and Professional Training of Negroes. The North Carolina General Assembly in 1939 provided such training in two ways:

a. Within the State and leading to the Master's Degree, in liberal arts and the professions at the North Carolina College for Negroes in Durham; in Agriculture and Technology at the Agricultural and Technical College in Greensboro.

b. For more advanced graduate work and in some subjects that could not immediately be offered in the two colleges named above, fellowship aid was provided for those who desired to study in institutions outside the State.

Most of the teaching in the graduate field in the college in Durham is done by outstanding members of the graduate faculties of the University of North Carolina and Duke University. In 1940-41 twenty outstanding members of the two University faculties were included in the teaching personnel of the graduate faculty of the North Carolina College for Negroes.

Since 1939, when graduate education for Negroes was begun in the colleges in Durham and Greensboro, 654 such graduate students have registered for study in this field at Durham and 200 at Greensboro, a total, therefore, of 854 in both in the State. In the same period, 381 have registered in universities in other sections of the country. Slightly more than $50,000 has been expended by the State to aid these 381 Negro men and women secure graduate education in many of the best institutions in America.

III. Some very important areas in which equality of educational opportunity appear.

1. Teacher-Training. By wise administration the teacher-training program, the certification scheme, and the salary schedule have been so related that each one is a support to the other. This probably accounts for the rapid progress made in the up-grading of both white and Negro teachers. The table below indicates the changes which have taken place and brings out very clearly the fact that the same processes have applied to the white and Negro teachers.

[redacted]

March 24, 1944

		1921-22	1931-32	1942-43
No. of teachers with four years of H.S. training or less	W*	8,410	439	130
	N**	3,816	1,475	74
No. of teachers with four years or more of College training	W	2,410	8,478	17,461
	N	113	1,003	6,719
Total number of teachers	W	15,254	17,058	18,809
	N	4,554	6,122	7,470
Scholarship Index***	W	492.6	705.8	790.5
	N	351.7	570.5	785.2

*W-White
**N-Negro
***Scholarship Index - each 100 represents a year of training above elementary school; e.g. 351.7 - three and one-half years of high school training.

- - - - - - - - - -

2. The Twelve-Year Program. Beginning with the school term of 1942-43, North Carolina started a Twelve-Year Program in all Schools. Prior to this time, several city administrative units had twelve-year programs in white schools only.

Before the program was put in operation, white and Negro leaders, lay and professional, representing every walk of life, came together at the request of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction to consider the needs of boys and girls in North Carolina. This liberal policy was continued in developing the Course of Study.

The eighth grade is an elementary grade, and, according to plans, is to be a self-contained grade. This type of organization is being carried out in the larger schools, but many of the smaller schools find it nedessary to departmentalize the eighth grade with the high school. Progress is being made toward the organization of self-contained grades throughout the elementary school.

3. The Nine Months School Term. The General Assembly of 1933 made provision for the operation of the public schools of the State for an eight months term. In 1932-33 the average length of term for Negro children in North Carolina was 142.9 days. Most Negro children in rural districts had only 120 days. In 1938-39 the average length of term was 164 days.

[redacted]

March 24, 1944

Before the state-wide nine months school term was adopted, several city and at least one county unit had nine months for white children and eight months for Negro Children.

Beginning with the 1943-44 term, North Carolina made it possible for every child, regardless of race or creed, to attend school nine months. In the beginning, each administrative unit had to request the additional month. An administrative unit could not request the additional month for the white children in the unit without requesting it for the Negro children. Only one county administrative unit failed to include Negro children in the request for the ninth month, and that was corrected by the State Board of Education so that Negroes and whites have nine months in that county as well as all others in the State.

4. Evaluation of High Schools. In 1940 Dr. J. Henry Highsmith, State Director of Instructional Service and Secretary of the Committee on Approval of Negro Schools of the Southern Association, appointed a Visiting Committee to evaluate Negro Schools. The Committee consists of white and Negro members of the Department of Public Instruction, high school principals, college and high school teachers, deans of colleges, home economists, and librarians - all Negroes. The Evalustive Criteria, put out by the Cooperative Study of Secondary School Standards, are used in the appraisal of schools. Insofar as we know, North Carolina is the only state that has provided for the evaluation of high schools for Negroes in the region of the Southern Association. (We would like to know if this statement is an error.)

Of 85 high schools in the State accredited by the Southern Association, 22 are Negro Schools. By the end of this term, the criteria will have been applied to all but one of the Negro Schools. The Negro population of North Carolina is 27.5% of the total.

evaluation

5. A few encouraging local situations:

a. Recently, the Superintendent of the Oxford Administrative Unit related an experience which is very indicative of the fine spirit we often find existing between the white and Negro Principals in the local school units.

The Vocational Agriculture teacher at the Mary Potter School, Oxford, was carrying on a canning project for patrons throughout the County at the Central Cannery in Oxford. The white Principal of the Stovall School, on his own initiative, suggested to this Negro worker that it was not necessary for him to have the patrons from the Stovall community travel this ten or more miles in order to have the facilities of the Central Cannery. The canning apparatus at the white school was being used only on certain days during each week and he would be glad for the colored patrons to use it on the other days, under the supervision of the Vocational Agriculture

[redacted]

March 24, 1944

teacher. This arrangement was worked out in a manner very satisfactory to all concerned.

b. In 1942-43 the Gastonia City teachers made a system-wide revision of the curriculum. This was done by all of the white and colored teachers and principals. Once each week the teachers, both colored and white, met together in one of the schools, where Dr. W. E. Rosenstengel of the faculty of the University of North Carolina conducted a lecture and open forum on curriculum development.

Specific phases of the curriculum worked out by the committees chosen from all teachers follow:

(1) Health, Physical Education and Science.
(2) Language Arts
(3) Social Studies
(4) Mathematics
(5) Arts and Crafts

Primary, grammar grade, junior, and senior high school teachers served on all committees and produced a curriculum that is continuous from the primary through the senior high school. Through this arrangement all teachers became familiar with the whole curriculum.

Said the Negro principal: "The study was unique because it was a joint undertaking shared equally by the white and colored teachers."

c. Of 5,556 people in Tyrrell County, 2,011 or 36% are Negroes. Education to meet the needs of Negroes in Tyrrell County is centered in the training (high) school. Here is where the principal and some patrons of the school organized the "Light of Tyrrell Credit Union" in 1939.

The credit union was organized primarily to help its members save money and borrow money when they needed financial help. At present it gives financial advice to its members, helps them budget their expenses and earnings, and teaches the value of the ballot. Loans are made to purchase, build and repair homes, to purchase furniture, to repay loans in the hands of loan sharks, to purchase tractors, to earn credits in summer schools, to purchase seed and fertilizer, to buy medical and dental health, and so on.

Dr. Rosenberg said in PROGRESSIVE EDUCATION last December: "---Imagine poor people with the business ability and foresight that is enabling them to plan new housing projects <u>now</u>, to be built after the war is over. The Beveridge Plan of social security has not been heard of here in Tyrrell County, but a "Tyrrell" plan is afoot to take health and financial risks out of sickness."

[redacted]

March 24, 1944

IV. Areas or Fields in Education in which much remains to be done, and plans for improvement.

1. Larger and more effective school units. In general, it is true to say that most rural schools for white people in North Carolina have been consolidated and bus transportation provided. Likewise it is true that most Negro rural schools have not been consolidated. A fair beginning has been made with 698 busses (1941-42) transporting 45,583 Negro children to larger and better schools. Even so, there remain 1,398 one-, two-, and three-teacher schools which, at the present time, constitute our major problem among Negro schools.

2. Additional High Schools needed. While rapid growth has taken place in developing Negro High Schools in the last twenty years, it is still true that only about 15% of the Negro children enrolled are in high school, while nearly 26% of white children enrolled are in high school.

3. An expanded Vocational Education Program is now imperative. It appears that there will be great need, following the war, for an expansion in the Vocational Education Program for Negroes. In the rural schools agricultural training must be made available so as to make the students more productive. In the urban schools more training facilities should be provided in the trades and industries into which Negroes are going or are likely to go. As Negro artisans establish themselves in the available fields they should be able, on their own merit, to project themselves into related industrial fields. Competition will be so keen that only superior merit will open the door for the Negro in sufficient quantity to justify an extended training program.

4. Equipment, General Supplies, and Teaching Supplies. In all these matters many Negro schools are very deficient. This includes the ordinary school furniture, libraries, books, science apparatus, and all kinds of teaching supplies.

5. Interested, helpful supervision.

6. Much larger support for State Colleges.

7. Plans for improving the conditions outlined under IV, 1-6 above.

a. On December 9, 1943, Governor Broughton appeared before the State Board of Education which is now a Constitutional Body, and spoke of the need for consolidation and transportation for Negro rural schools, increased vocational education for them, and for improvement in all phases of Negro Education where standards are below those which now exist in white schools. He also urged that

the Board set up a Committee from its membership to study the Negro Schools and Colleges with great care, making state-wide investigations, and later present a comprehensive report and recommendations to the Governor and the General Assembly which convenes in January, 1945. The Governor was very definite in his statement that the State Board and those who assist in the Study should have in mind that the main consideration is to bring the Negro Schools up to a status equal to our white schools.

The Committee was appointed, held its first meeting February 24, 1944, and unanimously adopted as the scope of the proposed Study the following:

a. Consolidation and Transportation - County by County Study which would include at the end the type of buildings to be constructed and approximate cost of each building and its equipment and necessary busses required for each school.

b. Equipment, General Supplies and Teaching Supplies.

c. Additional High School Facilities.

d. Additional Vocational Education Facilities.

e. Jurisdiction of Principals.

f. Since the colleges train our teachers, it seems quite necessary to include the colleges, especially since the three teacher-training colleges are under the control and supervision of the State Board of Education.

g. Any others which may be brought to light by the investigation.

It was agreed that Item a, Consolidation and Transportation, should be ready for submission to the State Board of Education by December 1, or preferably November 1, 1944, and that Items b through g be prepared in time for submission to the Board by September 1, 1944.

The war has created problems and post-war conditions will no doubt create others. In this State, the loss in Negro teacher personnel due to the war has not been nearly so great as is true of white teacher and principal personnel. There has been urgent need for rapid expansion of Vocational Education opportunities for Negroes. This demand has been met in large measure by our Vocational Division which has had large additions to its staff and greatly increased appropriations, both State and National, as well as from local funds.

[redacted]

March 24, 1944

We believe that our State Board of Education, functioning in part through its special Committee to Study all Phases of Negro Education, and aided by the staff of the State Department of Public Instruction, local Superintendents, and others, will be able to forecast the problems that may arise and provide measures and means to cope with them. For instance, this Committee of the Board, through its staff of Associates, will have plans and specifications prepared for many large school buildings, the construction of which will provide labor for hundreds, and perhaps thousands, of returning soldiers and others who need and want work after the war. Likewise, the State Highway System will offer work to other thousands. The Study discussed in this paper may enable the State Board of Education, through information gained, to provide in the Negro Schools certain types of training in skills and work abilities for returning young soldiers, if need be, and the older boys for useful work on highway construction as well as in building school houses. The point is that this Committee may be able to gather information that will be needed, and see and understand immediate future needs that will face the schools, and provide the training necessary to meet these needs.

The State Board of Education has large powers. The State is fortunate in having substantial surplus funds in both general and highway divisions. The State Government is intelligently and zealously concerned about the welfare of the people of the State, all of them. We are hoping, therefore, that in such circumstances as we now face, and early in the future, the schools for Negroes will be developed and improved rapidly enough to aid in meeting all contingencies, whether of a racial nature, the need for work opportunities, or whatever they may be, we shall be able to deal with them wisely, successfully, and happily.

With cordial good wishes, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

[redacted]

NCN/m

P. S. It may interest you to examine a copy of a letter the Committee of the State Board of Education will have mailed to all County and City Superintendents of Schools in this State. Also a copy of a partial list of persons who will participate in this Study.

Division of Cooperation In Education and Race Relations

COOPERATING ORGANIZATIONS
STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
DUKE UNIVERSITY

N. C. NEWBOLD, DIRECTOR
RALEIGH, N. C.

June 6, 1944

Miss Lucy R. Mason
Congress of Industrial Organizations
75 Ivy St. Building, N. E.
Atlanta, 3, Georgia

Dear Miss Mason:

Thank you for your letter of May 30. I am glad you think the information which I sent you may be useful.

It is good to know that you are working in cooperation with Dr. Guy Johnson and his associates. It is fine to know about Miss Fisher, and I hope I may have the opportunity to meet her sometime when I am in Atlanta. Also, I hope I may have the pleasure of seeing you there sometime.

With best wishes, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

N C Newbold

N. C. Newbold

NCN/gc

DR. M. MULLINO
CHMN., BOARD OF STEWARDS

C. S. HALL
CHURCH SCHOOL SUPT.

MRS. R. H. SAUNDERS
PRESIDENT OF W. S. C. S.

MONTEZUMA METHODIST CHURCH
MONTEZUMA, GEORGIA

April 26, 1945

REV. CHAS. A. JACKSON, JR.
PASTOR

Southern Regional Council

Wesley Memorial Building

Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

About twelve years ago I had a copy of a statement the amounts spent on education in the public school system by the various counties of Georgia, for negroes and whites. This was published by the Interacial Commission. Do you have any late figures which show comparisons? I am particularly interested in Macon, Lee, Sumter and Terrell counties. Thanking you very much, I am,

Yours truly,

Chas A Jackson Jr.

Eve Spec
+ Sa man.

education

May 17, 1945

The Rev. Charles A. Jackson, Jr.
Montezuma Methodist Church
Montezuma, Georgia

Dear Mr. Jackson:

We regret that we do not have a printed statement giving the amounts spent on education, by race, in the public school system of Georgia. We have been in touch with the State Department of Education, however, and in all probability you will receive in a few days a copy of the last biennial report which includes figures for the 1943-1944 school term. In the meantime, we are sending you the following information taken from the Statistical Atlas of Southern Counties, by Charles S. Johnson, which we have just received:

	LEE	MACON	SUMTER	TERRELL
Expenditures per pupil enrolled				
1. Per white pupil enrolled	29.52	34.41	34.81	24.30
2. Per Negro pupil enrolled	2.66	1.48	6.13	2.36
3. Ratio: Negro/white expend.	9.0	4.3	17.6	9.7
Per cent age 7-13 in school				
1. Whites	93.4	92.7	97.0	97.5
2. Negroes	86.3	84.6	88.2	89.0
Number of one-teacher schools	(No white			(No white
1. Per 1,000 whites age 5-19	(1-teacher	4.82	0.33	(1-teacher
	(schools			(schools
2. Per 1,000 Negroes age 5-19	11.09	7.13	4.42	2.30
3. Ratio: white/Negro	(No white			(No white
one-teacher schools	(1-teacher	67.6	7.5	(1-teacher
	(schools			(schools
Average value of schools				
1. White schools	15,518	9,812	20,990	13,066
2. Negro schools	3,833	1,882	2,194	845
3. Valuation ratio: White schools/Negro schools	4.05	5.21	9.56	15.46
Per cent illiterate				
1. Total population	26.6	20.3	17.0	15.7
2. Native-white population	4.2	2.7	1.4	1.8
3. Negro population	33.0	29.3	25.7	21.9

Dr. Johnson's book was published by the University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, in 1941.

It occurs to us that you may be interested in becoming a member of the Southern Regional Council. If so, we shall be glad to have you fill in and return the attached membership application card. The enclosed pamphlet entitled THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, ITS ORIGIN AND PURPOSE will acquaint you with the background and program of the Council, with which the Commission on Interracial Cooperation merged last year.

Please let us hear from you if we can be of further service.

Cordially yours,

Emily H. Clay
Secretary-Treasurer

Education Inequality
Texas

COPY COPY

STATE
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
L.A.Woods, State Superintendent
Austin, Texas

May 30, 1945

Mrs. Elta C.Roberts
818 Hickory Street
Abilene, Texas

Dear Mrs. Roberts:

In reply to your letter of May 29th, you will please allow me to refer you to the Constitution of the State of Texas.

Article 7, Section 7, read s as follows: "Public schools shall be provided for white and colored children and impartial provision shall be made for both."

Article 2900 of the Revised Civil Statutes of 1925 reads as follows: "All available public school funds of this State shall be appropriated in each county for the education alike of white and colored children, and impartial provision shall be made for both races."

Article 2755 of the Revised Civil Statutes of 1925 provides as follows: "A school house constructed in part by voluntary subscription by colored parents or guardians, and for a school for colored children, shall not be used for white children without the consent of the trustees of the district, and a like rule shall protect the use of the schoolhouses erected in part by voluntary subscription of white parents or guardians for the benefit of white children."

Article 2812 of the Revised Civil Statutes of 1925 reads as follows: "Said trustees may recognize or establish not more than one high school for white children and one high school for colored children within the limits of the district which high schools shall be located with reference to the convenience of the majority of the high school pupiles of either race ....."

COPY COPY

Mrs. Elta C.Roberts
Abilene, Texas
Page 2

The Statutes are very definite with reference to the intent to provide education for the Negro child; but there is no doubt but what trustees and some of the citizens of various communities do discriminate against the Negro child. The application of these laws is first to be made by the local board of trustees and the community. Responsibility for enforcing the various laws is largely in the hands of the trustees, county board, and county superintendent. Then a case may be appealed to the State Superintendent.

An equal amount of money is paid per capita for the Negro child as is for the white child.

I trust I have given you the information you desire, and if we can assist you further, I hope you will call on us again.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) L.A.Woods

State Superintendent

LAW*f

ABILENE, Texas spends spends $86.00 a year on the education of a white child. She spends only $53.00 a year on the education of the Negro child. Abilene also pays all of her colored teachers, with the same qualifications and experience, $200.00 a year less than she pays any white teacher for the same kind of work. I hope we will soon change our custom and really offer equal opportunity for education to all children and equal pay for equal work to all citizens.

Elta C.Roberts

Negro Education
AND GOOD LAND USE

By F. D. PATTERSON. *The relation between education and good land use is direct among Negroes as among white people. With developing influences and emphases in the rural South we may see a slow revolution in the prevention of land waste.*

A CASUAL VISITOR stopped at one of the Negro agricultural high schools located in a rich farming area of a Southern State a few years ago and during his brief visit heard classes in agricultural theory and saw groups of strong, healthy looking boys in their late teens and early twenties tending the school garden and the farm where varied crops were growing.

While watching, the visitor asked the principal if the boys, upon graduation, would return to their farm homes and apply their training to improving the practices carried on by their parents.

"Not a one," replied the principal.

"Why?" was the visitor's somewhat startled inquiry.

"Well, it's like this," informed the principal, "most of these boys come from sharecropper homes and have seen their parents toil year in and year out, with little or nothing to show for their work. So when they finish here, they'll be off to Chicago or some other city. They feel that there is no inducement for them to remain here and face the same discouragements their parents have been unable to overcome."

One aspect of the South's economic problem is revealed in this true experience. Here is a situation in which the States are spending their money for the education of Negro youth only to have them leave the South at the end of the training period and migrate to other sections of the country. This situation is true of both Negro and white youth and is a drain upon the South's limited resources for education. The South loses the money invested in their schooling as well as the intelligent service they could render to aid in the South's economic upbuilding. And it is fair to assume that under the South's biracial pattern, a higher proportion of trained Negro youth than others leave their homes to seek greater freedoms as well as an escape from the often inadequately compensated farm drudgery.

Although low income is the immediate cause of this movement of youth from our southern farms, the basic cause has been shown to be improper use of the land. Pioneer soil conservationists have for decades warned against continued impoverishment of the soil, but it was not until after the disastrous dust

storms following World War I and the development of other conditions that there came a national awareness of the relation between improper land use, rural poverty, and our country's economic structure. Fortunately, along with this national awareness has come a steadily growing appreciation of the place of education as a remedial agency in correcting land abuses.

New Emphasis

Measures undertaken and adopted by our Government to prevent a recurrence of this situation or at least to lessen its effects in a similar world crisis, gave educational leadership a long-awaited opportunity to emphasize those programs which hitherto had been sacrificed or adjusted to the demands of the plantation pattern and they provided new strength to agricultural agencies that were already at work among farmers.

The pioneering educational work of the Extension Service among farmers, as practical and effective as it has been through the years, could not offset some effects of the "system" nor overcome all of the hazards of boll weevils, market fluctuations, lack of protection under the tariffs, and other conditions involving foreign and domestic trade relations. The same deterrents affected National and State programs of vocational education as they relate to agriculture and home economics.

Extensive research by Land Grant Colleges and Experiment Stations developed new and scientific methods of soil improvement, crop cultivation, animal husbandry, and set up varied demonstrations in land use. These procedures have been greatly stimulated by the four Regional Research Laboratories established by the Department of Agriculture. Results of such studies have stimulated widespread interest in education for rural living.

Fresh Approaches

Many other agencies organized to undergird the Nation's agricultural structure have opened new approaches in the field of education by reason of their ready adaptability to instructional processes. Not to be overlooked is the financial assistance they provide.

Financial benefits available through AAA, FSA, PCA, FCA, and related agencies have naturally attracted the farmers but their actual participation in the programs has been an effective process in education. The services of SCS have provided a visual demonstration in soil treatment adapted to selected geographical areas and REA has indirectly induced better living standards in farm homes.

Amazing results of the effects of lime and other fertilizers upon the growth and weight of animals as revealed in studies by Dr. William A. Albrecht of the University of Missouri have heightened interest in soil treatment as related to the health of our people. Here is a new educational implement for advancing the whole program of nutritional adjustment, the need for which Selective Service enlistments so glaringly exposed as we entered World War II.

Not Again

"It shall not happen again," is the challenge for post-war health activities which our classrooms will em-

brace as a result of a new national consciousness.

In a very practical sense one important post-war health job is to get more nutritional information out of class rooms and into pantries and onto the tables of average homes.

A good beginning has been made through several million war emergency home gardens which were grown to offset temporary food shortages in regular channels. A further step will be to capitalize on the present radio and newspaper advertising for vitamins and convince our new vegetable converts that vitamins from that natural source are generally more potent than those obtained in trade-marked packages.

Another source of help will come from returning veterans who, with a little encouragement in their homes, will not drift back to those pre-war eating habits which were largely responsible for an estimated 40-percent rejection at induction centers.

Rarely has education been favored with such a combination of circumstances as has enabled it to lift a term like "nutrition" out of the realm of science and translate it into understandable "bread and butter language" among those who need it most.

Heavy Enlistment

In the over-all plannning to reach the masses of our people, both white and Negro, the support of every available leadership group has been enlisted. A recent study of 222 rural churches in South Carolina by the Soil Conservation Service provides an interesting example as well as convincing educational material. The churches selected were situated in areas where the land was (A) moderately eroded; (B) moderate to severely eroded, and (C) severely eroded. On the A lands the average of contributions for support of the pastor was $432.37, as compared with $241.09 on C lands. In Sunday School collections the comparisons were: A lands $126.11 each and C lands $50.50 each. For buildings and repairs each church in the A group raised an average of $195.40 while those in the C group contributed $60.62.

Centers

Rural Negro ministers, as a group, have caught the significance of better land uses as it affects their Sunday collections. They are joining heartily in the efforts of Negro agricultural workers to guide the farmers toward better farming methods. One of their organized groups, the Fraternal Council of Negro Churches, issues annual letters to rural pastors calling attention to community and cooperative activities which may encourage larger participation by farmers in the several farm programs.

Negro rural schools have become centers for assembling Negro agricultural workers and Negro farmers to discuss farm programs. In most of these schools local Negro teachers of vocational agriculture and home economics are on the faculties, and the school facilities are made available to workers in Negro Extension, FSA, AAA, and to other workers, for meetings with adults, with 4-H Clubs, and NFA boys. The educational correlations through this medium are encouraged by some 450 Negro Jeanes Teachers who exercise a broad and effective leadership

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among Negro schools in 465 counties in the Southern States. These Jeanes Teachers (or Supervisors as they are sometimes called) are experienced teachers, carefully selected, who are paid jointly by the County Boards of Education and the Southern Education Foundation, and named for the Quaker philanthropist, Anna T. Jeanes. Their objectives include organizing and planning school programs that are definitely adapted to the community needs.

Negro Land Grant Colleges are now focal points for State-wide leadership which is planning to give the farmers a broad conception of the benefits offered in Government agricultural programs and of the methods for full participation. In several of the Southern States, Negro State Extension Agents, Negro Teacher-Trainers in Vocational Agriculture and Home Economics, Negro Health Workers, and FSA leaders have their headquarters at these colleges. Some have faculty status with the schools, thus enabling them to assist in planning curricula and otherwise using their influence to keep the colleges actively informed on agricultural trends. State-wide meetings, farmers' conferences, tours to visit farms and experiment stations and soil demonstrations, practice work in rural areas for students who are preparing for service in agiculture—these are some of the methods employed by the colleges to advance in a practical way the several phases of agricultural education.

Changing Attitudes

Still another aspect of indirect educational values in our present farm programs is the changing attitude of many plantation owners towards their Negro tenants and sharecroppers. Conditions growing out of World War II have also helped in bringing about the changes. With emphasis upon soil conservation as a means of producing more food and feed crops, more gardens instead of cotton have been grown "up to the cabin doors." This has tended to reduce the plantation commissary with its traditional pattern of exploitation. Negro County Agricultural and Home Demonstration Agents report that from many plantations which they dared not visit in past years, they now have invitations from the landlords to hold meetings and conduct educational demonstrations for the Negro tenants and sharecroppers. And some of the very large plantations in Mississippi pay the salaries of full-time Negro teachers of vocational agriculture and home economics to serve the adults and children on their land.

Response

Real progress has been made in correlating proper land use with education but there is still much to be done. Many counties in the South with heavy Negro farm populations are still without Negro agricultural workers of any governmental agency and those areas are lagging in the forward steps so essential if we are to have a balanced agriculture here in the South. It is encouraging to report, however, that about 400 additional Negro Extension workers have been employed for the duration to carry on educational programs for increasing the production of food and feed.

The natural responsiveness of the rural Negro to any effort from the

outside to improve his condition has been a valuable asset in encouraging the progress that has been shown. His singing of the spiritual "Trouble Won't Last Always" typifies his unfailing faith and patience.

Cogent Influence

Thirty years ago when Booker T. Washington and Julius Rosenwald planned the rural schools building program, the procedure for qualifying for Rosenwald aid was for the County Boards of Education to appropriate half of the funds, Negroes to raise one-fourth, and Mr. Rosenwald to contribute the last fourth. The eagerness of Negroes in the rural areas to participate was attested by the time, energy, and sacrifices they put into the effort to raise their quotas. During the years while the 5,000 schools were being constructed there were no AAA payments, no FSA or PCA loans, and very little if any 20-cent cotton.

These Rosenwald schools are well-constructed buildings. But that is only part of the story. The spirit of community cooperation which helped to make them possible was of itself an educational value whose influence is felt today in the responsiveness of Negroes to the farm programs as well as to the many activities connected with the war.

Suggestive Figures

Of the 681,790 Negro farm operators, 672,214 live in the South and according to the 1940 census they occupy 30,785,095 acres of land. The same report says that of the 681,790 operators, 174,010 are owners who hold title to 8,215,026 acres of land and have invested $15,671,201 in implements and machinery.

It has been estimated that, in 1943, Negro farmers produced 2 billion pounds of milk, 100 million dozen eggs, harvested 300,000 acres of peanuts for war purposes, and that 47,000 Negroes planted their first gardens.

So far as Negroes are concerned, the rural future depends upon continued education in proper land use and farm programs which will induce more young men and women to remain on farms and to work toward continual improvement as they replace parents who are in their declining years or acquire holdings of their own.

The Alabama State Extension Leader for Negroes, J. R. Otis, has made a study of conditions in eight Black Belt counties of that State. In the foreword to his report Dr. Otis says: "The number of farm boys who remain on the farm is closely related to farms that have financial returns comparable with the pay they are able to get in other vocations."

As we approach the first post-war decade, the continued demand for food, along with possible Government subsidies, may keep markets and prices up to the present level of higher income for our farmers. Effective land use programs provide a sound basis for sound farming and a sound agriculture. They also aid in the practical matter of more profitable returns from farming and these may be an added inducement to more of our trained young people and farm-experienced returning soldiers to become "dirt" farmers and make the most of the land. The outlook is encouraging.

citizenship education

APPOINTED BY THE NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES

ALONZO F. MYERS
Chairman
New York University
New York, N. Y.

F. L. SCHLAGLE
Superintendent of Schools
Kansas City 16, Kans.

JOSEPH H. SAUNDERS
Superintendent of Schools
Newport News, Va.

WILLARD E. GIVENS
Executive Secretary, NEA

FRANK W. DODD
Superintendent of Schools
Freeport (L. I.) N. Y.

NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE DEFENSE OF DEMOCRACY THROUGH EDUCATION

1201 SIXTEENTH STREET, NORTHWEST, WASHINGTON 6, D. C.
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RICHARD B. KENNAN, *Associate Secretary*

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VIRGINIA KINNAIRD
Vice Chairman
Central High School
Fort Wayne, Ind.

ERNEST O. MELBY
New York University
New York, N. Y.

MARY E. TITUS
Cammack Jr. High School
Huntington, W. Va.

August 27, 1945

RECEIVED
AUG 29 1945
Southern Regional Council

Miss Emily H. Clay
Commission on Interracial Cooperation, Inc.
710 Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Miss Clay:

The Committee on Citizenship of the National Education Association is developing a program aimed toward making citizenship education more effective and recognition of National Citizenship ("I Am An American") Day more widespread. We are seeking the advice and cooperation of all groups interested in the more general recognition of the privileges and responsibilities of citizenship in the United States.

Our immediate task is the collection of materials concerning American citizenship. During the current academic year, the Committee plans to issue (1) a new manual on National Citizenship Day observation and (2) a kit of materials for citizenship instructors. The kit will be made up of what we consider to be the best materials currently available, and will be sold at cost to those who wish to keep up with new developments in the citizenship field.

Does your organization have any materials on citizenship available? If so, may we have a set for examination, and will you please quote us the price of copies ordered in quantities of fifty or more?

Sincerely yours

Richard B. Kennan

Richard Barnes Kennan

RBK:D

#1-2-3-4 SRC 45
Veterans
After the War
I Never Knowed

BY EACH GENERATION

the torch of liberty and freedom must be kept burning.

the responsibilities of citizenship must be discharged.

the opportunities of citizenship must be appreciated.

Freedom and democracy are never permanently secured.
They must be achieved anew by each generation.

THE CITIZENSHIP COMMITTEE

NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES

1201 Sixteenth Street, Northwest

Washington 6, D. C.

. . . .

Send him "the works" with price list. If we have a lot of Sibley's Constitution reprint, send one and put price of 50¢ a hundred on it.

EBJ

C.W.
8/29/45

700 W 176 St.
New York, 33 NY
November 1, 1945

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
710 Standard Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs,

I am making a Senior Plea on the abolition of religious and racial quotas in educational institutions. I thought that I would be able to obtain some material on that subject from you and would certainly appreciate any help you may offer.

Thank you.

Sincerely yours,
(Miss) B. Winer

RECEIVED
NOV 5 1945
Southern Regional Council

education

November 5, 1945

Miss B. Winer
700 W. 176 Street
New York 33, New York

Dear Miss Winer:

I regret that we do not have any material on the subject of religious and racial quotas in educational institutions. Our organization is working toward the equalization of educational opportunities of whites and Negroes in the South, but since the two races are educated in separate schools, the quota problem does not exist at present. Since you might be interested in comparative data on white and Negro schools in the South, we are sending one of our pamphlets, Understanding Our Neighbors, which contains some information along that line.

I suggest that you read an article in the October American Mercury by Frank Kingdon entitled "Discrimination in Medical Colleges." It is one of the best things I have seen on this subject. I suggest also that you go to your nearest library and consult the reference librarian, who can no doubt help you find other articles dealing with religious and racial quotas.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m
Separate cover
3, ISQ

m

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

U. S. OFFICE OF EDUCATION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

ADDRESS REPLY:
CARE OF U. S. OFFICE OF EDUCATION

RECEIVED
NOV 19 1945
Southern Regional Council

My dear Dr. Johnson:

Believing that you will be interested, I am sending you a copy of Postwar Education of Negroes under the authorship of Ambrose Caliver. This is the report of a conference sponsored by the Office of Education on educational implications of Army data and experiences of Negro veterans and war workers. It is more than a report of proceedings; rather is it a handbook or manual. We believe it will be helpful to administrators, teachers, and counselors who are concerned with the educational adjustment problems of Negro veterans and war workers and with the institutional adaptations necessary to meet postwar conditions.

Inasmuch as our supply is very limited, we would appreciate it if, after you have finished with the bulletin, you will be kind enough to pass it on to someone else who also may make use of it.

Yours very truly,

John W. Studebaker

Commissioner

Education

November 27, 1945

Mr. John W. Studebaker
Commissioner
U. S. Office of Education
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Studebaker:

I want to thank you for sending us a copy of Postwar Education of Negroes which was prepared under the authorship of Dr. Ambrose Caliver. It is a splendid report, and we shall find it very useful here at the Southern Regional Council.

All good wishes.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m

SRC:GBJ:m
Copied 12/6/45

From: A STUDY OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS IN GEORGIA

Major Findings from the State-wide Study

Education Panel
Agricultural and Industrial Development Board of Georgia

There are 2,403 white school buildings in the State housing a total enrollment of 500,547 school children and 15,073 teachers. The average size of the white school building is 6.2 classrooms, and the average total enrollment per building is 208, or 33 per classroom. The total value of these buildings is $64,292,304. The average white value of white school property per building is $26,755, or $4,315 per classroom, or $128 per pupil enrolled. The average age of these buildings is 17 years.

There are 3,075 Negro school buildings in the State housing a total enrollment of 269,289 school children and 6,839 teachers. The average size is 2.2 classrooms per building; and the average total enrollment is 87 per building, or 40 per classroom. The total value of these buildings is $7,992,576. The average value of the Negro school property per building is $2,599, or $1,181 per classroom, or $29 per pupil enrolled. The average age of these buildings is 16 years.

Fifty-five percent of the white school buildings are of frame construction; 18 percent are of brick veneer on frame; 13 percent are of masonry walls with the rest of the construction of frame; and 14 percent have floors, exterior and interior walls and partitions, stairways, and roofs wholly or partially of fire resistive materials. Eighty-three percent of the white school buildings are one story in height, 12 percent are two stories high, and the remaining 5 percent are more than two stories in height.

Ninety-one percent of the Negro school buildings are of frame construction; 2 percent are of brick-veneer on frame; 1 percent is of masonry construction, with the rest of frame; and the remaining 6 percent have floors, exterior and interior walls and partitions, stairways, and roofs wholly or partially of fire resistive materials. Ninety-three percent of these buildings are one story in height. Practically all of the remaining 7 percent are two stories in height.

Sixty-two percent of the white schools have water under pressure on the school grounds. Fifty-six percent have had the purity of the water tested within the past year. Forty-seven percent of the white schools use flush-type toilets, 46 percent use pit toilets, and the remaining 7 percent use either chemical or surface types or have no toilets at all. Seventy-three percent have electricity connected, 12 percent have electricity available but not connected, and 15 percent do not have electricity available. Eighteen percent of the white schools have a central heating plant of steam, hot water or warm air; 28 percent use the jacketed heater; 50 percent use the unjacketed heater; and the remaining 4 percent use warm air or other types of heating equipment.

Twelve percent of the Negro schools have water under pressure on the school grounds, and eighteen percent have had the purity of the water supply tested. Seven percent of the Negro schools use flush-type toilets, 48 percent use pit-type toilets, 35 percent use surface-type toilets, and most of the remaining 10 percent have no toilets. Fifteen percent have electricity connected, 18 percent have electricity available but not connected, 18 percent have electricity available but not connected, and 67 percent have no electricity. Two percent have a central heating plant of steam, hot water, or warm air; 9 percent have jacketed heaters; 84 percent have unjacketed heaters; and 5 percent use some other type of heating or have no means of heating classrooms.

Libraries are found in 30 percent of the white schools; lunchrooms, in 32 percent; auditoriums, in 5 percent; auditorium-gymnasiums or gymnasiums, in .3 percent; and rooms for health clinics, in .8 per cent.

BETTER SCHOOLING FOR ALL

In a petition based on undisputed figures, a group of Negro parents says there is discrisination in the Atlanta public school system and asks educational equity for their children. The Board of Education has assigned the petition to committees for study.

A survey shows that the amount Atlanta spends per Negro pupil educated is little more than one-third of the amount expended for each white child. It also shows: that one-third of Atlanta's school-age children are Negroes, but that the city's investment in land and buildings for Negro schools is only one-sixth of the total investment; that the proposed postwar building program for Atlanta public schools shrinks the Negro's share to less than one-sixth. This distribution of funds means that Negro children must be taught in what is known as the " double session," in which they receive in crowded classrooms only three and a half hours of schooling daily instead of the six hours received by white children; that there is a lamentable lack of vocational training facilities; that there is only one kindergarten for approximately 1,000 children of kindergarten age; that library facilities provide only 1.4 books per Negro child, compared with an average of 6.5 for each white child.

The petitioners are not asking that anything be taken away from the white pupils. They're asking only that facilities and opportunities for Negro pupils be expanded so that tax funds levied for support of all public school pupils will be more equitably distributed.

It is generally acknowledged that the well-being of a community is dependent upon the progress of all its people. So long as a segment of the population is denied adequate educational opportunities, the entire community will suffer in juvenile delinquency, crime, poor citizenship and economic distress. Those who are denied the opportunity to become self-sufficient will always be a drag on the community. The place to give them an opportunity is in our public schools.

One great hope for more funds with which to improve educational opportunities for both Negroes and whites suffered a blow Wednesday when the House Education Committee voted, 10 to 9, not to recommend passage of a federal-aid-for- education bill. A three-year fight for federal funds is over, at least temporarily, in the House, though a similar bill is pending in the Senate. This means there is no early prospect for federal aid.

It means that we must reconcile ourselves to the fact that public education is primarily a problem for the states and local communities; that we must help ourselves by providing as best we can for the educational opportunities for every child in the community; and that in order to do this we must dig into our own pockets.

Editorial.

Atlanta Journal
12-13-45

HELPFUL MATERIALS FOR IMPROVING THE SCHOOL PROGRAM

Prepared by the Staff Members
of the Various Divisions of the
College of Education
University of Florida

Publications included in this list are furnished free in limited quantities to Florida school people who plan to use them for the improvement of the school program. Prices are given for the convenience of out-of-state educators who may secure these publications by purchase or on an exchange basis.

These materials may be secured from
The Florida Curriculum Laboratory of the College of Education
Room 317, P. K. Yonge Bldg., Gainesville, Florida
or
From the divisions of the college included in this list
1945

Continuing the services of the College of Education to the public schools of Florida, the College has compiled this list of Helpful Materials for Improving The School Program. These materials are available on request through the Florida Curriculum Laboratory of the College of Education. The College hopes that Florida teachers and administrators will find these materials of value and will use them to improve the schools of our state.

G. Ballard Simmons

HELPFUL MATERIALS FOR IMPROVING THE SCHOOL PROGRAM

Prepared by the College of Education, University of Florida

College of Education Releases

The English Program in Time of War	.10
Home Nursing in the School Program	.10
Egypt of Long Ago	.10
Milk Makes a Difference	.10
Suggestions for a War Time High School Mathematics Program	.10
Elementary Weaving, Basketry, and Paper Jewelry	.10
For These We Fight	.10
Developing Good Speech in the Young Child	.10
Inflation Control - A Community Responsibility	.10
Christmas Music	.10
Christmas in the Americas	.10
How to Write a Master's Thesis in Education	.10
Our Latin American Neighbors: An Annotated Bibliography for Teachers (in preparation)	.10
ABC's of Supervision (in preparation)	.10
Planning the School Building and Grounds (in preparation)	.10
Foods for the World from the Americas (in preparation)	.10
Pan American Highway (in preparation)	.10

Materials Prepared by the Bureau of Educational Research

(These materials may also be ordered from the University of Florida Bookstore.)

Economic Status of Teachers in Florida. In cooperation with Florida Education Association and other agencies. 1934-35. Completed. Available at office of Florida Education Association, Tallahassee, Florida. A. R. Mead and Committee. Very useful in salary planning.

Curriculum Bulletin No. 2. The Program of the P. K. Yonge Laboratory School, 1935-36. February, 1937. A. R. Mead. .10

Tentative Edition of a Student Teaching Evaluation Chart. October, 1936. A. R. Mead and Staff. A series of charts showing increasing levels of teaching competence. .15

Economic Status of Negro Teachers of Florida. (With D. E. Williams, State Agent of Negro Education.) Data for 1934-35. Bulletin No. 10. .05

How to Use the Textbook Effectively. In cooperation with committee of teachers. 1938. Bulletin No. 3. A very useful body of material to use in in-service education of teachers. .10

Useful Books on Vocational Guidance. A. R. Mead. February, 1938. Bulletin No. 6. .15

Teacher Education Problems. Proceedings of Teacher Training Section of Florida Education Association, March, 1939. A. R. Mead and others. Bulletin No. 8. .10

Help for Teachers in Service. A study of in-service program of P. K. Yonge Laboratory School. A. R. Mead and Hal G. Lewis Bulletin 9. .05

A Study of Pupil Initiative and Cooperation. A. R. Mead and Edith Glenn. Bulletin 11. July, 1939. .15

Materials prepared by the Bureau of Educational Research (cont'd)

Vocational Agriculture in the P. K. Yonge Laboratory School. November, 1939. M. B. Jordan. Bulletin 14. An evaluation study. .10

Evangeline: An Inclusive School Project. Margaret W. Boutelle Cleva J. Carson, and others. Bulletin 13. November, 1939. Fine example of integration on a comprehensive scale. .15

Small Classes in Florida High Schools. A. R. Mead, Kenneth Kidd, Hal G. Lewis. Bulletin 15. February, 1940. Very helpful in management of small classes in small schools. .10

Continuous Service of Teachers and Principals in Florida. A. R. Mead, J. K. Chapman, T. L. Alexander. Bulletin 16. February, 1940. .10

Outstanding Features of Six Laboratory Schools. Bulletin 1. Cooperative Study, January, 1940. Helpful to teacher education personnel. .50

Cooperative Study in Six Laboratory Schools. Bulletin 2. Cooperative Study, January, 1940. Contains data on growth of children. .35

Cooperative Study in Six Laboratory Schools. Supplement to Bulletin No. 2. April, 1940. Growth data of children. .15

Growth Graphs and Data. Cooperative Study in Six Laboratory Schools. Bulletin 3. .40

Cooperative Study in Six Laboratory Schools. Byron B. Harless, A. R. Mead and staffs of six laboratory schools. Growth Studies and Materials on Teacher Education. Bulletin No.4. August, 1941. Valuable findings concerning growth of children. .75

Some Problems in the Education of Teachers. A. R. Mead. .05

An Initial Study of the Non-College Graduates of P. K. Yonge Laboratory School, June, 1940. Hal G. Lewis. Bulletin 17. .06

Enrichment Materials for Industrial Arts in Elementary and Secondary Schools. May, 1940. Jack Bohannon. Bulletin 17. .75

Bibliography of Children's Plays. Elizabeth G. Stover. Bulletin No. 19, March, 1941. .05

Growth and Development of Children. A digest of information and generalizations. Facts of development characterizing the growth of children. May, 1941. Students, Teachers College, Columbia U. Bulletin No. 20. .15

Selected Phases of Supervision of Student Teaching, University of Florida, 1940-41. A. R. Mead and Supervising Teachers. Bulletin No. 21. June, 1941. Useful in supervision of student-teaching and directing interns. .50

Selective Service and High School Teaching Positions. Byron B. Harless, C. F. Cumbee, A. R. Mead. Bulletin 22. June, 1941. .05

Materials prepared by the Bureau of Educational Research (cont'd)

Academic Grades of P. K. Yonge Laboratory School Graduates in Colleges and Universities. Hal G. Lewis, A. R. Mead. Bulletin No. 12. October, 1939. .05

Seventh Grade Pupils from Their Own Personal Viewpoint. Bulletin No. 7. March, 1939. Helpful in study of children. .10

Research in Laboratory School Work for Preparation of Teachers. Revised edition. July, 1941. A. R. Mead. .10

Our Schools in Wartime: Can We Maintain Adequate Personnel? A. R. Mead, C. F. Cumbee, Byron Harless. Bulletin 24. January, 1942. .05

Suggested Plans for Classifying Teachers as a Basis for Salary Schedules. A. R. Mead, C. F. Cumbee, Kenneth R. Williams, L. A. Gray. Bulletin 25. June, 1942. Materials prepared to assist in planning schedules of teachers' salaries. .75

School, Child and Parent: A Year's Record of Study Groups of the P.T.A. of the P. K. Yonge Laboratory School, 1941-42. Felicia W. Traxler, Compiler. Bulletin 26. 1942. Illustrations of how a school can use a P.T.A. constructively. .10

Loss of School Personnel. A. R. Mead and C. F. Cumbee. Bulletin 27. July, 1942. .05

Commodore Matthew Calbraith Perry and the Opening of Japan. A. R. Mead. Bulletin 29. November, 1942. Useful materials in social studies. .10

Materials on Education, War and Peace. Compiled by A. R. Mead. A syllabus. Bulletin 30. March, 1943. .30

A Program of Action to Remedy the Teacher Shortage in Florida. Bulletin 31. October, 1943. .10

Foundations of Education. A syllabus for Education 540, Univerversity of Florida. Bulletin 34. May, 1934. 1.00

The Citrus Industry and Occupants in Florida. In cooperation with the Florida N.Y.A. and representatives of citrus industry. Published by State N.Y.A. Limited supply available. .25

Institutions Offering Post-Graduate Study in Education in Off-Campus Centers, 1942. A. R. Mead and C. F. Cumbee. Bulletin 28. March, 1943. .05

English Usage in Sentences in the Elementary School. Mrs. Margaret W. Boutelle, Miss Lillian Maguire and A. R. Mead. Bulletin 4. 1939. .10

General Bibliography on Elementary Education. A. R. Mead. Bulletin 30. 1941. .25

The P. K. Yonge Laboratory School. A bibliography on the history, children, program, etc., of the School, 1934-1944. A. R. Mead. Bulletin 33. 1944. .10

Materials prepared by the Florida Curriculum Laboratory

A Topical Index of Literature Available in State Adopted Texts for Grades 2 through 6, 90 p. 1941. .50

Materials prepared by the Florida Curriculum Laboratory (cont'd)

Materials for the Classroom - A List of Selected Pamphlets, Bulletins, etc., that Are Free and Inexpensive, Usable in the Classroom and Are Easily Obtained, 1942.	.50
Cooperating School Projects as a Technique of Curriculum Improvement - A Report of the Response from a Questionnaire Sent to Selected Institutions and Commissions. 1942.	.50
The Social Behavior Program of the P. K. Yonge Laboratory School	.15
Suggestions for Large Unit Teaching, October, 1939.	.10
Inexpensive Enrichment of the Elementary Curriculum through Constructive Activity, 1940.	.10
Teaching the Child to Read, 1940 - Suggestions for the Teaching of Reading in Elementary and Secondary Schools, 82 p.	.50
Suggested Ways and Materials for Introducing and Developing Learning Experiences Concerning the Countries, Peoples and Problems of Latin America.	.10
A Partial Interpretation of the Core Curriculum. 1938. Y-1.	.25
Program of Physical Education. 1939. Y-2.	.10
Aesthetic Activities of the School Program. 1939. Y-3.	.20
The Mathematics Program. 1939. Y-4.	.15
The Core Looks Back and Ahead. 1939. Y-5.	.20
Language Arts in the P. K. Yonge Laboratory School. 1942. Y-8.	.25
Experiencing Together in the Secondary School. 1941. Y-10.	.35

Units of Work

Kindergarten	The Christmas Season	.10
Grade 1	Gardens	.15
Grade 2	Wild and Cultivated Flowers	.20
Grade 3	The Weather	.10
Grade 4	Pioneer Days along the Eastern American Frontiers	.20
Grade 5	A Trip to Mexico	.10
Grade 6	The Phoney Community Bank	.10

Materials prepared by the P. K. Yonge Laboratory School

Living and Learning in the Elementary Grades	.75
Creative Writing - Stories, Poems, Miscellaneous	.10
Creative Music	.30
A Program of Guidance for the P. K. Yonge Laboratory School	.10

Units of Work (cont'd)

Grade 7	
How Man Has Communicated with Others	.05
How Continual Growth and Development Have Made Us Dependent upon other Nations and They upon Us	.20
Homes around the World	.10
A Study of Some Vocations We Are Interested in	.10
Conservation of Forests in Florida and the United States	.10
The People, Products, and Occupations of the British Commonwealth of Nations	.10

Units of Work (cont'd)

Government of Gainesville and Florida	.05
How does Science Aid Us in Protecting Our Health and the Health of Our Friends	.10
Grade 8	
How Man Has Conquered Superstitions	.10
How the American Standard of Living Has Been Raised	.15
The Story Behind the Modern Grocery Store	.15
Health Conditions in Our Community	.15
Explaining Important Facts about Government	.05
Grade 9	
Developing a Hobby	.10
The Industries of Alachua County	.10
How Our Government is Run by Political Parties	.05
Grade 10	
How Some Old and New Dictators Came into Power	.10
How Commerce and Industry Have Developed	.10
How Man's Beliefs Grew into His Religion and Were Incorporated into the Church	.10
The Novel and The Short Story	.10
Economic Conflicts among Nations	.10
The Development of Science and Medicine	.20
Why the League of Nations Failed	.10
How Man Has Conquered Smallpox	.15
British Imperialism in India	.15
Grade 11	
How Man Seeks the Abundant Life	.20
How Certain Social Problems in Definite Periods of History Have Been Expressed in Literature	.15
Do We Pay too much for Our Government?	.15
How Labor Unions Affect the Standard of Living	.10
Services and Costs of Local Government	.10
Grade 12	
National Defense through Pan-American Unity	.20
Proposed Means of Bringing about a Better Distribution of Wealth	.15
Our Part in Bringing about Industrial Democracy	.10
Guidance - A New Outlook on Life	.20
Our Continuing Struggle for Representative Government	.05
How Our Opinions Are Formed	.15
How May We Assist in Securing Industrial Democracy	.10
Improvement of Economic Conditions in the South	.15
Consumer Education	.05
Mathematics - Grades 7-8	
How Transportation Has Been and May Be Improved	.20
How to Improve Housing Conditions	.20
How to Enjoy Leisure Time	.20
How We Obtain a Pure and Fresh Supply of Food	.20
Mathematics - Grade 9	
Graphic Representation of Information	.05
Going into Business - Percentage	.05
Home-Life Mathematics	.05
Leisure and Mathematics	.05
Trigonometry - The Slide Rule	.05

Materials prepared by the P. K. Yonge Laboratory School (cont'd)

Units of Work (cont'd)

General Science	
Relation of the Earth to Other Heavenly Bodies	.10
The Earth's Surface and Its Changes	.10
Weather and Climate	.10
Water and Its Uses	.05
Man and His Food	.10
How to Keep in Good Physical Condition	.05
Infectious Diseases	.10
Machines and Their Uses	.05
Clothing	.05
Construction of Buildings	.05
Electricity and Its Uses	.05
Biology	
How Living Things Obtain Food	.10
How Living Things Use Food	.10
How Living Things Grow	.10
How Living Things Maintain Their Kind	.10
How Do Plants and Animals Live Together and What Are Their Relations to Their Physical Surroundings?	.15
Adaptation of Living Things to Their Environment	.05
The Behavior of Living Things	.05
How Are Living Things Grouped and Named?	.10
Hobbies in Biology	.05
Physics	
Heat	.15
The Phenomena of Sound	.15
Electricity	.15
Light	.15
Historical Background of Physics	.10
Matter in Motion	.10
How Man Best Uses Energy	.15
Chemistry	
Foundations of Chemistry	.10
A Knowledge of the Structure of Matter Forms a Basic Foundation for the Study of All Sciences	.10
Classification of Elements into Families	.20
The Mathematics of Chemistry	.10

Materials Distributed by the State Department of Education

A price list of publications of the State Department of Education is attached. Florida school people may secure these materials through the regular county textbook channels or by direct purchase. Out of state educators may secure these materials by writing directly to the State Department of Education, Tallahassee, Florida, or by sending requests to the Florida Curriculum Laboratory of the College of Education of the University of Florida.

Haynes, Ark.
1-4-46

Gentlemen:

I wish to establish and operate a Private high school for deserving negro boys and girls.

Which southern state do you think is in most need of education for the colored? I want to build the school where it can be of most benefit to the deserving negroes.

Where may I get advice and information on establishing and operating a private negro school?

Thanks

Eugene Gilbert

Info. - Education

February 12, 1946

Mr. Eugene Gilbert
Haynes, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Gilbert:

We have received your postal card dated February 6. We are glad to know of your interest in establishing a private high school for deserving Negro boys and girls.

There is such a widespread need for better high school facilities for Negroes that you should have no trouble selecting a good place. However, I would say that on the whole, Mississippi has the greatest need for such schools. Many counties in Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana and Arkansas are also weak in this respect.

If you are interested in establishing a school in Arkansas, I suggest that you begin by getting in touch with the State Director of Negro Schools at the State Department of Education in Little Rock. I believe his name is Dr. Nolen Irby. If you are interested in Mississippi, you should get in touch with Dr. P. S. Eason, Director of Negro Education, Jackson, Mississippi.

If we can be of further service, please call upon us.

Sincerely yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON,
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

STATE OF LOUISIANA
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
BATON ROUGE 4

February 28, 1946

Miss Jane Martin
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Jane:

It was good to see you in Atlanta and hear of your plans for living in New York. While I didn't get a chance to okay your fiance, I am sure he is tops in every way.

Separately, I am sending you a copy of the Mississippi Study of Higher Education, 1945. Please bring to the attention of Mr. Johnson the chapter on Negro education. I enclose herewith for Mr. Johnson's attention a copy of our application to the General Education Board for an experimental graduate training center for five states to be held this summer at Grambling. This has not been published and is not for publication, but I think your regional council ought to be kept informed of developments even before they are published.

Best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Joseph E. Gibson

Joseph E. Gibson
Director of Higher Education

JEG:aw
Encl.

Restricted - not for publication until announced. - Joseph E. Gibson

STATE OF LOUISIANA
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
BATON ROUGE 4

APPLICATION TO THE GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD FOR A GRANT-IN-AID OF $12,500 FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE GRAMBLING GRADUATE CENTER FOR JEANES TEACHERS IN THE STATES OF ARKANSAS, LOUISIANA, MISSISSIPPI, OKLAHOMA, AND TEXAS

General Statement

The General Education Board is hereby requested to make a grant-in-aid of $12,500 for the initiation of a graduate training program and the establishment at Grambling, Louisiana, of a graduate training center for Jeanes teachers, (Negro county supervisors), in the states of Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, and Texas. This is an experiemental project to be conducted at Grambling in the summer of 1946 under the auspices of Fisk University, Nashville, or Tuskegee Institute, Alabama. A brief description of the project follows.

Initial Planning Conference

On December 11, 1945, an initial planning conference was called at Louisiana Negro Normal and Industrial Institute, Grambling, Louisiana, by Joseph E. Gibson, Louisiana Director of Higher Education, and J. E. Williams, Louisiana State Supervisor of Negro Education. The purpose of the conference as announced was to consider the needs and possibilities of developing at Grambling a summer graduate program for Jeanes teachers of the five states. Invitations were issued to the state agents for Negro education, to the presidents of Negro land grant colleges, and to representatives of the General Education Board. In addition to the two Louisiana officials issuing the invitation and President Ralph Jones and the faculty at Grambling, there were present:

Representing the General Education Board
- Fred McCuistion, Assistant Director
- Miss Flora M. Rhind, Field Supervisor

Representing Arkansas
- Ed McCuistion, Supervisor of Negro Education
- Lawrence A. Davis, President, Arkansas State College
- C. W. Dawson, Teacher Arkansas State College
- R. C. Childress, Assistant Supervisor of Negro Education

Representing Mississippi
- P. H. Eason, Supervisor of Negro Education
- J. L. Reddix, President, Jackson College

Representing Oklahoma
- M. A. Nash, Chancellor, Board of Regents of Higher Education

Representing Texas
- Gordon Worley, Supervisor of Negro Education

At this conference the needs, possibilities and opportunities of an experimental graduate center to be conducted at Grambling for the summer of 1946 were explored.

Needs and Opportunities

Based on statements of the representatives of the several states, the following estimated numbers of trainees that should attend such a summer graduate center were listed.

State	1946 New	1946 Old	1946 Total	1947 New	1947 Old	1947 Total
Arkansas	10	5	15	5	5	10
Louisiana	10	5	15	5	5	10
Mississippi	5	10	15	5	10	15
Oklahoma	10	5	15	5	5	10
Texas	3	5	8	3	7	10
TOTALS	38	30	68	23	32	55

By "old" is meant experienced Jeanes teachers. By "new" is meant inexperienced or additional Jeanes teachers needed, and likely to be employed.

It was brought out in the discussion that the purposes, needs and opportunities of improving rural life by means of improved rural educational leadership of Jeanes teachers is the object of the proposed program. There is no question as to the need of improved leadership and supervision of rural schools for Negroes in the five states. In fact competent, adequate supervision is one of the greatest needs in rural schools throughout the South. The need is more acute with Negro schools because of short school terms, inadequate school facilities and poorly trained teachers. Small isolated Negro schools have received very little administrative and superivsory attention from the white state and local superintendents and supervisors. The selection, training and improvement of competent Negro supervisors appears to be the most important means of improving rural education and rural life for the millions of Negro people within the borders of the states of Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, and Texas.

Proposed Program

The initial planning conference therefore resolved to propose that an experimental graduate training center be established for the summer of 1946 at Grambling, Louisiana, at the Louisiana Negro Normal and Industrial Institute, sponsored by one of the two graduate schools for Negroes in this area, namely Fisk University or Tuskegee Institute, and by and with the advice of state agents for Negro education and of directors of teacher education in the five states. It is anticipated that the program will be continued for the summer of 1947, under a further grant-in-aid from General Education Board. Plans for the continuation of this program would be determined by developments. It is proposed for 1946:

1. That the staff of the graduate center shall consist of a director to be selected from the faculty of the sponsoring graduate school, and two assistants be selected, one to be a faculty member of Louisiana Negro Normal and Industrial Institute, the other a Negro educator from one of the four participating states other than Louisiana.

2. That 68 scholarships worth $100 each be established and apportioned to the five states according to estimates stated above under "Needs and Opportunities", except as state representatives and the advisory committee may find revision of apportionment by states justified.

3. That the director, assistant directors, and the advisory committee shall hold one or more planning conferences at Grambling and shall plan the program and the curriculum of the 1946 training conference. It is contemplated that the conference shall extend over a period of 12 weeks during the summer of 1946 and that graduate credits earned by scholarship holders who are acceptable as graduate students shall be duly credited by the sponsoring graduate university.

4. That the Jeanes teacher graduate training program shall be determined from the beginning by the problems, needs, and possibilities of rural life, rural education, and rural leadership and school supervision.

5. That a staff of consultants who are leaders in the fields of rural education, teacher education, and rural school supervision shall be enlisted to assist in planning, development, and execution of the graduate training program.

6. That a follow-up program shall be planned and that each state shall assume responsibility, in cooperation with sponsoring institutions, for follow-up service.

7. That the General Education Board shall be requested to give a grant-in-aid for this project in the amount of $12,500 to be expended by the Louisiana Negro Normal and Industrial Institute by and with the advice of the advisory committee according to the following budget of expenditures.

Anticipated Expenditures for Which Application is Made

68 Scholarships	$6,800.00
Staff: Director, two assistants, and one secretary	2,400.00
Consultants	1,200.00
Planning Expenses	700.00
Materials	600.00
Local travel	300.00
Publications	500.00
Total	$12,500.00

The Louisiana State Department of Education, through its representatives, Joseph B. Gibson, Director of Higher Education, and J. E. Williams, State Supervisor of Negro Education, will assume ultimate responsibility for the program.

/S/ John E. Coxe
State Superintendent

Education

March 4, 1946

Mr. Joseph E. Gibson
Director of Higher Education
Department of Education
Baton Rouge 4, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Gibson:

Thank you so much for sending so promptly a copy of your application to GEB for the Grambling graduate center. It certainly is convincingly presented. If it isn't asking too much, could you keep us posted on action on the application? Surely the "big boys" at GEB will find this a worthy cause! I shall show the application to Mr. Johnson this very morning, and he will want to circulate it to the other executive staff members, making note, of course, that it is strictly pre-publication material.

We shall be looking forward to receiving a copy of the Mississippi Study of Higher Education, 1945, and Mr. Johnson will be expecially interested in the chapter on Negro education.

Under separate cover I am sending you a packet of our publications. You have too full a schedule to read them all thoroughly, I know, but perhaps you can find time to look over most of them and get an idea of the scope of our work. I am enclosing a copy of John Ivey's monthly paper, Resource-Use Education, so that you can see some of the things that grew out of the Gatlinburg Conference.

It was nice to see you last week. I hope that someday you can meet John, but with your two fine sons, it ought to be hard to convince you that he is the most wonderful man in the world!

Sincerely,

Jane T. Martin

Enclosure
Separate cover

STATE OF LOUISIANA
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
BATON ROUGE 4

March 8, 1946

Education

Miss Jane T. Martin
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Jane:

Thank you for your note and for a copy of Dr. Ivey's publication on resource-use education. I had a telegram from him yesterday about a program to train work conference directors to be held at Chapel Hill in April. We shall not be able to participate, however, because all of our people who are up to that are also too busy to turn loose their present jobs even for a week.

I hope you have received the copy of the Mississippi Study by now. You may advise Mr. Johnson that the G.E.B. has approved our application for the graduate center at Grambling. We are still not ready to make an announcement, however.

Eulalie is flying down to Jacksonville to see my son Dr. Joe Allen Gibson and his wife. You remember he's the one you didn't marry.

Best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Joseph E. Gibson

Joseph E. Gibson
Director of Higher Education
aw

JEG:aw

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

To: Dr. Trigg

From: GBJ

Date: March 8, 1946

Mr. Edgar Ray, Chairman of our Florida Division, has been asked to address the Florida Negro Teachers Association in April on the subject of "Functional Education." He wants some help. I told him that I was not sure what "functional education" is, but that I would turn the problem over to you. Could you write a few words by way of definition and illustration of the meaning of functional education?

Education

TO: DR. GUY B. JOHNSON

FROM: H. L. TRIGG

DATE: March 12, 1946

The following statement on functional education is submitted in reply to your request of March 8:

Functional education is what the term implies. It is education that functions. It works. If a girl enrolled in a class in cooking in a high school and the course was functional, she would know how to cook at the end of the course. This will be true with sewing or any other course or sequence of courses offered in any institution.

This is in contrast with structural education, which emphasizes so many hours per week for so many weeks without specific reference to results.

Functional education emphasizes the importance of the end product and considers any education valueless unless it obtains the desired results in the behavior of the learner. A functional course in an educational scheme would be a series of experiences rather than the mere opportunity to memorize subject matter. These would not be limited to experiences with the hand, but would include all of the cultural experiences which the individual might have.

Education for citizenship, if it is functional, would find the individual a desirable citizen at the end of the period of education.

I trust that this is sufficiently clear and complete for Mr. Ray.

Education

March 25, 1946

Miss Marilyn Caca
Community Manager
Antioch College Community Government
Yellow Springs, Ohio

Dear Miss Caca:

Your letter of February 16 to the Commission on Interracial Cooperation has been referred to me for reply.

Your tangible interest in intercultural education and your approach to the problem of amicable human relations is certainly worthy of careful thought.

There are many young Negroes who could profit by the experiences provided at Antioch College. I agree with you, however, that they should be carefully selected. I would like to suggest that you write Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, who is president of Palmer Institute at Sedalia, North Carolina. The graduates of this institution do well in the colleges which they attend. They are carefully selected and have the advantage of an exceptional educational program. Dr. Brown would be glad to make some suggestions. We trust in her judgment.

Whenever descriptive literature is available concerning your program, would you be kind enough to send us a copy?

Sincerely yours,

HAROLD L. TRIGG
Associate Executive Director

HLT:jm

Dr. Trigg —
would you care to
write her about this?
G.B.G.

ANTIOCH COLLEGE COMMUNITY GOVERNMENT

YELLOW SPRINGS, OHIO

February 16, 1946

RECEIVED
FEB 25 1946
Southern Regional Council

Commission on Interracial Cooperation
701 Standard bldg.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sirs,

We at Antioch College are seeking genuine representativeness in our student body by having on our campus people of all races, many religions, and from all sections of the country and world. Our purpose is to promote inter-racial understanding through associations of individuals of one race with those of another. At Antioch College now are several Nisei students, some Negro students, and students from other countries. We continue to seek outstanding students from all groups.

The enclosed booklet, "No One Group," tells something more about what we believe and why we believe it. We hope you will read it. To put our beliefs into practice, we are seeking two things:

1) Support for our Race Relations Scholarship Fund, which is used to help outstanding Negro students attend Antioch College;

2) Outstanding Negro students who will benefit most from the excellent scholastic program Antioch offers in the arts and sciences; from the vocational guidance they will receive through the co-operative work side of Antioch's program; and from the traning in citizen-leadership offered by Antioch's Community Government. We believe Negro students have much to offer Antioch, and that Antioch has much to offer them.

Wil Will you join with us in our search for broader educational basis for inter-racial understanding and in our work of training future leaders of all races who have learned at Antioch the techniques for working together?

If youw want to contribute to our Fund, please make your check payable to the Race Relations Scholarship Fund, Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio. If you want to tell students about us or tell us about students, we shall be glad to send literature to you or receive information from you.

Sincerely yours,

Marilyn Caca

Marilyn Caca
Community Manager

NO ONE GROUP...

A statement about the beliefs and work of the Race Relations Committee

at

ANTIOCH COLLEGE

Yellow Springs, Ohio

1945

RECEIVED
FEB 25 1946
Southern Regional Council

Introduction

A Statement of Beliefs

When Antioch was founded in 1853, a firm belief in the liberal principles of education was expressed at the College. Like its first president, Horace Mann, the College over the years has been opposed to discrimination against individuals because of their race, their color, their sex, or their religious beliefs. Also like Horace Mann, all of us who are members of the Antioch community today believe that in our lifetime we should try to "win some victory for humanity."

Man's ultimate victory must be a world governed by tolerance and good will, where every man is judged solely on his performance as a human being. We at Antioch believe in the possibility of such a world. But we believe also that the making of it is not a job for any one group—that it will take the energies, the knowledge, the ideals of all men working together—that when we keep any one group from making this contribution, the whole world suffers. We think it important, therefore, that for the sake of all, no one group should be excluded from contributing economically, politically, artistically, and socially to the life of the nation.

The problems we face are not simple, though we try to state them in simple words: to reconcile the differences of nationality and color, of creed and opinion, and to increase for all peoples the opportunity to be and to give their best.

We have had to answer for ourselves a number of questions: Can any individual be at his best who must remain uneducated, or who, although educated, is still forced to assume an inferior status? Can any person reach his potential stature and full maturity who is not free to choose his associates from a wide group, and to gain from them knowledge and companionship? Can he give his best if excluded from work that is stimulating and challenging, through which he could make his contribution to our world?

The statements in this pamphlet were prepared by Antioch students and faculty who were members of the Antioch Race Relations Committee during the winter and spring quarters of 1945.

Solutions to the problems implied in the foregoing questions will not come quickly nor easily, nor through the efforts of just a few men of good will. Every individual, every group, every institution which is in a position to do so must work toward the solution, no matter how small its contribution may be.

A college certainly should not set itself outside of this problem. In college, as in the world, we cannot learn tolerance and understanding of one another in segregated groups. We at Antioch are trying to find a common ground on which all groups may work together. We are trying to build together the sort of community in which mutual respect and free exchange of ideas and opinions may flourish. We are trying to learn to base our beliefs on facts and first-hand experiences with individuals rather than on preconceived notions. In these efforts, every individual taking part has a unique contribution to make. If he is not encouraged to do so, then our whole undertaking will suffer. We think that students of all races, working together, have much to contribute to this goal, and that in turn Antioch can give them all knowledge and experience that will be meaningful throughout their lives.

The Work of the Antioch Race Relations Committee

The Race Relations Committee was started at Antioch College in 1941 by students and faculty in the community who were interested in working to secure better understanding and co-operation among all the races. One step in the direction of such understanding, it seemed to the members of the committee was maintaining in the student body representation from the various races. The committee knew that many well-qualified students, particularly those coming from minority groups, were unable to attend the College for financial reasons. In an attempt to equalize educational opportunity, therefore, they set up the Race Relations Scholarship Fund. It is hoped that this fund will be large enough in time so that members of many races may make applications for aid from it. At the present time it is available only to Negro students. To date a considerable sum has been contributed by faculty,

students, and other interested persons. It has taken the concerted efforts of the committee to maintain the fund in the past, and, if the committee is to continue to give scholarship aid, a large portion of its future efforts must also go to raising money and enlarging the present fund.

In addition to raising money for the Scholarship Fund the members of the Race Relations Committee conduct study groups, and make available to the Antioch community — through motion pictures, displays, and book reviews — the history and achievements of people of many races. The greatest amount of study is always given to the inter-racial and intercultural areas involving nationally the greatest amount of conflict and tension. Emphasis has been given so far to a study of Negro-white relationships. The Race Relations Committee works with the Assembly Committee to bring to the College some lecturers on the assembly series who will help students and faculty discover ways of bringing about better human relations between the races. To date a psychologist, an anthropologist, a poet, a novelist, a lawyer, a minister, a sociologist, and a politician have appeared on this series. In co-operation with other committees on campus (Civil Liberties, in particular), the Race Relations Committee attempts to keep the community informed about legislation affecting race relations — bills about education, voting, employment, and so on. Through the use of the bulletin board the Committee also keeps before the community news of what goes on in the field of race relations nationally and internationally, as well as information about the Committee's current program.

Students and faculty working on the Race Relations Committee have learned through their studies facts upon which they base their work in the present and their plans for the future. Some of these facts are:

1. There is no biological evidence that there are any but superficial physical differences between the different races, and there is no evidence of any kind that there are intellectual and character differences. There are "good genes" and "bad genes" in people of all races. There is no superior race, no inferior race.

2. National problems arise when any group in any part of the country is held back by not being given

equal educational and cultural opportunity, equal economic recognition, equal justice under the law. In other words, good environment is necessary for good development.

3. Psychological problems arise when any group is segregated from any other group either by voluntary or legal means. Such separation causes two-way suspicion, misunderstanding, and hatred.

4. The disastrous consequences of racial persecution in Europe have forced a realization of the extent to which either voluntary or legal discrimination based on race constitutes a threat to democracy itself.

5. In the United States, a country of many races, we must develop the full potentialities of all of our people if we are to develop fully as a nation. For the sake of progress and national morale we must have educated citizens who have places to use their educations; we must have cultural and economic contributions from all; we must maintain our manpower at a high level of efficiency and strength.

Because of these and other findings, the members of the Race Relations Committee have developed a set of principles which they have found helpful in proceeding with their work. These principles, as they have developed to date, follow:

1. We believe that better race relations mean better human relations. Everyone interested in making progress in this area should seek to know and be friends with persons of other races.

2. We believe that the beginning place for improving human relations is at the beginning of a person's life. It seems to us fundamental to have mixed racial programs in nursery schools, elementary schools, high schools, and colleges.

3. We believe that knowledge is necessary for progress in the field of race relations as in any other field. Many excellent books* have been written by many authorities which clarify the racial problems in the world and point the way to their solution.

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*We suggest as a starting point for the study of Negro-white relationships in this country, for example, a careful reading of Gunnar Myrdal's *An American Dilemma,* published by Harper & Brothers, New York, 1944. 2 vols. "The most comprehensive

4. We believe that just legislation offers a way to make bridges over which millions of people can walk to a better way of life. Group study of legislation affecting such things as lynching, poll tax, white primaries, F.E.P.C., immigration exclusion laws, property rights for minority groups, housing, etc., can be of immense value to a whole community if the group keeps the community informed of its findings and recommendations.

5. We believe that people of good will sometimes get pushed apart by not understanding the words used by one another. It seems to us important, therefore, for people to try to get at the exact meaning and intentions of other people without getting emotional.

6. We believe that it is important for people to join together to work with people of similar beliefs in organizations trying to bring about better human and inter-racial relations. These groups may be church groups, labor groups, civil liberties groups, or professional inter-racial groups. We believe that there are two principal bases for judging whether the group a person proposes to join is a good group or a bad group. We believe that an inactive group is impotent and therefore a waste of time. We believe that any group that works to extend segregation is a bad group.

7. We believe that money can be made an extension of belief. For this reason, we think it is important for people who are interested in bettering race relations to contribute money as well as time to doing this. We seek help at Antioch for our Race Relations Scholarship Fund. We know there are hundreds of good causes elsewhere.

8. We believe that it is important for personal happiness and national security for all men and women in this country to open their hearts and minds and work for inter-racial equality. Equality must go with liberty. Fraternity must follow equality.

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report on the Negro in American society which has yet been made."

See also Bibliography, "Race Relations," a selected list of readings on racial and cultural minorities in the United States with special emphasis on Negroes, by Julia Waxman. Published by Julius Rosenwald Fund, 4901 Ellis Avenue, Chicago 15, Illinois.

Antioch College Today

Antioch College is a progressive, co-educational, co-operative college offering a well-balanced program of studies in the arts and the sciences leading to both the B.A. and B.S. degrees. Its students come from every state in the country and several foreign countries. Under the co-operative work-and-study program students at Antioch alternate periods of study on campus with periods of regular work for regular pay in industries and professions in some 22 states. There is an interweaving of study and work experiences.

All students at Antioch have their periods on the "co-op job." The Antioch philosophy of education holds that the real test of book knowledge is how it measures up to actual experience and problems in the world; that no one should be expected to choose a vocation which must last him the rest of his life until he has had a taste of it actually on the job. Whenever possible, assuming that they have gained the necessary general working experience, Antioch students are placed on jobs closely related to their interests and abilities. There are jobs available for students who want experience in inter-racial work. It is our belief that students emerging from their co-operative program successfully have made considerable progress toward becoming responsible, open-minded individuals, alive to the world and to their communities, and aware of the personal and civic contributions they may make therein.

Application for Admission to Antioch College and for Scholarship Aid

Students who wish to apply for admission to Antioch should write to the Director of Admissions, Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, for application blanks and other information. Those seeking aid from the Race Relations Scholarship Fund should indicate this fact, and their requests will be referred to the Race Relations Committee after their acceptance by the Admissions Committee. At present this aid is available for Negro students only.

In addition to receiving the applications for scholarship aid, the Race Relations Committee would also be glad to receive — from teachers, ministers, and others working with young people — the names of students who are qualified to meet Antioch's admission requirements. The students should have high scholastic and personal qualifications. The majority of Antioch students were in the upper quarter of their high school classes. The Antioch program is a demanding one, and anyone who does not have good aptitude and excellent health is not able to carry it successfully.

JOURNAL OF NEGRO EDUCATION
A QUARTERLY REVIEW OF THE PROBLEMS
INCIDENT TO THE EDUCATION OF NEGROES

BUREAU OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH
HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

Box 93

March 29, 1946

RECEIVED
APR 1 1946
Southern Regional Council

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, 3, Georgia

My dear Dr. Johnson:

It has occurred to me that you would be interested in seeing some of the research studies I have conducted during the past few years. I am taking the liberty, therefore, of forwarding you copies of the following studies:

(1) National Survey of the Higher Education of Negroes 1942
The latest and most thorough study of the higher education of Negroes in the United States. I would call your attention especially to Volume III and to chapters 2 and 5 in Volume II.

(2) "Case Studies of Negro Children of Binet IQ 160 and Above." 1943
This study, along with a series of others I have published, has established the fact that the range of intelligence is as great among Negroes as among other racial groups.

(3) The Black and White of Rejections for Military Service 1944
An examination of the relationship between intelligence and education. You will be interested to know that I was recently honored with the award of the Selective Service Medal for this study.

(4) "Significant Programs in Institutions of Higher Education of Negroes" 1945. A recent study done at the invitation of the editor of the Educational Record.

I hope you will find the content of some of these studies of interest.

Cordially yours,

Martin D. Jenkins

Martin D. Jenkins
Associate Professor of Education

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Education

April 2, 1946

Mr. Martin D. Jenkins
Box 93 Howard University
Washington 1, D. C.

Dear Mr. Jenkins:

Thank you for your letter of March 29 which came during Dr. Johnson's absence from the city.

We appreciate your sending copies of the four studies, and I know that Dr. Johnson will be interested in reading them.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Inez B. Tillison
Office Manager

Negro Education

April 9, 1946

Mr. Gitel Poznanski
Senior Editor
Monthly Summary
Fisk University
Nashville 8, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Poznanski:

Thank you for your letter of March 14. Dr. Johnson, who has had a great many out-of-town engagements lately, has asked me to tell you how much he regrets this long delay in answering. He asked me to send you the enclosed clippings dealing with educational facilities for Negroes, which may contain some information which will be useful to you. He also asked that I refer you to Dr. W. D. Funkhauser, Dean of the Graduate School, University of Kentucky for a copy of the Report of the Deans of Southern Graduate Schools on Graduate Education for Negroes, which was published in the fall of 1945.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Jane T. Martin

Enclosures
P. S. Please return the clippings when you have finished with them, as they belong in our file.

FISK UNIVERSITY
SOCIAL SCIENCE INSTITUTE
NASHVILLE 8, TENNESSEE

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF
EVENTS AND TRENDS IN
RACE RELATIONS

CHARLES S. JOHNSON, DIRECTOR

STAFF
CHARLES R. LAWRENCE, JR.
RACHEL B. NOEL
BERNICE E. BRILE
NOREEN E. BARRON
HOPE L. DENNIS
ALMA F. POLK

March 14, 1946

RECEIVED
MAR 15 1946
Southern Regional Council

Mr. Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Johnson:

The staff of the MONTHLY SUMMARY was interested to read the Report to the Southern Governors' Conference Concerning Regional Education, made by the Southern Governors' Committee on Regional Education at a meeting held in New Orleans on December 7, 1945.

The report is concerned with the problem of inadequate educational facilities for whites and Negroes within the Conference States, and offers as temporary solutions, (1) the granting of scholarships to individuals for education not provided within State borders, and (2) contracts with other State governments and their agencies to provide higher education at specific costs to certain numbers of students. While the Governors admit that "The Supreme Court of the United States unequivocally has ruled that every State must maintain equal educational facilities within its borders, if demanded, to all citizens who are similarly qualified. . .", the report itself makes no actual proposals for equal educational facilities for Negroes within the Conference States.

We would appreciate receiving your interpretation of the report, as well as any data which you have pertinent to the subject of regional education in the South. We plan to carry an analysis of the Southern Governors' Conference in our March issue of the SUMMARY.

With appreciation of your cooperation,

Sincerely yours,

Gitel Poznanski

Gitel Poznanski, (per BB)
Senior Editor

GP:b

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WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

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April 26, 1946

DAY LETTER COLLECT

I of.

MRS. PHILIP CLAYTON JAY, JR.
329 COLLEGE STREET
MACON, GEORGIA

1940 CENSUS: 5,867 Negroes in Georgia 25 years and over had completed 1 to 3 years college. 3,192 nineteen and over had completed 4 or more years.

Margaret Price

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

1201

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A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

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DR GUY B JOHNSON=

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL WESLEY MEMORIAL CHURCH

BLDG ATLA=

CAN YOU WIRE COLLECT NUMBER GEORGIA COLLEGE EDUCATED

NEGROES=!

ROSA LEE!

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

State Teachers College
Montgomery, Alabama
May 2, 1946

Mr. Harold L. Trigg, Associate Director
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Voting Tendency
Alabama

Dear Mr. Trigg:

I am a student of Sociology at the State Teachers College, Montgomery Alabama. Please send me some information as to what the teachers are doing toward the Interracial Problem.

Yours truly,
(Miss) Lucie E. Mitchell

File

GBJ → R.W.

RECEIVED
MAY 11 1946
Southern Regional Council

A Summary of the Main Legislative Enactments Pertaining to Negro Education in Mississippi, Passed by the 1946 Session of the Legislature

1. The appropriation for public schools was increased by $3,425,000. Negro teachers will share in this increase.

2. The appropriation for institutions of higher learning was increased by $1,337,836. The two state-supported Negro colleges -- Jackson College and Alcorn College -- will share in this increase.

3. An appropriation of $275,000 was made to build a highway from Highway No. 61 to Alcorn College.

4. An appropriation of $37,158.45 was made to pave Lynch Street in front of Jackson College, Jackson, Mississippi.

5. A special appropriation of $40,000 was given Jackson College and Alcorn College to enable them to establish some outpost training centers for training Negro teachers in the state.

6. The appropriation for vocational education was increased by $575,000. This will enable more departments of vocational training to be established in the Negro schools in this state.

7. The appropriation for county agricultural high schools was increased $20,000 for the specific purpose of enabling additional counties to establish such schools for Negroes.

8. An appropriation of $3,000,000 was made for the purpose of building and repairing schoolhouses in the state. Negro schools will share in this appropriation.

9. A law was passed enabling boards of supervisors of the various counties to increase the county-wide levy from one mill to two mills for building and repairing schoolhouses and for the purchase of equipment. This tax levy is for the purpose of enabling the various counties to provide funds for matching the state appropriation of $3,000,000.

10. A law was passed providing for the establishment of the Mississippi Vocational College for training Negro teachers in the Delta section of the state. The site of this college is to be selected by the board of trustees of Institutions of Higher Learning. The institution is to be built and equipped by the State Building Commission and then turned over to the board of trustees of Institutions of Higher Learning for operation.

11. An appropriation of $300,000 was voted for acquiring a site and constructing and equipping suitable buildings for this institution.

The recent session of the Legislature certainly went a long way in an effort to improve Negro education in Mississippi. The problem has now moved, very largely, from the State House in Jackson down to the courthouses in the several counties. It is up to the people and their leaders to put the above enactments into operation. It is a great challenge to the citizenship of Mississippi. It is an opportunity to make Christianity function. It is an opportunity to see that simple justice is done.

P. H. Easom E. P. Littlejohn
State Agents, Negro Education

May 15, 1946

Miss Lucie E. Mitchell
State Teachers College
Montgomery, Alabama

Dear Miss Mitchell:

This will acknowledge your letter of May 2.

It is difficult to answer your question because of the fact that teacher efforts in the field of race relations are not organized over any wide area. At the present our teachers seem most active in the movement to get as many colored people as possible to register and vote. In Atlanta, 25,000 Negroes have registered this year. This achievement is due to many persons, but especially to the teachers in the colleges and public schools in the city. This situation can be duplicated in many communities all over the South.

There are some instances of courses in race relations being offered in white institutions, particularly those on the college level.

I should also like to call to your attention the work of the Bureau for Intercultural Education, 1697 Broadway, New York 19, New York. The Director is Dr. H. H. Giles. He will be glad to send you the pamphlet listing the books and other publications of the Bureau.

Many teachers are members of organizations functioning in the field of race relations. You are already familiar with the N.A.A.C.P., the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, and the Fellowship of Southern Churchmen. All of these groups, including our own, have largely the same objectives. They differ in means for attaining them.

I wish I could provide you with more definite information.

With kindest good wishes, I am

Yours very sincerely,

HAROLD L. TRIGG
Associate Executive Director

HLT:jm

tors (hence, with the greatest number of crooked votes), the inspectors would hold a phony plebiscite and then "compromise" with the watcher—that is, allow him to officially register three or four out of twenty-four or twenty-five protests.

In one district that will long be remembered by Lamula supporters, dishonest counting was so rampant that the young lady watcher, unable to cope any longer with the threats of the hostile inspectors, called headquarters for aid. Lamula, himself, went straight to the poll in question, where he was informed that his watcher was merely having hysterics, and that he had been given a most careful and fair count, especially evidenced by the fact that in the disputed count—the Republican—he had *won*, twenty to sixteen. After a few words with the far-from-hysterical, but very angry, watcher, Lamula demanded and got an immediate recount: somehow the vote changed from the previous twenty-sixteen to twenty-three-eight in favor of Lamula!

Consider the financial outlay necessary to the campaign of a non-machine candidate and you will see why the thousand-dollar cost of a recount is prohibitive. Consider one more thing: the temper of citizens, although slow to kindle, is a difficult thing to control when once aroused. We need only look at the recent events in Tennessee to see what may happen in other sections if the officials themselves do not change local political practices. Our citizens, many of them young and returned from the war, want and demand fair and peaceful elections, but if these are not forthcoming they will demand and seize merely *fair* elections. Let us not force violence. Let us make these allegedly outdated practices be, in fact, outdated; let us have the voice of the people a true voice, not a reproduction through a mouthpiece.

A Crisis at Fisk

BY W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS

THERE is a crisis developing at Fisk University which is of more than local or even just racial significance. Fisk is at Nashville, Tennessee, and is one of the oldest institutions for the higher education of Negroes. Its body of alumni form a distinguished group, numbering today perhaps 3,500 living graduates.

As long as segregated colleges are necessary, a colored man, if properly trained, should head a school for colored students for obvious social and psychological reasons. But presidential timber among Negroes is rare because of limited education of opportunities, lack of cultural contacts, and, especially, lack of business and administrative experience. Gradually, however, Negro presidents are being selected, as witness John Hope at Atlanta, Mordecai Johnson at Howard, and Horace Mann Bond at Lincoln, Pennsylvania. In other words, while it is difficult to find the right colored man for the presidency of a Negro college, it is no longer impossible.

When a vacancy in the presidency was imminent at Fisk, an ideal Negro candidate for the position was presented, who had the practically unanimous backing of the alumni. Charles Harris Wesley was born in Kentucky in 1891. He is a graduate and trustee of Fisk; a doctor of philosophy from Harvard in history (1925); teacher and professor of history at Howard, 1913-1938; and dean of the Howard graduate school, 1938-1942. He has been a Guggenheim Fellow and has received an award from the Social Science Research Council; he has written books and articles, among them an outstanding history of Negro labor in the United States. For the past four years he has been president of Wilberforce University, in Ohio, and has conducted its affairs with marked success, reducing its debt, increasing its enrollment, and raising its scholastic standards.

But the Board of Trustees of Fisk University at its June meeting postponed the election of a new president, although no other candidacies had been seriously advanced. The alumni charge that there were two reasons for the delay: first, an objection to giving a Negro a voice in the financial affairs of the university; and second, the white South's fear of encouraging intelligent and liberal leadership of Negroes by men of their own race.

Fisk has an endowment of about three million dollars. No Negro trustee is on the finance committee, and the financial affairs of the university are known in detail to only a few trustees. It has been charged that university funds are wastefully administered. One trustee is said to receive some $22,000 annually for handling the portfolio of investments, and it is alleged that the office of the vice-chairman of the board receives $12,000 annually for "promotion and publicity." The auditors in their last report declared that they had not examined the portfolio of investments.

But an even more serious matter is now at hand. In May the campaign of the United Negro College Fund was launched in Nashville by the retiring white president of Fisk University. At this luncheon, of course, no Negro

W. E. B. DU BOIS is director of special research for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

could appear. There were present, according to the Nashville *Banner* (May 2, 1946), Nathan Adams, of the First National Bank of Dallas, Texas, "who is a leader in the fund campaign"; Edward Potter, Jr., Southerner and vice-president of the Fisk trustees; and several other whites, Northern and Southern.

Potter explained that the white Nashville members of the Fisk Board "have not approved of some things" at Fisk but thought it was better "to try to improve situations drifting into bad directions" than to desert and let the school "go to rout—to the left wing." President Jones complained that the attempt to name Wesley was precipitate. And then, according to the *Banner,* Adams, the Texas banker,

> strongly denounced the present federal administration, communism, and Eastern meddling as confusing the racial problems of the South. "The Negro won't work as long as Mr. Truman gives us Santa Claus in every community," Adams charged. He said he wondered "how many of us know how far to the left we have already gone" and predicted that solution of present-day problems is impossible "as long as we remain blind to the left wing." Pointing out that adoption of FEPC philosophies would mean we have come a long way from freedom, Adams warned, "Don't let them take the Democratic Party completely away from us. What are we, a bunch of morons?"

Obviously, it would be impossible today to find in the United States many educated Negroes who did not believe in the FEPC, and very few who were not eternally grateful for the forward-looking social work of Franklin Delano Roosevelt. If it is the policy of the United Negro College Fund to deprive such men of leadership among their own group, it is time that this was clearly stated.

There can be no doubt as to the present situation: the Northern white trustees hesitate to put a Negro into the presidency; they would prefer a complacent, even if second-class, white man. The white Southern trustees would consent to a Negro president provided he was a Negro amenable to their guidance and not "radical"—that is, not an advocate of the FEPC, the abolition of the poll tax, or any New Deal policies. It is rumored that they are in partial agreement on a man of this sort.

Perhaps the time has come when Negro higher education can no longer depend upon gifts from the North or cooperation with the white South but must be supported by the students and alumni themselves. It would be a hard task, for education today is costly, and the alumni and students of Negro colleges are almost entirely in the lower-income brackets. But whatever the cost, Negro education cannot be dictated to by uncandid financiers in the North, and by so-called "liberal" Southerners who are trying to stop the Negro from thinking.

California's Central Valley Project

BY CAREY McWILLIAMS

FIVE hundred miles long and a hundred miles wide, California's great Central Valley Basin is about half as large as England. Containing over 6,000,000 acres of irrigable land (twice the amount actually under irrigation, the valley has about 50 per cent of the state's cash farm income. Although many streams flow through the valley, it remained a semi-arid area until comparatively recent times. The northern part of the valley has about one-third of the land and two-thirds of the water. Floods in the north, drought in the south. Most farmers in the southern end of the valley pump irrigation water from wells which tap underground seepage from local streams. Over a period of years the underground water level has fallen at an alarming rate.

Since 1874 the people of the valley have been looking for a development plan that would harness the energies and integrate the resources of the basin. Central Valley Project is, finally, that scheme. It consists of a complex system of water works and power facilities designed to furnish irrigation water to areas now having none or not enough; to develop hydroelectric power; to prevent floods; to improve navigation on the Sacramento River; to repulse saline waters now intruding on some 400,000 acres of rich land in the delta of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers; and to furnish water to local industrial plants and municipalities. A multiple-purpose project, Central Valley demands a delicate and complex articulation of all phases of the development, since all are part of a basic plan. No single phase of the project, whether it be a dam, a canal, a recreation site, or a scheme to replenish the supply of salmon in the Sacramento River, can possibly be thought of except in relation to every other phase of the project.

The Bureau of Reclamation has recently completed its master plan for the development of Central Valley. If the plan is carried into effect, the Central Valley project would provide jobs for 18,000 for the next fifteen years; save existing acreage vitally dependent upon irrigation; provide water for 2,000,000 acres now irrigated from

CAREY McWILLIAMS, a contributing editor of The Nation, *is the author of "Southern California Country" and has written extensively on inter-racial and farm-labor problems.*

September 13, 1946

Mr. Dolph Camp, State Supervisor
Occupational Information and Guidance
Department of Education
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Camp:

I am grateful to you for your letter of September 4, and for the copy of the chapter on guidance which is being sent to Dr. Dawson.

The parts written by you, Dr. Puls and Mr. McAdams are one of the clearest statements that I have ever seen of guidance functions and services. I consider it a privilege and honor to have worked with your committee.

I assume that we will get copies of this bulletin as soon as they are available.

With kindest good wishes, I remain

Yours very sincerely,

HAROLD L. TRIGG,
Associate Executive Director

HLT:MJ

STATE OF ARKANSAS
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
DIVISION OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION
LITTLE ROCK

September 4,1946

Dr. Harold L. Trigg
Associate Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Trigg:

Thank you very much for your contribution to the chapter "Guidance Functions and Services". According to my opinion, you did a good job laying a foundation for outlining the guidance functions and services.

I used your material as it was except in the next to the last line, I inserted between "guidance and services", the word "function". It was less clumsy as you had it, but to make it conform better to the title, we were treating, I thought the insertion should be made.

I have sent the completed chapter to Dr. Dawson. I hope his editor sees fit to use it as submitted. At least I hope it comes out all right.

I am sending you my kindest personal regards.

Yours very truly,

Dolph Camp

Dolph Camp, State Supervisor
Occupational Information
and Guidance

DC:bjt

Trigg

Guidance Functions and Services

Introduction

Guidance functions and services form an important part of the educational services which every progressive school should render to all who need them, both the pupils enrolled and adults. The need for these services have been inevidence for a long time but certain economic trends in the South today bring into sharper focus this need.

Some Economic Trends in the South with Guidance Implications

There is a new vision and a new hope in the South today. Rationalizations for regional dificiencies are giving way to dispassionate recognition of reality, to experimentation, and to intelligent planning for the greater use of technological resources in developing the natural wealth of the region pointing toward a balanced economy within the region and integration with the national economy.

Progress toward industrialization is steadily gaining momentum. This includes manufacturing and service industries of varying volume. In one state alone plans have been made to establish 2,429 new industries, "maihly to manufacture products from local raw materials." Three hundred of these went into actual operation between September 1944 and December 1945 in spite of war time restrictions, and they are now coming into being at the rate of fifty a month.

Mechanization in agricultural production including rice, sugar cane, and cotton is rapidly displacing traditional man-mule power. Air transportation delivers perishables from Southern farms fresh to Northern markets, and famous Southern playgrounds may experience a complete change in clientele because of resorts in Mexico and the Carriboan being brought closer by plane to those who are able to pay.

The focal point of transition to the new economic pattern is mechanization in agriculture in general, and in cotton production specifically. Cotton was and is the major cash crop for the largest number of farm workers in the South. Competition with new synthetic fibers, and with increasing foreign production with resulting decrease in exports long since reduced King Cotton to an advanced stage of insecurity. Now, complete mechanization in production is expected to increase the unit-output per man and lower production costs to competitive levels with other fibers and with foreign production.

It is the sharp decrease in need for hand labor in cotton production which provides a major problem. It is estimated that a million families on Southern farms will be displaced within the next five years by the use of machinery. In spite of plans to counterbalance this movement of farm people by increasing the number of non-farm jobs in the region, migration from farms to urban centers within as well as without the region is an inevitable result of the imminent increase in the use of machinery for farm production.

Mechanization in agriculture, industrialization, migration, and urbanization are all parts of the same picture involving the full utilization of raw materials, capital resources, science applied to production, management and distribution, educational institutions, and human wealth.

The impact of this composite change upon the people of the region, the estimated million farm families who must seek other means of livelihood as well as those who may remain in agricultural pursuits is the problem which brings society up with stark reality of present trends.

To many, it means no jobs;to some new jobs on or off the farm. To the majority it means new and intricate adjustments, confusion and bewilderment. This is the group with low incomes, substandard housing, inferior educational facilities, inadequate health provisions-- the group least prepared to withstand the shock of abrupt change. They will produce problems for the rural communities in which they remain and the already overtaxed urban centers to which they go.

The riches of sea and earth and sky have value ohly to people. Change in the South involves the region's total resources--natural, human,and social. The pressure of this complex movement upon personalities without understanding of its maaning and trends, or even an elemental conception of the nature and sequence in individual adjustment demands organized effort to adjust change to "all these people," and to aid the people of the region to make desirable individual adjustments in the transition to balanced economy.

Natural wealth and machines are means to one end- the improved living of 40 million Southern people. The South has the resources. It is the South's problem. The mental and physical health of all the people is essential to the full utilization of regional natural and social resources. The conservation of human, natural and social wealth are parts of the same whole. Permanent growth is possible only in the full development of all. Mechanization and industrialization are subjected to constant research, planning, and scientific direction. The people of the region need equally adequate study and aid in making adjustments to migration, urbanization and the wider and more complex occupational front. Chance and the 3R's are as valueless to the people as to the land and machines. Regional human resources are an effective element in the total pattern of progress through and after this period of transition only in so far as society with the tangible cooperation of agricultural and industrial leaders and through its schools and related agencies guarantees aid to each individual child in the region,

1. in helping him to discover his best abilities and interests;

2. in providing and guiding him into adequate experiences for the growth of these best abilities and interests to expression on a level of vocational competence;

3. in providing opportunities for and directing him into the successful expression of these matured abilities and interests in channels which are satisfying to him and the community in which he lives; and

4. in rendering the needed advisory service to the nuture of his total personality to the point of self-direction in making desirable adjustment to people and movement in his changing local, regional, national, and world communities.

Organized guidance functions and services by professionally trained personnel are essential to united advance. These can best be rendered by the school and the sum total of activities necessary to render them compose the school's guidance program.

The Guidance Program

The guidance program is a set of activities which provide for the counseling of pupils and the data and services necessary for the counselor to do his work. The program also provides that these same data and a knowledge of these services be made available to and interpreted for the administrator and teachers as a basis for adapting the total program of the school to the needs of the individual pupil and for utilizing the related resources of the community for the pupil's better adjustment.

The heart of such a program is vocational and educational planning. To enable the counselor to assist the pupil with this task, certain essential activities are necessary. These are defined below.

Definition of Essential Activities

A. Counseling is the process of assisting a pupil through the device of the interview and other individual relationships to evaluate facts about himself and his environment so that he may make better choices and formulate plans of action.

One performing these duties is acting as counselor regardless of the duties he may be carrying on at other times or of his own regular faculty title. To insure that counseling meets professional standards, the person assigned to perform these duties on the school staff should be properly qualified.

B. The individual inventory is the sum total of the activities necessary to secure, take stock of, and appraise all facts available and needed about the pupil to understand his problems and to find solutions to make favorable adjustments.

C. Occupational information is the service which secures and makes available to pupils information about occupations and education essential to the making of sound vocational and educational plans and information about special services, facilities, and agencies both in and out of school which may be helpful in the solution of personal problems.

D. Placement is the service involved in getting a student placed in a job or in the next step ahead in his educational program.

E. Follow-up means the securing of facts about former students (drop-outs or graduates) which show present needs of these former students; permits evaluation of educational services, and points to needed changes in courses, teaching methods in guidance services, and yields data useful in informational services in the guidance program (information about job entrance requirements, lines of progress, way of getting jobs; and the like.)

Planning and Operating the Guidance Program

A. Administrator Responsible

The administrator is responsible for, and must take, the initiative in promoting, establishing, and maintaining a guidance program in his school. He will need the assistance of a trained counselor who will be both able to interview pupils and under the direction of the administrator lead the faculty in the development of the school's guidance program.

B. An Outline of Activities

The activities outlined herewith have been used successfully by different schools to establish and maintain an effective guidance program.

1. Gaining support of school and community

   a. Gaining faculty support

      (1) Discuss idea with one or two faculty members

      (2) Hold faculty meetings in which needs of pupils are discussed, cases studied, and possible teacher contributions to guidance program brought out.

      (3) Appoint three or four to serve as faculty guidance committee if desirable in a given school.

      (4) Keep faculty continually informed concerning needs and progress of the guidance program.

      (5) Get cooperation of and make maximum use of special area teachers particularly vocational and industrial arts.

   b. Gaining pupil support

      (1) In assembly stress importance of each pupil's making occupational and educational plans.

      (2) Encourage sponsors and pupil leaders of clubs to plan and carry out programs dealing with the importance of occupational and educational planning.

c. Gaining community support

(1) Discuss need for guidance program at P.T.A. and other meetings.

(2) Discuss with various adult groups the importance of continual revision of school offerings to meet individual needs of all the pupils.

(3) Use films, other visual aids, and press to emphasize importance of guidance program.

(4) Make community surveys, getting employer responses.

2. Provide and make use of counseling service

a. Select the best qualified faculty member to serve as counselor and to head the guidance program.

b. Relieve the faculty member appointed from other duties to allow sufficient time to devote to the guidance program, at least one period a day for each 50 pupils enrolled.

c. Provide convenient and private space for counseling.

d. Provide adequate equipment and supplies for the counseling office.

3. Provide individual inventory service

a. Facts about the pupil inventory should contain:

(1) Abilities

(2) Achievements, educational and other

(3) Interest, expressed and measured

(4) Opportunities and limitations

(5) Special problems

b. Instruments necessary for obtaining the facts about the pupil.

(1) Academic record

(2) Forms and questionnaries

(3) Tests; academic, aptitude, achievement, interest, and for some pupils special aptitudes

(4) Anecdotal records

(5) Autobiography

(6) Significant sample of pupil's work

(7) Other items which provide data for the cumulative record

4. Provide occupational information service

a. Types of occupational information

(1) Summaries of community occupational surveys

(2) Results of follow-up studies

(3) Necessary census data and other government reports

(4) Dictionary of Occupational Titles and other publications of the U.S. Employment Service and War Manpower Commission

(5) Documented information on occupations and educational opportunities

(a) Books

(b) Monographs, pamphlets, leaflets, and the like

(c) Magazines and newspapers

(d) Films

b. Devices for making occupational information usable

(1) Special bookshelf on occupations and educational opportunities

(2) Filing system for unbound information on occupations and educational opportunities

c. Techniques for getting pupils to acquire occupational information

(1) Free reading

(2) Class in occupational information

(3) Units on occupational information in civics or other regular classes

(4) Conducting follow-up studies with assistance of pupils

(5) Conducting community occupational surveys with the assistance of pupils

(6) Providing for pupils to prepare leaflets or monographs on occupations on which they are interested

(7) Use of films on occupations

(8) If possible, get teachers to emphasize the occupational implications of their regular subjects

5. Provide placement service

a. Job placement

(1) Assume first responsibility for placement of graduates and drop-outs both for work experience and permanent employment.

(2) Cooperate with other placement agencies in placing graduates and other school-leavers.

b. Educational placement

(1) Assist each school-leaver with his future educational plans

(2) Assist each pupil in need of it to find a place suitable for him to continue his educational progress

6. Provide follow-up service

a. Check objectively to determine the results of counseling

b. Follow up former pupils to determine any present needs the school can supply

c. Follow-up former students who are in industry to see if they are properly adjusted

(1) Make adjustments where necessary

(2) Help in looking for promotion

(3) Help in adjustment to fellow workers

(4) Help in future training

d. Follow up former pupils to determine needed changes in school offerings for pupils currently enrolled.

e. Provide follow-up techniques adapted to a given school that provide information needed about school-leavers for a period of five years after leaving the school.

The Guidance Program Lags in the Cotton Belt

The guidance program has not been developed to a great extent in the Cotton Belt. A few city schools have provided

some guidance services for their pupils but too often in these schools there has been a lack of a unified guidance program. Their efforts have often been dissipated by becoming engrossed in some minor elements of the program as testing or problems of mental hygiene. Of the more than forty states with Occupational Information and Guidance Service in the state departments of education, only three states in the Cotton Belt have such services. These are, Arkansas, Georgia, and North Carolina. Arkansas is the only state in the nation which reimburses school districts for the services of trained counselors by the same formula as districts are reimbursed for the services of other teachers of vocational subjects. A budget of $75,000 from State vocational education funds has been provided for this service. More than fifty school districts are being reimbursed for the services of trained counselors during the current year.

With the enactment of the George-Barden Vocational Education Act, making Federal funds available for guidance services, there is hope that other states may follow Arkansas' example.

Five books are ranked according to estimated importance

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August 20, 1946

Mr. Dolph Camp
Division of Vocational Education
State Department of Education
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Camp:

I am finally enclosing the copy of the statement which I was to write for the chapter on guidance. I regret very much that this statement is so late coming. You will understand, however, that events of the last few weeks have kept us all very busy here.

I trust that all goes well with you, and that we shall have the pleasure of seeing you in Atlanta more frequently.

With kindest good wishes, I am

Yours very sincerely,

HAROLD L. TRIGG,
Associate Executive Director

HLT:LJ
Encl.

SOME ECONOMIC TRENDS IN THE SOUTH WITH GUIDANCE IMPLICATIONS

There is a new vision and a new hope in the South today. Rationalizations for regional dificiencies are giving way to dispassionate recognition of reality, to experimentation, and to intelligent planning for the greater use of technological resources in developing the natural wealth of the region pointing toward a balanced economy within the region and integration with the national economy.

Progress toward industrialization is steadily gaining momentum. This includes manufacturing and service industries of varying volume. In one state alone plans have been made to establish 2,429 new industries, "mainly to manufacture products from local raw materials." Three hundred of these went into actual operation between September 1944 and December 1945 in spite of war time restrictions, and they are now coming into being at the rate of fifty a month.

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Cotton to an advanced stage of insecurity. Now, complete mechanization in production is expected to increase the unit-output per man and lower production costs to competitive levels with other fibers and with foreign production.

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Mechanization in agriculture, industrialization, migration and urbanization are all parts of the same picture involving the full utilization of raw materials, capital resources, science applied to production, management and distribution, educational institutions, and human wealth.

The impact of this composite change upon the people of the region, the estimated million farm families who must seek other means of livelihood as well as those who may remain in agricultural pursuits is the problem which brings society face up with stark reality of present trends.

To many, it means no jobs; to some new jobs on or off the farm. To the majority it means new and intricate adjustments, confusion and bewilderment. This is the group with low incomes, substandard housing, inferior educational facilities, inadequate health provisions—the group least prepared to withstand the shock of abrupt change. They will produce problems for the rural communities in which they remain and the already overtaxed urban centers to which they go.

The riches of sea and earth and sky have value only to people. Change in the South involves the region's total resources—natural, human and social.

The pressure of this complex movement upon personalities without understanding of its meaning and trends, or even an elemental conception of the nature and sequence in individual adjustment demands organized effort to adjust change to "all these people," and to aid the people of the region to make desirable individual adjustments in the transition to balanced economy.

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(1) in helping him to discover his best abilities and interests;

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(4) in rendering the needed advisory service to the nurture of his total personality to the point of self-direction in making desirable adjustment to people and movement in his changing local, regional, national, and world communities.

Organized guidance services by professionally trained personnel are essential to united advance.

Carbon Copy Onion Skin
MADE IN U.S.A.

NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES
1201 SIXTEENTH STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

February 8, 1946.

Dr. H. L. Trigg,
Southern Regional Conference,
Western Memorial Building,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Dr. Trigg:

Upon the request of the Subcommittee on Postwar Cotton Programs, House Agricultural Committee, a Committee on Postwar Agricultural and Economic Problems of the Cotton Belt, has been organized. This committee proposes to produce reports based to a large extent on research in ten major problems of the Cotton Belt. One of these problems, designated as Project IX, is Southern Educational Problems. I have accepted the chairmanship of this project. I am enclosing with this letter two documents which will give you the history of the development of this project and what we propose to do. The documents referred to are: (1) Southern Educational Problems - Outline of Project IX of the Study of the Postwar Agricultural and Economic Problems of the Cotton Belt, and (2) Summary Report of Meeting if Project IX, held at Washington, D.C., October 15 and 16, 1945.

In a meeting held here at the National Education Association, January 21 and 22, the Committee voted to invite you to serve with a subcommittee under the chairmanship of Dolph Camp, Supervisor of Occupational Information and Guidance, State Department of Education, Little Rock, Arkansas, in writing a chapter of the report entitled "Guidance Functions and Services". You will note from the Outline the names of the other persons who are to serve on this subcommittee with you. I shall not undertake to outline the contents of this report because I would much rather the subcommittee members would do that with subcommittee chairman. From time to time, however, I shall be glad to consult with all subcommittees on the contents of their respective reports. I know from the work you are doing that you are well acquainted with what we think ought to be written for this report.

I might add that we desire to have all the reports completed by September 15, 1946.

Will you please let me know at your earliest convenience whether you will accept this responsibility?

Very sincerely yours,

Howard A. Dawson

Howard A. Dawson,
Director of Rural Service.

HAD:cd
Encls.

GUIDANCE FUNCTIONS AND SERVICES

(Tentative Outline)

I. The need for guidance functions and services

A. Economic trends in the south with guidance implications

B. Paucity of guidance activities in the schools of the south

II. Definition of terms

III. The guidance program

A. Counseling

B. Individual inventory

C. Occupational information

D. Training opportunities

E. Placement

F. Follow-up

IV. Organization and Administration of the guidance program

A. State program

B. Responsibility of school administrators

C. Counselor in charge

1. Time must be provided

2. Counselor must be trained

(a) In-service training

(b) Institutional training

D. Coordinating activities of other staff members

E. Presenting facts to administrators

F. Waddy

Tampa to Study Interracial Friction

A department of interpersonal and intercultural relations, planned as a future center for the scientific eradication of interracial strife, has been established at the University of Tampa. The new department, first of its kind in the South, will develop educational methods with which to fight "hate propaganda."

According to Dr. Ellwood C. Nance, president of the university, the department has been organized "for the specific purpose of aggressive educational action against the current emergence in our contemporary life of such organizations as the Ku Klux Klan." Dr. William G. Neiderland, Professor of Medical Psychology, will head the new unit.

Planned especially for teachers, social workers and clergymen, the courses are being offered under the sponsorship of the Tampa Ministers Association. In scope, the department will deal with all minority problems as well as actual and potential group tensions.

Research to Supplement Courses

Both Dr. Nance and Dr. Neiderland feel that study and research must be included in the department's work. Therefore, they believe it is necessary to establish laboratory facilities, a library and literature on the subject in addition to the courses of lectures. Also to be emphasized are conferences, the training and preparation of teachers, sponsorship of radio programs and publication of brochures.

To promote sound psychological conditions within the individual student, the program will take up the understanding of personality problems and human motivations and weaknesses, and the clarification of psychological factors in group relations and tensions.

"If we look at the history of Western civilization as a whole, we find that the greatest progress has been in technical matters because they are relatively free from emotional influences, mental distortion and interference," Dr. Neiderland declared in a recent interview. "On the other hand, the least progress has been in human relations, in social organization, in personal and group arrangements because of the intense emotional factors and inner tensions associated with these relations."

Matching Technological Progress

Mankind, Dr. Neiderland held, needs re-education. He said recognition of this fact was vital not only for those who have missed a complete education, but for those who have received one. Only if we increase the faculties of positive social intelligence and understanding can we catch up with technological progress and ultimately enable our civilization to survive, he added.

The department will organize a speakers' bureau to furnish lecturers for Florida churches, schools and clubs. It will also offer courses in the university for students preparing to be teachers, as well as evening in-service courses.

Social workers will be trained as trouble-shooters, to visit local sore spots and to work on specific intercultural problems. They will go into the homes of children who have been heard to express hate propaganda, talk with both children and parents and try to relieve emotional and psychological problems causing the group friction. Occasionally parents will be invited to the university to consult with Dr. Neiderland.

Although no courses for undergraduates are to be offered by the department this year, Dr. Neiderland said that eventually it will extend its scope to cover all university levels.

N.Y. Times
Sept. 22, 1946

October 4, 1946

PRELIMINARY REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON TESTING
to the
President, Carnegie Foundation for the
Advancement of Teaching

Dear Mr. Carmichael:

In your letter of May 15, 1946 to the members of this Committee, you wrote "The Carnegie Foundation is interested in seeing the program of testing in our schools and colleges improved and strengthened." You have asked us to examine the non-profit testing agencies now operating on a national basis, with particular reference to the problem of overlapping in their programs and functions, and the possible strengthening of their efforts by coordination or consolidation.

After a large amount of preliminary material had been gathered and circulated among the membership of the Committee, meetings were held in New York on September 20 and 21. Representatives of four agencies, the College Entrance Examination Board, the Educational Records Bureau, the Committee on Measurement and Guidance of the American Council on Education, and the Graduate Record Office of the Carnegie Foundation, discussed matters with members of the Committee and expressed their views.

It was clear, on the basis of the studies and discussions, that the functions of the agencies, even when most strictly defined, are overlapping, and that their programs tend to expand beyond those precise definitions to meet real and occasionally urgent problems. It became increasingly obvious that the overlapping is already serious, and that as the programs developed and matured, the overlapping would become wasteful and likely to impede the scientific development of testing. There was unanimous agreement on the part of all consulted that research and development were prime necessities and that none of the agencies as now constituted could furnish proper leadership over the broad field or had funds enough to support an adequate research program.

The Committee came to the unanimous conclusion that the interests of American education could best be served by the creation of a single cooperative testing agency within which the functions now being carried on by the existing non-profit agencies would be continued and expanded on a unified basis. The Committee further concluded that an independent organization could not maintain the most fruitful contact with the whole scope of American education without being affiliated with an agency which represented all the participants in the testing programs for schools and colleges. The Committee believed that the American Council on Education was the only agency so representative.

The following recommendations of the Committee are unanimous:

1. That there be established the Cooperative Educational Testing Commission affiliated with the American Council on Education.

2. That the present non-profit testing organizations which are operating on a national basis join in the creation of this Commission, and that these include the following organizations: the College Entrance Examination Board, the Educational Records Bureau, the Cooperative Test Service and National Committee

on Teacher Examinations of the American Council on Education, the Graduate Office of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, and any other organizations active in the field.

3. That the functions of the Commission shall include the services now being rendered by such organizations:

The school testing and advisory service of the Educational Records Bureau;

The examination service for college entrance as provided by the College Entrance Examination Board;

General examination service at all educational levels for schools, colleges, universities, professional schools, the government, industry, and professional societies as at present provided by the College Entrance Examination Board, the Cooperative Test Service, the Graduate Record Office (including the Measurement and Guidance Project in Engineering Education), and by the American Council on Education's National Teacher Examination, Psychological Examination, and Primary Mental Abilities Test.

4. That the Commission shall consist of fifteen members, equal numbers to serve initially for terms of seven, six, five, four, and three years, as determined by lot among the members.

5. That the original members of the Commission shall be appointed as follows:

Five by the College Entrance Examination Board;

Three by the Executive Committee of the American Council on Education;

Two by the Trustees of the Educational Records Bureau;

Five selected by the ten members appointed as above.

6. That, as vacancies occur, successors be appointed for five-year terms by a method to be determined in agreement between the Commission and the Executive Committee of the American Council on Education.

7. That the Commission shall exercise complete policy control and administrative direction over its affairs, and appoint a director responsible for their conduct, with such staff as may be required.

8. That 80% of the assets contributed by the constituent agencies to the organization shall be earmarked as a fund for research and development in the field of educational measurement, not more than 10% of this fund to be spent in any one year; and that this limited fund shall be used for the support of research by the organization and, through grants, for the support of research of other agencies and individuals.

9. That as an addition to this fund, not less than $750,000 be provided

by foundation grants, to be largely for research purposes.

10. That the American Council on Education shall be the fiscal agent for the Commission.

11. That the Cooperative Educational Testing Commission, thus established, shall have the following functions:

a. To promote the understanding of scientific educational measurement and appraisal.

b. To exercise leadership in individual education by furthering the use of testing at all levels and by encouraging ever high standards in testing.

c. To conduct research and to stimulate and support research by independent groups.

d. To construct and develop better examinations.

e. To select from among tests published by other agencies (including commercial publishers), and make available, as required, tests suitable to the particular purposes of primary and secondary schools, colleges and universities, vocational and professional schools, government agencies, industries and individual students; and to provide administrative, scoring and computing services for these tests together with reporting and cumulative record service as desired.

f. To counsel test users on the techniques of measurement, on the interpretation of test results and the uses of a systematic testing program.

The Committee has been led to make these recommendations as a result of certain basic considerations:

A. That sound basic research in educational measurement and human abilities on a scale necessary for continued advance in this field is dependent on a concentration of resources which can only be accomplished by the establishment of a cooperative testing commission.

B. That the Commission should be continuously responsive to the developing needs of schools, colleges and universities, and representative of the whole field of American education.

C. That the continuity of the educational process and the common purposes of testing agencies can be served with maximum effectiveness through cooperation.

D. That the organization should be so constituted as to preserve the essential services of the present non-profit groups; and to provide, by more comprehensive activities on a national scale at all levels, the additional services required.

E. That a unified testing organization should be a cooperative enterprise, sensitive to new ideas, encouraging and not competing with regional, state,

and local testing, and that its activities, both in research and service, should, so far as possible be decentralized in nature.

It is a firm belief of the Committee, that no solution short of the complete integration of the present non-profit testing agencies in such a Commission can provide the quality of research and service required. Furthermore, we believe that only an agency which takes in all those mentioned in the recommendations above can eliminate the present duplication of effort and prospective overlapping of programs which hamper fullest development of educational testing.

The Committee was impressed by the fact that there are now operating, and will continue to operate in the testing field, many regional, state, city and individual school programs, and that very many commercial agencies are producing tests. Thirty-eight states, for instance, have regular programs, and it is estimated that four-fifths of all tests used in the United States are sold by the commercial publishers. These facts guarantee that no monopolistic evils will follow the union of these non-profit agencies. Indeed, the agencies which would be combined in this Commission, while adequate to support a sound program of research and development and service, would still constitute only a portion of such activity. Without engendering a monopoly, the Commission would supply leadership which would be a powerful influence for the improvement of standards of testing.

In this Committee's view, it is not the object of such a Commission to take upon itself projects which might be better done elsewhere. It would carry on research primarily in areas in which effective work is not being done; it would develop tests in areas where new tests are badly needed; it would provide a type of advisory service which has hitherto been unavailable except to limited groups; and finally, it would stimulate and encourage research everywhere and help educators needing greater guidance in the selection, use and interpretation of tests.

The Committee is convinced that in the period of expansion certain to follow the war, the functions exercised by the separate agencies will best be discharged by the cooperation of all under the Commission.

The Committee does not feel that it has finally discharged the responsibility assigned it. The plan outlined above is framed solely from the viewpoint of the best interests of American education. In this first phase of the Committee's work, no attention is given to the practical problems (including the continuation of appropriate separate activities) of the several organizations whose cooperation is necessary to the plan's accomplishment. While the Committee is firm in its belief in the principles involved, it presents its report in this preliminary form in order to stimulate the fullest possible discussion of the practical means of arriving at the objective. The Committee, or a sub-committee, plans to reconvene two months hence, at which time it will again seek the advice and counsel of the representatives of all the organizations involved, in the hope that a final plan may be developed.

James B. Conant, Chairman
Edmund E. Day
J. L. Morrill
William W. Pierson
Francis T. Spaulding
Robert G. Sproul
Alexander J. Stoddard
Raymond Walters
Henry M. Wriston

BALDWIN AND MERMEY
205 EAST 42ND STREET
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
Telephone MUrray Hill 4-4540

10/8/46

FOR

Carnegie Foundation for the
Advancement of Teaching
522 Fifth Avenue, New York

Released for Publication SUNDAY, October 13, 1946

RECEIVED
OCT 1946
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MERGER RECOMMENDED OF COLLEGE ENTRANCE AND OTHER TEST AGENCIES

In Report to Carnegie Foundation, Leading Educators Urge Single Cooperative Educational Testing Commission

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Unanimous recommendation that the College Entrance Examination Board and other non-profit testing agencies join in forming a single Cooperative Educational Testing Commission is made in a preliminary report to the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching by a special committee of college presidents and other educators. The report was released for publication today (Sunday) by Oliver C. Carmichael, president of the Carnegie Foundation.

The special committee, which is headed by the president of Harvard, includes the presidents of Brown, California, Cincinnati, Cornell and Minnesota universities; the commissioner of education of the State of New York, the dean of the graduate school at the University of North Carolina, and the superintendent of schools in Philadelphia. Emphasizing that its report is preliminary, this special Committee on Testing seeks "to stimulate the fullest possible discussion" and plans "to reconvene two months hence, at which time it will again seek the advice and counsel of the representatives of all the organizations involved, in the hope that a final plan may be developed."

Pointing out that "testing has developed into a big business," Mr. Carmichael said: "Not only schools and colleges but industry, government and business have

been seeking more adequate means of measuring abilities, aptitudes and achievements. There are four non-profit agencies operating on a national basis and serving every year millions of students at all levels. They are the College Entrance Examination Board, the Cooperative Test Service of the American Council of Education, the Educational Records Bureau and the Graduate Record Office.

"Despite all these efforts, testing as an educational aid is in its infancy. Little is known about how to appraise those qualities of mind and character that make up the effective personality. Still less is known about the effectiveness of education in developing them. Tests of one's knowledge, however accurate, throw no light on one's sence of values.

"Education must be more and more concerned with values as well as with knowledge, with motivations as well as with facts, with social purposes as well as with intellectual interests. No means have yet been devised of evaluating education's effectiveness in developing those intangible qualities that characterize the effective person.

"Thus there are vast areas as yet largely unexplored that call for the most painstaking research and critical analysis. As means of measuring results are refined the goals and purposes of education become clearer. The development of more effective means of measurement will clarify the objectives of the educational process and thereby focus attention upon fundamentals. In the light of these facts it is clear that tests and measurements should occupy a position of central importance in future educational planning."

The preliminary report of the Committee on Testing submits an 11-point program for the establishment and operation of the proposed cooperative commission. It calls for the joining of all non-profit testing agencies now operating on a national basis in a commission of fifteen members, the initial personnel to be created by the College Entrance Examination Board appointing five members, the executive committee of the American Council on Education appointing three, the trustees of the Educational Records Bureau appointing two, and these ten selecting the remaining five

members. The original group would determine by lot which would serve for seven, six, five, four and three years, respectively; thereafter, as vacancies occur, successors would be "appointed for five-year terms by a method to be determined in agreement between the Commission and the executive committee of the American Council on Education."

Because of the importance of research in testing procedures, the report recommends that 80 per cent of the assets contributed by the constituent agencies "shall be earmarked as a fund for research and development in the field of educational measurement" and that, as an addition to this fund, "not less than $750,000 be provided by foundation grants."

The Committee expresses its "firm belief that no solution short of the complete integration of the present non-profit testing agencies in such a Commission can provide the quality of research and service required." At the same time it points out that "there are now operating and will continue to operate in the testing field many regional, state, city and individual school programs, and that very many commercial agencies are producing tests. Thirty-eight states, for instance, have regular programs; and it is estimated that four-fifths of all tests used in the United States are sold by commercial publishers.

"These facts guarantee that no monopolistic evils will follow the union of these non-profit agencies," the Committee's report says. "Indeed, the agencies which would be combined in this Commission, while adequate to support a sound program of research and development and service, would still constitute only a portion of such activity. Without engendering a monopoly, the Commission would supply leadership which would be a powerful influence for the improvement of standards of testing."

James B. Conant is chairman of the committee making the report. The other members are Edmund E. Day, J. L. Morrill, William W. Pierson, Francis T. Spaulding, Robert G. Sproul, Alexander J. Stoddard, Raymond Walters and Henry M. Wriston. Walter S. Hunter, professor of psychology at Brown University, served as adviser and Stephen H. Stackpole, of the Carnegie Foundation staff, was secretary to the committee.

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805 Florence Street
Aiken, S. C.
October 9, 1946

Commission on Interracial Cooperation
710 Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

RECEIVED
OCT 14 1946
Southern Regional Council

Gentlemen:

I am gathering material for a thesis on "Negro Education in South Carolina". I wonder if you could give me some suggestions as to where I might get information both on the History of Negro Education and on conditions at present.

I shall appreciate very much any suggestions you may make.

Yours very truly,
(Miss) Frances Flynn

Complete set of all publications.
SBK

October 10, 1946

Dr. William G. Neiderland
University of Tampa
Tampa, Florida

Dear Dr. Neiderland:

It is with much pleasure that we learn about the creation of a Department of Inter-cultural Relations under your direction at the University of Tampa. This is a step which has great possibilities for constructive service and the University is to be congratulated upon its wisdom and foresight in setting up such a department.

We wish to offer our heartiest cooperation in the work which you are undertaking. The Southern Regional Council, as you may know, was organized in January, 1944, at which time it absorbed the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, which had been in operation for 25 years. The Council carries on the work of the Commission as one part of a broad program for education and action on the problems which confront the South. We publish quite a bit of literature in the field of race and inter-cultural relations, and we hope that these publications will be useful to you. We have a monthly paper called New South and we issue special pamphlets from time to time. Under separate cover we are sending you a complete set of the publications which we have available at present.

Our Florida Division is headed by Mr. Edgar Ray, Editor of the Tampa Times. I am sure that you are well acquainted with him and I am also sure that he has a deep interest in the work of the University of Tampa. The annual meeting of our Florida Division will take place at Jacksonville on the afternoon of October 30. The place of the meeting is the Y.W.C.A. at 130 West Monroe Street. If you can attend, you will have a most hearty welcome.

With highest regards and best wishes,

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

October 15, 1946

Miss Frances Flynn
805 Florence Street
Aiken, South Carolina

Dear Miss Flynn:

This is in reply to your letter of October 9, addressed to the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, 710 Standard Building, Atlanta, Georgia. The Southern Regional Council absorbed the Commission in February, 1944, and since that time has carried on an expanded program of activities.

In reply to your question as to sources of information on Negro education, we suggest that your best bet for specific information on South Carolina is the Director of Negro Education, State Department of Education, Columbia, South Carolina. The Bulletin published by the United States Office of Education, Biennial Survey of Education in the United States, usually has a section devoted to statistics on Negro education. This Bulletin gives comparisons by states for white and colored schools.

A publication of the American Council on Education, 744 Jackson Place, NW, Washington, D. C., has some figures on Negro education. This publication is entitled An Inventory of Public School Expenditures in the United States, by John K. Norton and Eugene S. Lawler. It was published in 1944.

The Southern States Work Conference on School Administrative Problems published a bulletin in 1941 entitled "Negro Education"— Bulletin No. 6 in the series entitled Improving Education in the Southern States. You might find this bulletin quite useful. The figures cited, however, are those for 1939-40.

Two books which might help you in your study are Carter G. Woodson, The Negro in our History, Associated Publishers, Washington, D. C.,

and Horace Mann Bond, Education of the Negro in the American Social Order, New York, Prentice-Hall, 1943. There is a chapter in Mr. Woodson's book on Negro education.

I am sure you are acquainted with the Journal of Negro Education, published quarterly by Howard University, Washington, D. C. You might get some suggestions from this publication.

These are only a few suggestions of sources of information. If we can be of further service to you, please let us know.

Cordially yours,

Margaret Price
Research Assistant

P.S. The December issue of our monthly magazine, New South, will deal with education in the Southern states. If you would be interested in seeing it, please let us know.

Negro ed
pr/

805 Florence Street
Aiken, S. C.
Oct. 20, 1946

RECEIVED
OCT 22 1946
Southern Regional Council

Miss Margaret Price
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Miss Price:

I appreciate so much your helpful letter, giving me valuable information on getting material on Negro education.

I shall certainly be interested in seeing the December issue of your magazine, New South, and shall certainly appreciate your sending it to me.

Yours very truly,

(Miss) Frances Flynn

H. L. T. V

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY
U. S. Office of Education
Washington 25, D. C.

RECEIVED
NOV 19 1946
Southern Regional Council

November 1, 1946

Citizens Federal Committee to Report on
Crisis in Teaching Profession

The Citizens Federal Committee on Education in 1947 will sponsor a series of reports to the Nation on the critical condition of the teaching profession, it was announced here today by Chairman Thomas C. Boushall, at the conclusion of the second semiannual meeting of the Committee, which acts in an advisory relationship to the U. S. Office of Education, Federal Security Agency.

"The present crisis affecting the teaching profession throughout the country is of such gravity as to threaten the future of the American way of life," said Chairman Boushall, who is also chairman of the Education Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

"The mass exodus in recent years of hundreds of thousands away from the teaching profession," continued Chairman Boushall, "is understandable because of the completely inadequate teacher salaries, the lack of public esteem, and the lack of other factors that make for job satisfaction. Only vigorous and statesmanlike action on a scale commensurate with the urgent need, can avert a serious national tragedy."

Dr. Kathryn McHale, General Director of the American Association of University Women, and Vice chairman of the CFC, was appointed chairman of a special subcommittee on the Teacher in America, to plan the presentation of reports to the Nation. Other members of this subcommittee include: Walter D. Fuller, President, The Curtis Publishing Co., representing manufacturing; A. S. Goss, Master, National Grange, representing agriculture; the Very Reverend Msgr. Frederick G. Hochwalt, Director, Department of Education, National Catholic Welfare Conference, representing religious groups; Walter G. Ingalls, American Legion, representing veterans; Mathew Woll, Chairman, Committee on Education, American Federation of Labor, representing labor.

During the 3-day session just closed, the Citizens Federal Committee, which was appointed last spring by Federal Security Administrator Watson B. Miller, considered major problems in American education.

In opening the conference Commissioner Studebaker declared: "Never have we witnessed a deeper concern among people generally for education and a wider recognition of its importance to our future destiny." Commissioner Studebaker pointed out that the Citizens Federal Committee, as the first national body of laymen, representing wide interests, set up to advise the Office of Education on the total field of American education, "should have far reaching influence on American life and education."

The next meeting of the Citizens Federal Committee was set for March 17, 1947, at which time the committee will consider pending federal legislation on education.

(over)

In addition to those already named on the special subcommittee above, the members of the Citizens Federal Committee are: Edward A. O'Neal, President, American Farm Bureau Federation, and James G. Patton, President, Farmers Educational Cooperative Union, representing agriculture; Miss Margaret A. Hickey, National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, and Roland B. Woodward, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, representing business; Mrs. LaFell Dickinson, President, General Federation of Women's Clubs, and Mrs. L. W. Hughes, President, National Congress of Parents and Teachers, representing homemakers; John T. Corbett, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and Kermit Eby, Congress of Industrial Organizations, representing labor; J. McDonald Comer, Chairman, Avondale Mills, and Robert S. Wilson, Vice President, Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., representing manufacturing; J. L. Horace, National Fraternal Council of Negro Churches, Mrs. Estelle Massey Riddle, National Council of Negro Women, and P. B. Young, Sr., National Negro Newspaper Publishers Association, representing Negro groups; Albert J. Harno, American Bar Association, Victor Johnson, American Medical Association, and Ralph E. Goetzenberger, Engineers' Council for Professional Development, representing the professions; Dr. F. Ernest Johnson, Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America and Harry A. Wolfson, Department of Semitic Languages and History, Harvard University, representing religious groups; Walter C. Hess, Disabled American Veterans and Frank Tishkins, Chairman, National Committee on Civic Affairs, Veterans of Foreign Wars, representing veterans.

****

To plan a reading program that will help children grow in knowledge, understanding, sensitivity, and emotional maturity, USE

FEB 10 1947
Southern Regional Council

Reading Ladders for Human Relations

DO YOU SEARCH for books about common human problems --books through which your young pupils can live vicariously those situations which will help them to become more mature?

HAVE YOU WONDERED how to teach about people in minority groups without setting them apart, even more apart than they are in life?

ARE YOU SOMETIMES PUZZLED about choosing books for the class in which you plan reading for Johnny who is mature but reads on a fourth-grade level and for Helen who is a facile reader but limited in experience

These Reading Ladders can help you with these problems. They are lists of books arranged around eight themes -- common human experiences and situations. The books are in general arranged so that "easy" books for very young children are at the beginning of each ladder and books for adults demanding greater emotional maturity are at the end of each ladder. Many of the books are annotated.

THESE ARE THE THEMES

- Patterns of Family Life
- Rural-Urban Contrasts
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- Differences between Generations
- Adjustment to New Places and New Situations
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READING LADDERS FOR HUMAN RELATIONS contains 396 titles, of which 99 are annotated. It is a book of 67 pages with an attractively designed paper cover. Single copy, $1.00.

Published by the AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION

This publication is one of the results of an experimental two-year project conducted by the Committee on Intergroup Education in Cooperating Schools appointed by the American Council on Education to explore educational techniques for integrating intergroup education into school systems. The Reading Ladders have been prepared by teachers and librarians who know children and who know books. They are the joint work of the project staff, which is under the direction of Hilda Taba, and a group of Cleveland librarians from the public library and from elementary, junior, and senior high schools.

Who Prepared the Ladders

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1. The themes are human relationship problems and situations, drawn from the curriculum as well as from real life.

2. Many new books as well as old and loved classics are included.

3. Specific suggestions for discussion are given.

4. The problems of people from minority groups are put into the framework of general human problems.

5. Ample material is provided for a reading program adjusted to differences in reading ability.

6. The ladders cover a wide range in maturity levels from primary to adult.

7. *Reading Ladders* is a teacher guide, not a student guide, containing many titles useful to adults in increasing their insights.

.....

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744 Jackson Place, Washington 6, D.C.

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ADDRESS _____

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10M-1-47

GUY B. JOHNSON
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CHARLES S. JOHNSON
CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

EMILY H. CLAY
SECRETARY-TREASURER

Education

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

RECEIVED
JAN 23 1947
Southern Regional Council

January 21, 1947.

Dear Dr. Johnson;

Was so glad to get your note. Know that you all have been busy with this Talmage thing . From where I sit, it looks as tho it will be some time before it is settled. I am wondering if it is not, in the long run, the best thing that could have happened for the whole south since the "War Between The States"? Maybe the south will decide to join the Union and get it's self straight. Everyone is talking and writing about it. I have sent you some editorials on it and am enclosing another.

I have tried to talk with many people about the Governor's Committee's report. The reactions are funny. Some feel it is another "bright idea" of politicans, while others are eagerly awaiting the report and again others just wonder. The State PTA are reviewing it this week, so I hope to find out what they are going to say. As I look back, they are the ones that made the orignal request for something. Just what the State Division should do, remains to be seen. I should have to see the final results, both the whole report , the 30 cent edition and the 10 cent one. Personally, I have a hunch, that Negro education will be treated very lightly but I could be wrong. Should this be so, then Fla. SRC must do something on it's own. I do agree that as soon as the report is out, and some have a feeling that it is being held back, we should get together and decide what is best. For your information only, I gather that it is all tied with other political affairs of the incoming legislature such as, marriage laws, primary laws, etc. Knowing Florida as I do, this could be true and the professional educators be unaware of it, either intentionally or otherwise. I am afraid I have not too much faith in the Florida legislature and the way it behaves.

Just what to do about the Florida Division with regards to a part time Field worker, remains to be seen. I was sorry that after Emily refused that Frances Ewell could not take it, but I have one more person to talk with before I make my final report to Ed Ray. It may be, it would be best for me to plunge into it for a few weeks and see what can be done and with Mrs. Zeuch's help, we can handle it, but I did want them to assume some responsibility for themselves. I have carried Florida too long, it could and should stand on it's own feet.

So much for now, as I wrote you, I go to St. Augustine tomorrow and home Friday night. Best regards and a hope that all will work out for the best,

Sincerely, Jane Stevens

School Budget Action Delayed

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Jan. 21—(AP) Formal action on a $4,789,897 budget for the State Department of Education, an increase of $1,633,183 a year over present expenditures, has been delayed by the State Budget Commission.

The operating estimate was passed over yesterday after Governor Caldwell suggested that it be studied "not in the light of what we want to do, but in the light of the load we are now carrying and in anticipation of the legislature stepping up the educational program."

The proposed budget, which must be submitted to the legislature, includes all state and federal funds handled by the department but does not cover the millions contributed annually to counties for teachers' salaries.

The state's share of the total request, including money for general operation, vocational education, free textboks and veterans education, amounts to $1,850,917, an increase of $669,867.

Most of the increases, School Superintendent Colin English said, were needed to match anticipated increased federal funds. Boosts included $416,000 for vocational education, $171,500 for general operation and $75,000 for free textbooks.

A budget of $290,000 was approved for the Crippled Children's Commission. It included $225,300 for expenses and $74,700 for salaries, and represented an increase of $65,000 above the current appropriation.

GEORGIA: THE UPSHOT

A good part of the world is waiting with much concern to see the outcome of the gubernatorial trial-by-force in the state of Georgia, U. S. A. That struggle has by no means been resolved, but it has reached a point at which it is possible to pause and survey the damage.

The framers of the new Georgia constitution thought they had a steel-riveted election machine when they provided that, in the event there are more than two candidates for governor in a general election and none receives a majority, the legislature may elect one of the highest two. When Eugene Talmadge died subsequent to his election by a majority of county-unit votes (but not of popular votes), the pro-Talmadge legislature pitched upon this provision and wrenched it to a purpose for which it was clearly not intended. Because Herman Talmadge and one other candidate had each had a handful of write-in votes, the legislature "elected" Talmadge.

Ellis Arnall found himself incapable of subscribing to this brand of legislative usurpation. He announced that he would hold the office, in accordance with the constitution, until his legally elected successor had been qualified. This point was reached, according to his interpretation, when M. E. Thompson, whom the people had elected lieutenant governor, was sworn in. But meanwhile young Talmadge, through military force, fast running through hallways, and the locksmiths at whom love is wont to laugh, had seized the physical appurtenances of the office. Now Thompson has qualified, the issue is headed for the courts, and all parties are sitting tight.

If the story is thus laid out simply and briefly, the one salient fact sticks out like a blackjack at a tea-party: The people have not been and are not being consulted. Until they are, this sore on our democracy will fester and deepen. Every day counts—every hour. The black pit of dictatorship and terror is gaping just beyond the peaceful St. Marys river.

Jay, Ga. — Jan. — '47

February 18, 1947

Mr. E. L. Kirkpatrick,
NEA of the United States,
1201 Sixteenth Street, N. W.,
Washington 6, D.C.

Dear Mr. Kirkpatrick:

I was out of the office when the summary statement of Southern Educational Problems came to my desk.

I have no changes to suggest in the chapter on Guidance.

Sincerely yours,

HAROLD L. TRIGG
Associate Executive Director

HLT:k

NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES
1201 SIXTEENTH STREET NORTHWEST, WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

February 4, 1947

Dear Friend:

Enclosed is copy of a summary statement from contributions of different collaborators to the Southern Educational Problems Report described in Foreword and Preface. This is intended to represent education's part of the larger study in the general summary on Agricultural and Economic Problems of the Cotton Belt (Project Report X in the Foreword), after it has had corrections or other changes and probably further cutting.

It is our hope that this statement also will serve to stimulate interest in the full report on Southern Educational Problems which, according to present intentions, is to be published, possibly as a House Document. Wherever used we want this summary and the forthcoming full report to appeal to the professional worker as well as the layman in Southern educational programs.

We may need to call on you for further adjustments or checks on the chapter on which you collaborated, but for the moment our interest is in the summary. Does it do justice to the chapter on which you worked? (Contain enough statements and are they properly footnoted?) If not, what more from this chapter should be added? How might, what is given be said more effectively?

Generally, how can the summary be strengthened? To what extent and in what places can it be cut? (It is now almost two times the length asked for by the Study Steering Committee). How can it be made more readable?

Our deadline on the summary is February 15. We should have your reactions by February 12, to get them in a revised copy. May we hear by that time?

Cordially yours,

E. L. Kirkpatrick

E. L. Kirkpatrick

ELK:f

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SOUTHERN EDUCATIONAL PROBLEMS

A Summary Statement from Contributions of Different Collaborators

Project VIII

of a study of

THE AGRICULTURAL AND ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF THE COTTON BELT

United States Department of Agriculture,

United States Tariff Commission,

National Cotton Council of America, Inc., and

Southern Railway System

Cooperating

February, 1947

FOREWORD

In the years immediately before World War II the South was much more dependent upon cotton than upon any other agricultural product. Considering the region as a whole, approximately a third of the farm income came from cotton and in nine of the Southern States half of it was from this cash crop. The South has about a half of the nation's farm population and a third of the nation's crop land but it receives only a fourth of the total farm income.

With this situation in mind together with the growing competition that American cotton is experiencing--from synthetic fibers, paper, and foreign-grown cotton--the Federal Government and many other agencies and many individuals have shown increased concern during the last few years over the future position of cotton and the future welfare of southern farmers.

The Federal Government's concern over the prospective position of cotton is evidenced by the extensive hearings which have been held since December 1944 by the Agricultural Subcommittee on a Postwar Cotton Program, of the U. S. House of Representatives, under the chairmanship of the Honorable Stephen Pace of Georgia. At the request of this Subcommittee a conference was held at Memphis, Tennessee, in May 1945, on "The Postwar Agricultural and Economic Problems of the Cotton Belt." Those in attendance included approximately 45 men who represented either agencies and institutions which were developing research programs on the agricultural and economic problems of the Cotton Belt or other agencies which wanted to obtain the results of such research programs.

At this meeting plans were formulated for bringing together the existing information, supplemented by other facts that might be assembled, within a reasonable time, in certain specific problem fields relating to cotton and southern agriculture. The over-all responsibility for the execution of this program and for the final assembling and presentation of results was given to a Central Steering Committee selected at that meeting. The present (and the original) membership of this Committee is as follows:

Clarence Dorman (Chairman), Director, Mississippi Agricultural Experiment Station.

Joseph Ackerman, Chairman of the Cotton Committee, American Farm Economic Association.

William Rhea Blake, Executive Vice President, National Cotton Council of America.

M. J. Funchess, Director, Alabama Agricultural Experiment Station

_____(Successor to C. W. Kitchen), Assistant Administrator, Production and Marketing Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

William V. Lambert (Successor to P. V. Cardon), Administrator, Agricultural Research Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Stephen Pace, Chairman, Subcommittee on Postwar Cotton Program, Committee on Agriculture, U. S. House of Representatives.

Theodore W. Schultz, Professor of Economics, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

John V. Van Sickle, Professor of Economics, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.

O. V. Wells (Successor to H. R. Tolley), Chief, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Leslie A. Wheeler, Director, Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

To serve the Central Steering Committee, the following secretariat was named. This group, together with Chairman Dorman, has borne a major part of the task of organizing and directing the work of the several committees engaged in the over-all study.

Maurice R. Cooper, Agricultural Economic Statistician, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

M. K. Horne, Jr., Member of Staff of the Pace Cotton Committee and of the National Cotton Council of America.

Frank J. Welch, Dean, School of Agriculture, Mississippi State College, and affiliated with the National Cotton Council of America.

The results of this over-all study, as outlined at the Memphis conference in May, 1945, and as subsequently revised somewhat, are being published in a series of ten reports. These are:

I. Production Adjustments to Improve Farming Opportunities in the South.

II. Ginning, Handling, and Marketing of Cotton and Cottonseed.

III. Cotton Goods Production and Distribution Techniques, Costs, and Margins.

IV. Competitive Position of Cotton and Other Materials.

V. Production Studies of Synthetic Fibers and Paper.

VI. Foreign Market Outlets for American Cotton and Cotton Manufactures.

VII. Possibilities for Industrial and Other Non-Farm Developments in the South.

VIII. Southern Educational Problems.

IX. Health Situation in the South with Recommendations.

X. Agricultural and Economic Problems of the Cotton Belt. (General Summary)

The entire study was undertaken for the purpose of providing information that would be helpful in (1) developing and administering Government policies and programs; (2) bringing about better utilization of available resources in the South; (3) encouraging the maximum efficiency in ginning, marketing, processing, and utilizing cotton; (4) developing outlets for alternatives to the production of raw cotton; and (5) indicating the need for and the means by strengthening the longtime basic research programs pertaining to the agricultural and general economic problems of the South.

PREFACE

This statement is a summary of the report on Project VIII in a series based on studies outlined as a result of the hearings before the Congressional Subcommittee on a Postwar Cotton Program. The report was outlined at a meeting of the Project Steering Committee held in Washington, January 21 and 22, 1946 at which the following members were present:

Howard A. Dawson, Chairman, Director Rural Service, National Education Association.

Ambrose Caliver, Senior Specialist in Education for Negroes, U. S. Office of Education.

Walter H. Gaumnitz, Senior Specialist in Rural Secondary Education, U. S. Office of Education.

Mena Hogan, Agricultural Extension Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

F. W. Lathrop, Specialist in Agricultural Education, U. S. Office of Education.

Arthur Raper, Social Science Analyst, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

C. A. Sheffield, Field Agent, Extension Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Fred G. Wale, Director of Rural Education, Julius Rosenwald Fund.

Members of the Steering Committee, not attending the meeting are:

John E. Brewton, Director, Division of Surveys and Field Services, George Peabody College for Teachers.

Edgar L. Morphet, Director of Education, State Department of Education, Florida.

The report back of this summary consists tentatively of fourteen chapters, several of which are still in process of preparation. The different chapters, with the writers and collaborators who are responsible for them are as follows:

I. Economic and Population Factors Affecting Southern Education - Ina Corinne Brown, collaborating with John A. Baker, John E. Brewton, Charles S. Johnson and James Maddox.

II. Cultural and Social Influences Conditioning Education in the South - Arthur Raper, collaborating with Charles A. Sheffield, T. Lynn Smith and Rupert B. Vance.

III. Educational Opportunity and Attainment in the South - Edgar L. Morphet in collaboration with Ambrose Caliver, Walter H. Gaumnitz, F. W. Lathrop, E. H. Shinn and M. S. Robertson.

IV. Basic General Education for all People - Laurence D. Haskew, Collaborating with L. J. Babin, Eloise C. Keebler, Alma Keys and W. Morrison McCall.

V. Elementary and Secondary School Personnel - Harry A. Little, collaborating with Horace Mann Bond, Hazel Davis and Fred G. Wale

VI. Guidance Needs and Services in the South - Dolph Camp, in collaboration with J. C. McAdams, E. E. Puls and H. L. Trigg.

VII. Education for Children in Migrant Families - Amber Arthun Warburton, with suggestions from an advisory committee including Howard A. Dawson, Walter H. Gaumnitz, Elizabeth Johnson, Samuel Liss and Gertrude Folks Zimond.

VIII. Vocational Education for the South - Thomas H. Quigley (Chapter in preparation).

IX. Education for Veterans in the South - George S. Mitchell (Chapter in preparation).

X. Higher Education in the South - A. J. Bond, Jr., in collaboration with Doak S. Campbell, Philip Davidson and David D. Jones.

XI. Education for Resource Development - John E. Ivey, Jr.

XII. Organization and Administration of Public Schools in States of the Cotton Belt - Howard A. Dawson.

XIII. Financing Education in the South - R. L. Johns.

XIV. Examples of Kind of Schools Needed in the Cotton Belt - E. J. Carter, with suggestions from Gordon Blackwell, John E. Ivey, Jr., and Arthur Raper.

(Note: Word pertaining to name of any collaborator omitted by mistake from the foregoing list will be appreciated).

SOUTHERN EDUCATIONAL PROBLEMS

A Summary Statement from Contributions of Different Collaborators

"Could we but say that human population is social wealth the South would have a tremendous asset" says Rupert B. Vance in a terse, challenging summary of the area's problems and possibilities. The region has a higher birth rate and larger ratio of young people in the total population than has any other section of the country. It sends more of its youth into the general stream of the nation's social and industrial life than does any other part of the United States.1/

The fact of its being the nation's population reservoir challenges the country's leadership to provide the best possible educational facilities and services for the South. If Southern people are to make a satisfactory transition from a one-crop agriculture -- cotton-growing under a worn-out system of tenant farming -- to a diversified agricultural program, or to suitable jobs in conveniently located industries, or to still other callings in different communities and states where a better market will be found for their services and economic contributions, they must have needed amounts of the right kinds of education.

Although the Cotton South, for almost a half century, has made a more rapid increase in public expenditures for education than has any other large sector of the country, it still ranks surprisingly low in school expenditures per pupil. In 1900, approximately $21,000,000 was spent for educational activities in primary and secondary schools of the 12 principal cotton-growing states.2/ In 1942, the figure had risen to

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1/ Vance, Rupert B. The Nation's Place in the South. Pamphlet No. 6, Public Affairs Committee, Inc., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, 1944. 10¢

2/ As used in this treatise the South includes the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas, unless exceptions are indicated.

$419,000,000 - almost a 20-fold increase - while the population had just about doubled. But, at present, the average expenditure per pupil for primary and secondary schools in the South is only $57, compared to more than twice this amount ($116) in all other states.

This severe disparity of expenditures per pupil between Southern states and the rest of the nation is even more serious than the comparative figures indicate, because of such factors as: (1) the high rate of population increase in the South, with consequent migration of youth to areas and jobs entirely different from their family modes of living and working; (2) the large proportion of people living in rural areas, where the maintenance of an adequate school system is relatively expensive; and (3) the traditional custom of segregating white and colored pupils, with the consequent necessity of maintaining a dual set of educational institutions.

People of the South

The high natural rate of population increase in the South is reflected in the out-migration of people between 1935 and 1940, when with every state except Florida and Louisiana, more people moved out than moved in. The total population of the region is more than replacing itself by an excess of births over deaths. If there were no out-migration, it would increase by 18 percent in a generation of 28 years.

Although the density of total population is approximately the same as for the United States as a whole - 42 per square mile - that of the rural population is 26 persons per square mile, compared with 16 in states outside the South.

Not only is there a greater concentration of people in proportion to land area in the Cotton Belt, but a larger percentage of the total population lives in rural areas, 63 percent in 1940; whereas in other states, 64 percent lives in urban centers. Nearly two-fifths of the nation's rural population is found in this section. This includes nearly 16 million farm people - more than one-half of the nation's total. The farm population would pile up by 80 percent per generation of 28 years if farm people were unable to move out.

So, it is inevitable that many of the children born in the South will migrate to other parts of the nation. If those who do so are to be prepared for full participation in community life and work in their new locations their education must be provided in the South, and primarily the rural areas of the South, where birth rates are the highest.

The high birth rates of the region also mean that a greater proportion of the population is of school age compared to other areas of the nation. This puts a heavier than average drain for educational facilities and services on the productive work forces, if Southern children are to receive opportunities for learning commensurate with those in other parts of the United States. Persons between 5 and 19 years of age represent 30 percent of the total number in the Cotton Belt, compared to 25 percent for the rest of the country. In the 12 cotton states, in 1940, there were 3,400,000 children 5 to 9 years of age, 3,600,000, 10 to 14 years; and 3,600,000, 15 to 19 years - a total of 10,600,000 of primary and secondary school ages. Thus, a region possessing one-fourth of the nation's population has and must educate one-third of the nation's children, and this with only about one-eighth of the nation's wealth and one-sixth of the nation's school income.

The South's educational load is made still heavier by the fact that the population is not all of the same race. Of the nation's 12,000,000 Negroes, about 60 percent are in the South and three-fourths of the Southern Negroes are in rural areas.

The proportion of Negroes in the total population varies from sections that are predominantly white to such areas as the Mississippi Delta with a high concentration of Negroes. But the majority of Southern counties have considerable numbers in each group, meaning dual systems of educational institutions. In the South, as a whole, 25 percent of the population is non-white compared with 5 percent in all other states. Obviously, if most Negro children of the nation are to have educational opportunities, it is in the South, and within the framework of Southern institutions, that these opportunities must be developed.

Educational Attainments and Needs in the South

In times like the present it seems unnecessary to dwell on the fact that illiteracy is higher in the southeastern states than in any other region — 6.2 percent of the total population compared with 3.7 for the nation. It seems more meaningful to point out that each state has a higher than national average proportion of the population over 25 years of age with less than 5 years of schooling. Half of the states had more than 25 percent at this educational level, compared to 14 percent for the nation and less than 10 percent for one-half of the states outside of the South. Equally significant, all of the Southern states except Mississippi had less than the national average proportion (14 percent) of young persons, 5 to 19 years of age, enrolled in public and private elementary and secondary schools, in 1940.3/ Measuring another way, at this same

3/ Committee on Education, United States Chamber of Commerce. Education - an Investment in People. Washington, D.C. 1946.

time only 16 percent of the total public school enrollment in the South was attending high school whereas the average for the nation at large was 30 percent.

Looking at the situation from another angle, there were 2,176,000 youth 14-20 years of age inclusive, out of school in the South, most of whom were in need of some type of vocational education. In fact, less than one-fifth of the total, 3,317,000 including those in school, were getting vocational training of some kind and amount, - agriculture and home economics for the most part - in 1944-45.4/ In addition to the great need for expanded vocational education programs among youth of this age is that for equally effective programs among adults to equip them for best possible adjustment to changing conditions and situations in the South.

In the late 30's, the Advisory Committee on Education made special reference to adult education needs which applied aptly to the South.5/ More recently the United States Chamber of Commerce called attention to the relation of education to certain socio-economic factors by pointing out that the South, in 1940, had the lowest educational attainment level among adults, the lowest retail sales, the lowest income, the lowest magazine and newspaper circulation and the lowest purchasing power of any region in the nation.6/ Reminders such as these have tended to make the Southerners aware of their adult educational shortcomings and help them realize that one route to improvement is through the provision of adequate opportunities for learning among adults, especially those who are deficient not only in

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4/ Figures are for Southern states excluding Missouri.

5/ The Advisory Committee on Education. The Report of the Committee. February, 1938. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

6/ Committee on Education, United States Chamber of Commerce. Education - an Investment in People. Washington, D. C. 1946.

the three R's but also in vocational training, citizenship, health training, artistic appreciation and all other requirements of an enlightened population.

A chief reason for low educational attainment status in the Southern states may be length of the school term which has always been noticeably short. In 1941-42 it was only 165.7 days, while the average for other states was 179.4 days. The average number of days pupils attended school in the South was 138.6 days per year compared to 155.5 for all other states.

In some Southern states weak attendance laws permit many children to miss school altogether or to be there for such short periods that their attainments are negligible. While all Southern states require school attendance up to the age of sixteen years, many provide legal exemptions which with limited enforcement of existing laws make it possible for large numbers of pupils to drop school at an early age and for others to skip enrollment altogether. Furthermore, until recent years most of the Southern States provided only eleven years of school work while practically all others have had twelve years.

Another important factor is the salary of teachers. In 1940, one-half of the states in which teachers received less than a $1,000 average annual wage were in the South. The national average was $1,441.

There were marked increases in teachers' salaries for both whites and Negroes in all Southern states, between 1939-40 and 1943-44, but in some cases these did not keep pace with the rise in cost of living, and with the increases in salaries, generally. During this period the average salary for white teachers rose from $1,019 to $1,269. For Negroes it climbed from $567 to $758. By states, in 1943-44, salaries for white teachers and principals ranged from $909 in Arkansas to $1,654 in Louisiana. For

Negroes the range was from $526 in Mississippi to $1248 in North Carolina.7/

Not too much is known about the qualifications of public school personnel, on a comparative basis with other regions, but in most states of the South the proportion of white teachers with less than two years of college training increased during the war, going from 7.2 percent in 1939-40 to 13.7 in 1943-44. The major increases occurred in Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia. The percentage of Negro teachers with less than two years of college training actually went down in contrast with what happened among the white teachers, - from 29.6 percent in 1939-40 to 22.1 percent in 1943-44. The proportion of Negro teachers who were college graduates rose from 32.6 to 42.6 percent.

The teaching load, measured in terms of the number of pupils per teacher, held practically steady for the whites during the four-year war period and decreased for the Negroes from 38 in 1939-40 to 35.4 in 1943-44. Major increases in teacher load for the whites were in Florida, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Virginia and West Virginia.

Average value of the school plant also is in the picture. For whites in 1943-44 this ranged from approximately $130 per pupil in Tennessee and Arkansas to more than $280 in Louisiana, Florida and Texas. For Negroes, it varied from $31 in Mississippi to more than $80 in Texas and Virginia. It will be conceded that these averages make a poor showing when compared with the national figure, $341 per pupil enrolled, in 1943-44.

Current expenditures for schools per pupil is another index of educational status. For Southern states, this climbed from $314,000,000 in 1930 to $354,000,000 in 1940 and on to $463,000,000 in 1944. The

7/ Southern States Work Conference. Selected School Statistics for Southern States for 1943-44 and Comparative Data for Other Years.

biggest jumps between 1940 and 1944, on a percentage basis, were in Arkansas, Louisiana and North Carolina. Although the current expense per pupil rose from $41 in 1939-40 to $57 in 1943-44 the average was still less than half of that for the nation.

But expenditures as a whole or on a per pupil basis do not indicate relative efforts of the people to provide funds for educational facilities and services. Generally, states with the smallest per capita income devote the largest proportion of the total to the support of education. In 1943-44 more than one-half of the Southern states exceeded the national average of 1.55 percent of total income going for education; one of them went as high as 2.47 percent.

Another dominant factor helping to account for the South's low educational status may be its inadequate facilities for higher education. Just before the outbreak of World War II, the Southern states with approximately 12 percent of the nation's wealth were responsible for 20 percent of the total expenditures for state-supported institutions of higher learning. More than 20 percent of the publicly supported and nearly 24 percent of the privately supported institutions of higher learning are in these states which have for a long time appropriated for higher education a greater proportion of their total income than has the rest of the nation. Yet, in spite of these efforts the region has continued to lag behind the rest of the nation in most aspects of its higher educational equipment and work. Fortunately, these aspects are beginning to receive needed attention.

Ways of Improving Education in the South

For maximum improvement in the present status, the South's educational programs must be made more attractive to both children and adults, with

better teaching methods, newer materials and wider use of the school's resources and surroundings. Functional educational systems can and will be much more widely used than at present as newspapers, civic clubs, business associations, farm and labor organizations, and other agencies which mold public opinion bear the brunt of helping people realize their true value.

Organizational and Administrational Aspects. One of the first places to strike for improvement in the Southern education situation is in connection with the organizational and administrational aspects of elementary and secondary school systems. While the South has most of the states in the Union with county school units, it also has some with small local districts which make for uneconomical and inefficient operation. Six of the Southern states have some type of district systems with the number of units ranging from 1742 in South Carolina to 8661 in Missouri.8/ Other things being equal, higher costs are required to operate satisfactorily where a school system serves a small area containing a few pupils in contrast to one serving a larger area with more pupils.

In at least four of the Cotton Belt States - Arkansas, North Carolina, Oklahoma and Tennessee - standards have been developed as to the desirable size of schools that should be organized where community structure and geographical factors make such larger units feasible.

It has been shown by several well-recognized studies that the minimum size for a satisfactory school's administrative unit is 45 teachers and about 1,500 pupils, and that there are gains in efficiency and economy in units that have up to 280 of the former and about 8,000 to 10,000 of the

8/ Southern States Work Conference, Building a Better Southern Region through Education. 1944.

latter.9/ In view of these standards as to size it is quite obvious that in some instances whole counties are too small to serve satisfactorily as complete administrative units. Most of the Southern states are in need of reorganizing their local units and all of them are in need of further school consolidation. Several, including Alabama and Louisiana, offer good examples of sound study and planning for the reorganization of school administrative and attendance units — suggestive ways of finding out what reorganization is basic to an adequate program for any school.

Standards and Salaries for Personnel. Higher standards for teachers and employees would do much to improve educational conditions in the South. Someone aptly has said, "As the teacher is, so is the school."

Higher salaries will help, but increasing attention must be paid to recruitment, preparation and proper certification of teachers. In recruiting, emphasis should be placed on quality, and admission to courses for training on a selective basis.

Pre-service education of teachers should and eventually will include as high scholastic standards and as much specialized professional training as are required for persons in other callings. The training of teachers is a costly process and no amount of effort toward having better personnel will get far until recognition is given to the need for more adequate teacher-education facilities.

With good facilities for training provided, it may be necessary to help young persons who give promise of becoming excellent teachers take advantage of them. This can be done through extending scholarships to those who are seriously handicapped financially as is done in Florida and

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9/ Refers to an administrative unit rather than an attendance unit. An administrative unit may and often should include several attendance units.

Louisiana with large numbers of promising applicants.

In addition to having new teachers well prepared, it is necessary to have those in service continue their education in order that the school may advance with other institutions. This makes it desirable to have continuity of employment which gives the feeling of personal security in teaching. If, then, an effective retirement system can be established and maintained on a state basis, there will be noticeable gains in efficiency and esprit de corps of the South's educational personnel.

Adequate Guidance Services. The changing South is confronted with a growing need for adequate guidance services. It is estimated that within the nest five years the use of modern machines will rout a million families from cotton farms. These are primarily the families with low incomes — the ones with substandard housing, inadequate health provision, inferior educational attainments. This group calls for education's maximum contribution to and with people of the region in making best possible adjustments.

Organized guidance services by professionally trained personnel, which become more and more essential to all youth of the region, can best be rendered through the school. Although a few city schools have provided some guidance services, the program is yet to be developed generally in the Cotton Belt. The entire region may do well to look to Arkansas, the first state in the nation to reimburse school districts for the services of trained counselors as is done for the services of other vocational teachers. A budget of $75,000 has been provided for this purpose, with more than fifty schools being reimbursed for the services of trained counselors during the current year. This may be an example for other states to follow as federal funds become available through the newly-enacted George-Barden Vocational Education Act.

Education for Migrant Children. Normal educational opportunity for migrant families, of which there are large numbers going and coming in the Cotton Belt, is a complicated problem developing out of a changing economy. It can only be solved by remedial measures attacking it from many angles. The children in these families already have paid a heavy penalty by having their lives begun in a depressed area of the country. The nation owes them a debt and payment should not be postponed. Children grow up quickly.

Communities from which these migratory families come and go must do their best to educate them. The states must help--and they are helping. But, even though some of them are contributing a greater proportion of their income to education than are many of the wealthier ones, their schools fall short of providing acceptable standards. Therefore, neither these states nor the local communities to which families come, can be expected to bear the whole burden of educating migrant children. Federal assistance seems imperative.

Suitable Education for Veterans. Vocational training is another educational field through which there can be almost unlimited improvement in the South. This applies to World War II veterans as well as to the civilian population including both young people and adults.

While many of the 3,000,000 or more World War II veterans in the South will attend college, mainly through the G I program on Federal Government expense, most of them want practical instruction such as will fit them in a year or two to hold jobs paying clerical or skilled or at least semi-skilled rates. They wish to equip themselves as quickly as possible for carrying civilian responsibilities. Both on-the-farm and on-the-job training will prove popular because these programs offer good income while

the men are in training. In fact, they are so popular and so basic to meeting the needs that full time vocational schools of secondary educational levels are under consideration in many instances for making them possible.

The South has a pressing need for schools of this kind now and in the near future, says a leading educator, "Industry continues to grow in the region, constantly opening new lines of work. As industrialization goes on, new and expanded factories will be demanding people trained to do technical, exacting, and responsible machine-tending jobs. Industry will soon pick and comb the South for skilled workers who can and should be trained in well-equipped trade schools which function on an adequate size area basis."10/

Junior Colleges and Area Trade Schools. Trade or vocational schools of this type might well be established on somewhat the same basis and coordinated with needed junior colleges for the provision of educational opportunities above those of the ordinary high school level. In regard to the organization of administrative units and plans for the support of such institutions, which are gaining ground throughout the South, Greene and Meadows point out that:

1. Location and establishment should be determined on the basis of careful state-wide and in some cases interstate studies of needs and possibilities.

2. Area vocational schools should be planned as integral units of or they should be coordinated with high schools or junior colleges to assure a complete and properly balanced program of education for the area to be served.

10/ George S. Mitchell, Trade Schools for Veterans, Address before Association of Southern Chief State Officials, Biloxi, Miss., Dec. 16, 1946. Mimeograph. Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Georgia.

3. Some of these schools or programs meeting highly specialized needs might serve the entire state and as a consequence come under the state board of education and be supported by state funds.

4. In small centers, needed vocational schools and a junior college may be organized as integral parts of one institution offering two years of work beyond high school; or some of the vocational work may be a part of the high-school program.

5. In the larger cities, these institutions except for the ones established to meet state-wide rather than regional needs, should be administered by the local board of education, but the state should provide funds to care for reasonable tuition and transportation for students from nearby areas.11/

Many of the privately supported and at least some of the publicly supported institutions of higher learning in the South could and perhaps will be utilized in new systems of junior college and area vocational school education. Others will gain strength through giving increased attention to the problems arising from a changing agricultural and industrial economy in its relation to improved home and community living. This applies to many that are so situated as to be able to expand their local community and larger college area usefulness through conducting short courses and conferences and developing campus-community relations in the fine arts, social welfare and even local industrial enterprise.

Higher Educational Institutions. The soundest and most durable solution of some of the knottiest Southern problems lies in the expansion and improvement of the entire higher educational system, for it is to college-trained people that we must look for leadership in the cultural and technical advances which will shape the South's future. But such people are not born full grown; they must be taught laboriously and effectively and brought gradually into an understanding of their society and of their responsibility for its successful functioning. Southern colleges and

11/ Greene, Crawford, and Meadows, A. R. "Structural Organization of State School Systems." The Forty-Fourth Yearbook of the National Society for the Study of Education, Chapter IV, p. 138.

universities that want to live will equip themselves to provide this type of training in both a qualitative and a quantitative sense.

In 1940, only 14 Southern institutions of higher learning were offering the PhD degree in one or more fields, and there were fundamental gaps in the curricula. It is practical and realistic to insist that the graduate schools of the South be financed to provide centers where qualified students may find leadership and facilities equivalent to the best in the nation. It seem highly desirable that these institutions become the training ground for leaders of the South in such areas as agricultural economics, soil science, crop production and animal husbandry. Equally important are the rapidly expanding industrial potentials of the South. The problems arising from a changing agricultural and industrial economy constitute a body of raw materials that demand early and intensive research in the physical and social sciences alike. Obviously, no one state or school can presently offer work of high quality in all these areas. But with appropriate financial encouragement and intelligent cooperative planning, it is possible to go far in making higher education an effective source of trained leadership for the solution of functional problems in the South.

Education in the Use of Resources. In the South as well as elsewhere education for the fullest possible use of local and regional resources is gaining momentum. This newer type of education is based on appraisal and utilization of the environment in meeting the needs of the people. Briefly, it is concerned with the health and intellectual development of the people and requires understanding of the potentialities of the natural environment together with intimate familiarity with the customs, technologies, values and attitudes as they are interwoven in the social structure of the

locality or region.12/ As subject matter, it cuts across the several fields of learning - physical sciences, social sciences and humanities - with an emphasis which is broader than the horizons of conservation education.

Since the task of using available resources in education is magnified in proportion to the number and nature of the socio-economic problems existing in a given area or region, methods and curriculums must be adjusted and modified to meet the needs in specific situations and localities. This requires sober and deliberate thinking and planning on the part of competent educators working democratically with an intelligent and informed public. A school which is sensitive to the needs of its community usually works with and develops citizens who are cognizant of the needs of their school. Cooperative enterprise is the key for adjusting education to the needs of people.

Schools of the Needed Types. Throughout the Cotton Belt are many instances wherein community-centered schools are accomplishing things through functional resource-use education. Attention is called briefly to several of these in different localities, with different types of community problems, and different ways of solving them. Unfortunately, space does not permit telling the whole story in any instance. So, it is suggested that laymen as well as professional leaders in education get the more complete story from a later report or that they visit one or more places such as mentioned here for an enhanced appreciation of the possibilities and values of functional community education.

Holtville, in the lower Piedmont section of Alabama, is a notable

12/ Ivey, John E., Jr. Channeling Research into Education. Report of the Committee on Southern Regional Studies and Education. American Council on Education, Washington, D. C. 1944.

example of an effort to fit a school program to community needs. Since nine years ago, the school system in a 180-square mile area which contains seven small centers, has practically transformed the economic and social life of the community. Agriculture has become more diversified; traditional cash crops are still grown but in a more efficient and economical manner through the employment of such farm practices as terracing, strip cropping, rotating and using cover crops. More and better livestock is being produced. Timber resources are being developed. Small community-owned and operated manufacturing projects are supplementing farm incomes. More young people are able to find gainful employment at home. The people are better fed, better clad, better housed, healthier, wealthier and happier; all due largely to the influence of a functioning school-community program.

The schools of Avoyelles Parish, Louisiana, have made great progress toward becoming community institutions, during the past few years. Moving toward economic security, after the darkest depression years of the early 30's, the parish constructed and equipped necessary buildings for establishing needed vocational schools each of which soon became community centers — institutions to serve adults as well as children.

School curricula and programs were broadened. Through such activities as canning kitchens, repair shops, fairs, athletic events, band concerts and informal discussion meetings, the schools have found ways of making education contribute definitely to community living and development. For example, in canning kitchens with modern equipment at the schools, are farm women working in groups to preserve fruits and vegetables for home use. In connection with some of these kitchens are refrigerating units for freezing and storage of meats and other foods, with individual lockers for families who want them.

In June 1945, a new consolidated district was organized to integrate or coordinate programs of the 12 centralized white units, looking toward the further improvement of all schools in the parish, on a bond issue of $750,000 passed almost unanimously "to refund outstanding indebtedness of all the old school districts and bring the facilities of all to the level of the best." Reference to a single district in the parish system illustrates changing attitudes of the people. Fifteen years ago this district held three elections and fought two cases in court before its school could be built. At the recent election for bonding not a single dissenting vote was cast. Truly, there has been a real change in attitudes toward taxation throughout the entire parish within the past 15 years, due largely to the effective work done by a functional school system.13/

In the Jordan Area, near Greenville, South Carolina, increased neighborliness and changed attitudes toward living are among the intangible results attributed to cooperative efforts to improve the economic, social and religious life in the school community. Among the activities initiated and directed by the schools are a cooperative exchange, credit union, dramatics club, library, health center, cannery, sweet potato curing house, wood and metal shops and a sharing plan for exchange of seeds, bulbs, cuttings, shrubs and other garden materials. The entire program has gone far beyond possibilities seen by the residents who helped to start it in 1937.

This program has served to bring together all groups and individuals interested in making the community a better place in which to live. Through school-community council meetings, using needed committees, the people made a survey of their situation, decided on new points of attack, and

13/ From information gathered by Herbert Pryor formerly Social Science Analyst, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

pushed ahead in their work. They have many achievements to their credit, most important of which, they say, are that they learned to work together, that meetings of their different groups afford opportunity for planning together and that someone calls a community meeting when an emergency arises. Through its functional educational program this rural group of approximately 500 families has found for itself a more natural and less formal kind of community organization, indicating that the school can, if it will, build itself in the community.14/

Ideals or Beliefs - a Philosophy of Education. The educational programs at all or any of the above-named places are not recommended for use rubber-stamp fashion in all schools of the Cotton Belt. Needs and resources differ by communities, and the techniques and procedures must be modified to meet local conditions. But these examples suggest ideals or beliefs -- a philosophy of education -- applicable to most local situations. Without doubt a philosophy such as this will serve to stimulate and guide interest in the advancement of education in the South, more than would a set of detailed formal recommendations drawn from different sections or paragraphs of this report.

If the people of the South are to have better living conditions they must learn to use their natural and human resources more effectively. The pressure of population on the soil and other resources of the region is greater than the agricultural economy can bear unless improved farm and family living practices are employed and unless farming is accompanied by industrial developments that use effectively the many available physical and human resources. The value added to raw materials by manufacturing can make the difference between a flourishing and a decadent economy.

14/See leaflets No. 11, 19 and 62, New Dominion Series, Extension Service, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia.

People must and can be taught to use the bulk of their available resources. This is a task which education can and will accept to help the South gain and maintain its rightful place in the nation.

Financing Education in the South

Adequate financing of education in any state involves, first, sufficient total revenue to provide the services and facilities necessary for a good educational program; second, a system of taxation and revenue distribution which will substantially equalize educational opportunities throughout the state without placing undue tax burdens upon the citizens in any section; and third, an administrative organization which will make it possible for the taxpayers of the state to receive maximum value per dollar expended upon public education.

The total amount of money expended per child on education in Southern states is only about half the national average. Thus, the South fares badly with respect to total school funds available despite the fact that as a whole it is making a greater tax effort and in many ways handling its finances more effectively than any other section to support its schools. The total revenue available for the support of the public schools in the region is inadequate to provide a good educational program regardless of how equitably it might be distributed or how efficiently it might be expended.

Improvement and progress in the South's educational system depend finally on the availability of funds for financing the desired programs. Still further progress on the financing of education can and will be made. Ambitious plans for school improvement are underway in every Southern state. Never has sentiment for public education been so strong and never before has the public been so insistent in its demands for better schools. It is now

evident, however, that the South can not hope to provide exclusively from its own resources the revenue necessary for a really adequate system of public education. The ultimate solution of this problem can be found only when the Federal Government develops a sound and comprehensive plan for assisting the states in providing needed financial support for education.

NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES
1201 SIXTEENTH STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

February 21, 1947

Memo to: Dr. Dolph Camp
Dr. Harry A. Jager
Dr. J. C. McAdams
Dr. E. E. Pulz
Mr. H. L. Trigg

From: E. L. Kirkpatrick

Subj: Chapter on Guidance Services and Functions for Southern Educational Problems report.

Herewith is copy of another revision on the chapter of Guidance Services and Functions.

After reading the chapter carefully and comparing it with others, it seemed well to us to try to expand the fore part a bit to include some of the individual's needs for guidance. This we have tried to do through the cooperation of Dr. Jager of the Office of Occupational Information and Guidance Service, U. S. Office of Education.

It may be that in adding the materials, we have gotten other parts of the chapter too far out of line or adjustment. If so, your view point in regard to this will be very much appreciated. Will you give attention, also, to possible needed minor changes or corrections in sentence structure?

Since the deadline for our getting the final manuscript (mimeographed form) into the hands of the Central Steering Committee is March 1, it will be most helpful if we may hear from you promptly. Word by return airmail would be appreciated if this is possible.

There will, of course, be opportunity for inserting changes in the manuscript at a later date provided we have to go to mimeograph before we hear from you.

ENC.

Chapter VI

GUIDANCE SERVICES AND FUNCTIONS IN SOUTHERN EDUCATION *

Rapid changes in the South's economy make increasingly clear the need for guidance functions and services in connection with all school situations. Since these changes are treated fully in other Chapters of the report, they are given brief mention only, here, as a sort of forerunner to the needs for guidance programs and activities.

Economic Trends with Guidance Implications

Progress toward industrialization, including manufacturing and service industries, is steadily gaining momentum in the South. In Georgia alone plans have been made to establish more than 2400 new industries, "mainly to manufacture products from local raw materials." 1/ Three hundred of these went into actual operation between September 1944 and December 1945 in spite of war time restrictions, and they are now coming into being at the rate of fifty a month.

Mechanization of agriculture including cotton, rice and sugar cane production is rapidly displacing traditional man-mule power. Air transportation delivers perishables from Southern farms fresh to Northern markets. Famous Southern playgrounds soon may experience a complete change in clientele because of being brought closer by plane to those who are able to pay, in Mexico and the Carribean.

Although cotton has been the major cash crop for the largest number of farm workers in the South, competition with new synthetic fibers, and with

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* Prepared by Dolph Camp, State Supervisor of Occupational Information and Guidance, State Department of Education, Little Rock, Arkansas; collaborating with Harry A. Jager, Chief, Occupational Information and Guidance Service, U. S. Office of Education, Washington, D. C., J. C. McAdams, Professor of Agricultural Education, Bishop College, Marshall, Texas, E. E. Puls, Dean, Division of Applied Science, Southeastern College, Hammond, Louisiana and H. L. Trigg, Associate Executive Director, Southern Regional Council Inc., Atlanta, Georgia.

1/ Georgia Agricultural and Industrial Development Board, Atlanta, Georgia, Georgia Enjoys Unprecedented Industrial Growth, Georgia Progress, Vol. III, No. 1, pp. 4. (July 1, 1946).

increasing foreign production which means decrease in the export trades are menacing King Cotton's security. Sharp decrease in needed hand labor for cotton creates another major social problem. Within the next five years, the use of machinery on Southern farms may displace a million families.

Mechanization in agriculture, industrialization, migration, and urbanization are all parts of the same changing picture involving the full utilization of raw materials, capital resources, scientific management and human wealth. The impact of this composite change upon the people who must seek other means of livelihood as well as those who may remain in agricultural pursuits, Southerners as well as others, brings society generally up with stark reality of present trends.

To many persons this means no jobs; to some new jobs on or off the farm. To the majority it means new and intricate adjustments, confusion and bewilderment. Those who are hardest hit are in the farm families with low incomes, substandard housing, inferior educational facilities, inadequate health provisions — the group least prepared to withstand the shock of abrupt change. They will create and intensify problems for the rural communities in which they remain and the already overtaxed urban centers to which they go.

Problems such as these call for the incorporation of guidance functions and services in Southern educational programs. The proper development of guidance activities in connection with schools of the South will coin a new key word "opportunity". Opportunity looks in two directions: One toward the kind of person who faces the opportunity; the other toward the kind, the quality, and the incidence of the opportunities.

The Individual's Need for Guidance

In the South, as well as in other sections of the Nation, the nature of the individual for whom the education is to be provided is not made the matter either of careful examination or of cumulative and permanent records. This is

due in part to seeming propensities of the job because variables in the case of any individual are almost infinite. Yet, certain gross groupings of traits are always practicable and useful.

Whether the boy on a hill farm should be offered the chance to have a certain kind of education depends not merely on whether the county can afford to give it. It depends far more on such things as his ability to learn from books; his health, which may promote or limit his other abilities; his social and economic background, the emergencies of which may require him to do what he must rather than what he would like; his consuming interests and aptitudes, the former of which motivate him to hard work and persistence, and the latter of which make it easier for him to learn and to do one kind of thing rather than another; his personal traits, since if he loves to work with people he will be very unhappy working by himself on a machine, or if he is clever with fingers and clumsy with ideas he can do one thing well and profitably and another poorly and without reward. The fact that one's attributes change and grow from year to year also will affect the kind of person he is at any particular point in his education or work experience. All of these items are among the many reasons it is important for schools of the South to identify, to record, to study, and to weave into all education the characteristics of the persons to whom it is offered.

Education has been, is, and probably in some places will continue to be, too little concerned with personal variations. A school is provided to give certain traditional courses. Those who don't fit the educational pattern leave, or are dismissed. In other words, although people vary, education seldom does. In the South today such categories as a college preparatory course, a business course, a general course, or even a vocational course are not adequate to educate Southern children for the new day.

As to the opportunities to which youth may aspire themselves, the same

bewildering array is encountered. A typical "success" magazine or pamphlet or book may present a glittering prospect for an industrial field or a single occupation. Such a publication is often only a trap for the unwary. To be specific, what farming, industrial, or merchandising opportunities face Tom as he looks out on the world from his small town of central South Carolina? Schools are not now organized to tell him. Does he want to stay in his own community, or will he join the fifty percent or more who migrate at an early age? If he decides to stay at home, what is the range of work to which he may aspire? If he wishes to farm, is there a place for him and can he make a living on it? If he wants to render some social service to his native heath, will anybody pay for doing so and, on what terms? If he is attracted by a job in one of the mills or factories in some near or far urban community, what can he earn, and what conditions of life must he face as he lives on his wages? If he wants to enter a profession, what chance has he to compete with the six or seven out of a hundred who can work at the professions? If he fancies a particular kind of work, what qualifications are demanded in training for it and in working at it? Is he disqualified for his chosen field because he absolutely lacks an essential qualification?

The collection and realistic presentation of facts of these sorts is no job that will get done by wishing for it. Education in the South must be prepared to furnish the facilities and personnel for answering these questions for its young people and adults. Otherwise, how can anyone in a Southern school make even elementary plans for carrying on his education with any idea of where he will arrive at its end?

The two foregoing sets of questions have a broader significance than mere assistance to an individual to arrive at various stages of planning, and finally at approximate occupational adjustment. Further thought will reveal that on the answers to them depends the very stuff of which the guidance offerings in a

school should be composed. The method of teaching, the content, the level of attainment, the relationship to the community in which the school is placed - all of these are in extricably tied to the characteristics of the persons enrolled and the opportunities toward which they may aim. In fact, such information has as much claim to be basic in the planning of any particular Southern school as any other set of facts which can be examined.

Another problem for Southern education is the readjustment of adults to changing economic conditions. Cotton planters may become chicken raisers, farmers may become factory operators. More important though, many persons are likely to be affected suddenly and violently by forthcoming economic changes, so that they are to all intents and purposes uprooted. They may have to run all the hazards of transplanting before they can again take root and prosper. Adults faced with such conditions require in many cases as expert assistance as can be given in reassessing their various kinds of assets and in making a new start. Their own good judgment may be the deciding factor, and to use this they must know the facts.

Essentially, the same steps are necessary for these adults as for the children in the school. They should be aided in discovering their personal traits as assets. They should be presented with the picture of matching opportunities insofar as they exist. In this way they can be at least partially protected from accepting new employment equipped only with stoicism to meet an unavoidable accident. Counseling resources for helping these adults to understand the facts, and for placing them in work should be among the services available. And as a matter of continuity, all the opportunities for retraining presented by State and local education should be plainly indicated and made available at this time of readjustment. All plans for adult education and training are dependent for their success to a large degree on the planning of adults to profit by them - in other words, on the availability and success of counseling services.

An excellent illustration of an acute phase of adult readjustment is the veteran situation. Some fine examples of programs for aiding the veteran by counseling are available, but the closer he is to an elaborately organized center or to a college, the better are his chances. Only if he is disabled and under the care of the rehabilitation forces is he sure of carefully organized services of this nature. On the other hand, all veterans are by no means adequately served, although they present problems which deserve all the resources at our disposal.

Few communities, however, have faced the fact that the welfare of every other adult is as important to the community as is that of the veteran. We pay our debt to the veteran first because of our sense of obligation to his great services to our country. But society has similar obligations to all of its citizens, and in the long run the effects of rendering this assistance will be just as wholesome for society. Yet the South, in common with other sections of the country, has given little, if any, attention to vocational adjustment services even for those sections of the population either going through, or threatened by, the uprooting process involved in the changing economy described so vividly elsewhere in this study.

An outstanding problem of education in the South is the enormous loss of pupils between the early grades and graduation from high school. There are many causes for this loss, but at least a good percentage can be attributed to the lag on the part of elementary grade schools in discovering the personal and environmental causes which eventually result in each pupil's leaving. Finding the cause is, of course, not the same thing as removing it, but surely the first step in remedying a difficulty is to identify it. Since pupils leave one by one for reasons personally cogent to each, an obvious step is a study of the individual before the causes operate to take him out of school.

This kind of study is a phase of the guidance program which is peculiarly the duty of the elementary school. Usually no specialist can be engaged, so

every teacher must do her share, which fact implies that the training of all teachers include the phases of guidance functions which apply to their particular level of duty. In the long run this policy involves a radical departure from, or even abandonment of, the strict grading system under which elementary education now labors. At least, it implies that individual teachers and schools must supplement even the best grading systems.

The guidance program in the elementary schools is especially valuable in identifying physical and personal traits which must be considered early if the pupil is to have the kind of attention required by his peculiar set of traits. Psychiatrists agree that the enormous increase in mental maladjustment which made mental difficulties the greatest single cause both of rejections from induction to military service, and than of discharge from military service, and which is making the increase in the population of mental institutions phenomenally large, can be forestalled, in part at least, by discovering causes and applying remedies during early childhood. Of course, the mere discovery of these causes will not end the matter; education in the South must also envisage means for correction of these difficulties as well as means for discovering them. In any case, the price for doing this while the child is still in the early years of school will always be less than the cost for aiding him on the adult level, or for accepting him as a permanently-impaired member of society.

An additional reason for the extension of guidance services into elementary education lies in the needs of the South as well as of all other sections of the country, and indeed of the world, for the discovery of potential leaders and the early development of talent. The number of casualties in leadership due to the untimely strangling of potential abilities by the entangling circumstances of bad environment and by uninspired teachers will never be known. Furthermore, the number of persons who have been developing their talents in the wrong direction, and so have become destructive rather than constructive

leaders, is another portentous question for which we have no answer.

An educational system equipped with the proper facilities which a guidance program can and should supply ought to save many of these casualties. The South can use all the ability born within its borders. It is a sobering fact to think that people of tremendous possibilities may even be among the 6.2 percent of illiterates which burden the Southland. The number who actually do exist among the 2,176,000 youth 14 to 20 years of age who are reported in the South as out of school entirely will never be known, but the law of averages would indicate that they would number in the thousands. Not one can be spared. All need to be reached with adequate guidance programs.

In this brief discussion of the needs and services which relate the guidance program to the problems of education in the South, no assumption should be made that these services can exist for their own ends or that they are a substitute for any other phase of educational effort. They are described rather as an implement by means of which administration, supervision, and instruction in Southern education can be made functionally more efficient. They require not only the preparation of specialists whose efforts must be distributed as best they can in order to reach even the humblest school; they also imply that each worker in education in the South, from the one in the training of teachers down to the teacher in the one-room school, shall understand the principles involved and be able to carry out such guidance activities as pertain to his particular place in the educational scheme.

In line with the growing attention to economic problems, many patterns of guidance practices are labelled "vocational" or avowedly make vocational adjustment either their chief aim or one of their chief aims. These two sets of factors seem to match each other. There is good reason why vocational adjustment, applying as it does to the activities of adults for approximately a third of their living hours, should be an important consideration in the educational scheme

of the South. As a matter of fact, individuals yield their chief usefulness, and function in society in the most influential way, in their capacities as workers, whether they are employed as industrial operators, farmers, statesmen, teachers, homemakers, authors, economists, or what not.

These important considerations, however, should in nowise make us less aware that an individual as a worker must be physically in good condition, socially en rapport with his fellow citizens, personally gaining satisfaction and happiness from his work and from his human relations, and culturally able to take advantage of the resources with which he is surrounded. For these reasons guidance services, regardless of their occupational adjustment objectives, must consider every individual as a whole, and aid him in understanding and in solving any kind of problem which faces him as he passes from change to change in his life process. If guidance services directed toward vocational adjustment have any differences from those described in other terms, they should be only in the nature of adding special vocational considerations to all the other kinds involved in the training of guidance workers. The counselor who gives his aim as occupational adjustment is in the same position as the specialist, let us say, in law or medicine: He has a thorough education in and mastery of the usual tools in his profession, and additional abilities in his chosen field of specialization.

Planning and Operating the Guidance Program

Some patterns of organized guidance services have already been developed in the South. Briefly, the guidance program is a set of activities which provide for the counseling of pupils and the data and services necessary for the counselor to do his work. The program also provides that these same data and a knowledge of these services be made available to and interpreted for the administrator and teachers as a basis for adapting the total program of the school to the needs of the individual pupil and for utilizing the related resources of the community in the interest of the pupil's better adjustment.

The heart of such a program is educational and vocational planning. To enable the counselor to assist the pupil with this task, certain essential activities are necessary. They include:

1. Counseling, as the process of assisting a pupil through the device of the interview and other individual relationships to evaluate facts about himself and his environment so that he may make better choices and formulate plans of action. One performing these duties is acting as counselor regardless of the other duties he may be carrying on or of his regular faculty title. To make counseling meet professional standards, the person on the school staff assigned to do it should be properly qualified.

2. The individual inventory, which is the sum total of the activities necessary to secure, take stock of, and appraise all facts available and needed about the pupil. This helps to understand his problems and to find solutions, by making favorable adjustments.

3. Occupational information, which is helpful in the solution of the pupil's personal problems, makes available to the pupil knowledge about occupations and education essential to the building of sound vocational and educational plans, in addition to knowledge about special services and facilities, both in and out of school.

4. Placement, which serves to get the student placed in a job or in the next step ahead in his educational program.

5. Follow-up, which involves the securing of facts about former students (drop-outs or graduates) to show their present needs, permit evaluation of educational services, point to needed changes in courses and teaching methods in guidance services, and yield useful data for the guidance program (information about job entrance requirements, lines of progress, way of getting jobs and the like).

Naturally, the administrator is responsible for, and must take the initiative in promoting, establishing, and maintaining the guidance program in his school. He will need the assistance of a trained counselor who will be able to interview pupils and to lead the staff in helping plan and carry out activities which comprise a guidance program.

Successfully operated school-community programs include the following steps or procedures:

The support of the school and community must be gained. This has been done by discussing the need of a guidance program with a small group of faculty members. Case studies and possible teacher contributions are considered. It is necessary to keep the faculty informed concerning the needs and progress of the guidance program, and in some cases the administrator strengthens the work through the appointment of a faculty advisory committee. Much is gained by making maximum use of special area teachers, particularly in vocational and industrial arts fields.

It is essential to stress the importance of each pupil's making occupational and educational plans. In some instances sponsors and pupil leaders of clubs have worked closely with each other in outlining and conducting programs on occupational and educational planning. Best results have been obtained by encouraging and helping the pupils to make plans rather than by forcing them to do so.

Many ways have been found to interest the community in guidance activities. Counselors often discuss the need with the PTA and other adult organizations. The press, films, and radio have been used effectively. It is well to stress the importance of continual revision of school offerings to meet the individual need of all the pupils. Community surveys have proven most helpful in doing this.

The most important part of the guidance program - counseling - is the most difficult to get done. "Every teacher a counselor" sounds all right but

often it has failed to work. A workable plan is to select the best qualified faculty member to serve as counselor and to relieve him of other duties so that he may have time to serve as counselor - at least one period a day for each 50 pupils enrolled. Convenient space for private interviews and adequate equipment and supplies is essential.

Effective guidance programs maintain individual inventory service for each pupil. Each inventory is a record of the pupil's abilities, achievements, interests, opportunities, limitations, and special problems. These facts are recorded in a folder. Contained in this folder are such instruments as - the pupil's academic record, forms and questionnaires containing information about the pupil, and test records including those of academic qualifications, achievement, interest, and special aptitudes. The folder may also contain anecdotal records, auto biography, and significant samples of the pupil's work.

The guidance program that gets results makes use of a systematic plan for accumulating and disseminating information about occupational and educational opportunities. The types of information include - summaries of community surveys; results of follow-up studies; census data and other government reports; Dictionary of Occupational titles and other publications of the United States Employment Service; and documented information in the form of books, pamphlets, magazines, newspaper articles, and films on occupations and educational opportunities.

Two devices for making this information usable are a special bookshelf on occupations and educational opportunities and a filing system for making available unbound current information. This latter device may also be used to file clippings and correspondence concerning information about occupations and educational opportunities.

Techniques for getting pupils to acquire information embody doing free reading; having a regular class in occupational information; including units on occupations in civics and other classes; conducting a community survey

with the assistance of pupils ; making follow-up studies with their assistance; helping the pupils prepare monographs on occupations in which they are interested; and using Audio-Visual instruments dealing with occupations.

No guidance program has been able to operate effectively without providing placement service for the pupils graduating from or dropping out of school. Guidance workers agree that their first responsibility is to assist graduates and drop-outs in the matter of obtaining work experience and permanent employment. In order to do this, they have found it advisable to cooperate with other agencies in placing graduates and other school leavers. For those pupils who are graduating and who plan to pursue educational careers in higher institutions, it has been found necessary for counselors to assist them in the formulation of plans.

Finally, for effective results it is necessary to have a follow-up service for the purpose of checking objectively on the results of counseling; to keep in touch with former students to determine any needs the school can supply - such as making adjustments where necessary, helping in the matter of looking for promotional opportunities, aiding in adjustment to fellow workers and assisting in future training. Another benefit derived from the follow-up program is that of determining needed changes in the school's offerings.

Guidance Program Lags in the Cotton Belt

Although a few city schools have provided some guidance services, the program has not been developed generally in the Cotton Belt. Guidance efforts in the schools lack needed unification. They have often been dissipated by becoming engrossed in minor elements of the program - as testing or problems of mental hygiene.

Of more than forty states with Occupational Information and Guidance Service in the State Departments of Education, only five are in the Cotton Belt - Arkansas, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, and South Carolina.

Arkansas happens to be the only state in the Nation which reimburses school districts for the services of trained counselors by the same formula as these districts are reimbursed for the services of other vocational teachers. A budget of $75,000 has been provided for this purpose with more than fifty school districts being reimbursed for the services of trained counselors during the current year. Thus, Arkansas may be an example for other states to follow in encouraging and helping educational leaders and laymen to move toward the provision of adequate guidance services and functions in all school communities.

- M.P. or M.S.

SCHOOL DISTRICT OF PHILADELPHIA
THE BOARD OF PUBLIC EDUCATION
PARKWAY AT TWENTY-FIRST STREET
ZONE 3

CURRICULUM OFFICE

March 4, 1947

RECEIVED
MAR 6 1947
Southern Regional Council

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Gentlemen:

Will you please place my name on your mailing list for materials of an explanatory or illustrative nature which you think might be helpful in carrying forward the development of open-mindedness in the children of our schools.

Put on announcement list. MP + M.S. (cardinals)

We are engaged in an experimental study in a number of our schools at the present time, and I am sure that much of the material which you might have available at this time and in the future will be very helpful.

Thank you for your consideration of the above request.

Very truly yours,

JOSEPH J. GOLDSTEIN

Collaborating Teacher
Open-mindedness Study

JJG:B

Send free #3-5 Packet
Dec. Pub. Ref. Lib.
Pub. Ref. Lib.

L.G.
3/10/47

Educ

March 10, 1947

Mr. Joseph J. Goldstein
Curriculum Office
Board of Public Education
Parkway at 21st Street
Philadelphia 3, Pa.

Dear Mr. Goldstein:

We shall be pleased to send you the free packet of our literature, as you requested, and also to put your name on our list to receive announcements of future publications.

Your experimental study in developing open-mindedness in children should produce some interesting results. If a report of these results is made available, we should very much appreciate receiving a copy.

Very truly yours,

Margaret Price
Research Assistant

MP:r

HIGHER EDUCATION AND NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Issued by
AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Bulletin No. 111

March 27, 1947

RECEIVED APR 9 1947 LIBRARY Southern Regional Council

GRANTS-IN-AID FOR PERMANENT FACILITIES

The following bill, S. 971 was introduced on March 21 by Senator Aiken, (Republican, Vermont), Chairman of the Subcommittee on Education of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. The purpose of the proposed legislation is "to authorize the Federal Works Administrator to make grants to institutions of higher learning for the construction of educational facilities required in the education and training of war veterans."

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Title V of the act entitled 'An act to expedite the provision of housing in connection with national defense, and for other purposes', approved October 14, 1940, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"Sec. 505. (a) Whenever the United States Commissioner of Education finds that there exists or impends at any institution of higher learning an acute shortage of educational facilities required for war veterans engaged in the pursuit of courses of training or education under Title II of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, the Federal Works Administrator (hereinafter referred to as the 'Administrator') is authorized to make grants to any such institution to aid in financing the cost of educational facilities necessary to relieve such shortage.

(b) In carrying out the provisions of this section, no department, agency, or officer of the United States shall exercise any supervision or control over any institution of higher learning to which a grant may be made hereunder nor shall any condition or requirement be imposed, either in the grant agreement or otherwise, which shall in any way prescribe or affect the administration, personnel, curriculum, instruction, methods of instruction or materials of instruction of such institution.

(c) Funds appropriated to carry out this section shall not be available for obligation for new projects after June 30, 1948, or for any project which in the determination of the Administrator cannot be commenced prior to December 31, 1948, or the completion of which cannot be expedited and accomplished in sufficient time to make the facilities available for use in the education and training of said veterans.

(d) No grant made hereunder shall exceed 50 per centum of the cost of the educational facilities to the institution, as determined by the Administrator.

(e) Seventy-five per centum of all funds appropriated for the making of grants hereunder shall be apportioned by the Administrator for allotment to institutions of higher learning within the several States in the proportion which the total number of veterans in each of the respective States who are certified by the Veterans Administration, on or before March 31, 1947, as eligible for education and training under Title II of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as

amended, bears to the total number of veterans in all the States thus certified on or before such date. The balance of the funds appropriated for the making of grants shall be apportioned for allotment to such institutions within the several States as the Administrator in his discretion may determine.

(f) To carry out the provisions of this section, and for administrative expenses in connection therewith, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of $250,000,000 to remain available until expended.

(g) In carrying out the provisions of this section, the Administrator is authorized to exercise the powers and shall be subject to the limitations contained in sections 203 (a)(4), 305, 309, and 311 of this Act.

(h) The Administrator is authorized to make such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this section.

(i) As used in this section, the term "institution of higher learning" means any educational institution, in the category of a university, college, junior college or normal school, which is (1) a public institution or (2) a private institution no part of the net earnings of which shall inure to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual.

(j) As used in this section, the term 'State' means any of the several States, the District of Columbia, or any territory or possesion of the United States."

The bill has been referred to the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. The speed with which the Committee may take action will, to a large degree, depend upon the interest in it expressed by educational institutions. The membership of the Committee is as follows:

Robert A. Taft, Ohio, Chairman of Committee
George D. Aiken, Vt., Chairman, Subcommittee on Education
Joseph H. Ball, Minnesota
*H. Alexander Smith, New Jersey
Wayne Morse, Oregon
*Forrest C. Donnell, Missouri
William E. Jenner, Indiana
*Irving M. Ives, New York
*Elbert D. Thomas, Utah
James E. Murray, Montana
Claude Pepper, Florida
*Allen J. Ellender, Louisiana
*Lister Hill, Alabama

*Members of Subcommittee on Education

TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION The House Appropriations Committee has held hearings on the $20,000,000 appropriation for temporary educational facilities but as yet the Committee has not reported although favorable action is anticipated.

The Bills, H.R. 2340 and S. 854 to authorize the increase of the appropriation to the Federal Public Housing Authority by $50,000,000 to complete temporary housing units under contract have been referred to the House and Senate Committees on Banking and Currency. Hearings have not as yet been scheduled but institutions with unfinished FPHA housing contracts may be instrumental in hastening favorable consideration of the bill. The following are members of the Committees:

Senate Committee on Banking and Currency

Charles W. Tobey, New Hampshire
C. Douglass Buck, Delaware
Homer E. Capehart, Indiana
Robert F. Wagner, New York
Burnet R. Maybank, South Carolina
Glen H. Taylor, Idaho

Ralph E. Flanders, Vermont
Harry P. Cain, Washington
John W. Bricker, Ohio
Joseph R. McCarthy, Wisconsin

J. William Fulbright, Arkansas
A. Willis Robertson, Virginia
John J. Sparkman, Alabama

House Committee on Banking and Currency

Jesse P. Wolcott, Michigan
Ralph A. Gamble, New York
Frederick C. Smith, Ohio
John C. Kunkel, Pennsylvania
Henry O. Talle, Iowa
Frank L. Sundstrom, New Jersey
Rolla C. McMillen, Illinois
Clarence E. Kilburn, New York
Howard H. Buffett, Nebraska
Albert M. Cole, Kansas
Merlin Hull, Wisconsin
William G. Stratton, Illinois
Hardie Scott, Pennsylvania
Parke M. Banta, Missouri
Charles K. Fletcher, California
Ellsworth B. Foote, Connecticut

Brent Spence, Kentucky
Paul Brown, Georgia
Wright Patman, Texas
A. S. Mike Monroney, Oklahoma
John H. Folger, North Carolina
Brooks Hays, Arkansas
John J. Riley, South Carolina
Albert Rains, Alabama
Donald L. O'Toole, New York
Frank Buchanan, Pennsylvania
Hale Boggs, Louisiana

SCIENCE FOUNDATION

Hearings are being continued on the bills to establish a National Science Foundation. It now appears that some modification of existing bills will be worked out providing for a small administrative board and containing an optional clause permitting the inclusion of the social sciences.

UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING

Several bills have been introduced to require universal military training. It now appears that the President's Advisory Commission on Universal Training will not report before May 15 and it is very unlikely that any action will be taken by the Congress prior to the issuance of this report. When hearings are scheduled an analysis of the Report and the bills will be given in this Bulletin. In the meantime, much can be done by educational institutions to mold public opinion.

Congressman Landis has introduced H.Res. 73 which resolves that before the United States adopts compulsory military training the United States be urged to work unceasingly for an international agreement whereby compulsory military service shall be wholly eliminated from the policies and practices of all nations.

NEW FEDERAL DEPARTMENT

Hearings were held as scheduled during the week of March 17 on the bills to create a Department of Health, Education and Security. There developed wide differences of opinion as to whether the legislation creating the proposed new department should include provision for an Assistant Secretary for each of the three divisions or should simply give departmental status to the present Federal Security Agency with very little change. It will be unfortunate if this divided judgment will tend to defeat the entire proposal.

SURPLUS PROPERTY

Unless immediate action is taken, the 95 per cent discount on surplus property to educational institutions enrolling veterans will be discontinued on March 31 when the war powers of the President lapse under which the Executive Order was issued. Every effort is being made to find a way to continue these provisions as educational institutions are now receiving surplus property through the Federal Works Agency to an amount of approximately $750,000 a month fair value.

VETERANS' EDUCATION Hearings are being continued on proposed legislation to increase subsistence payments to veteran students. There appears favorable sentiment toward increasing the payments to veterans under Public Law 346 with children and a possible increase in the payments to married veterans.

The Veterans Administration has issued several technical bulletins that should be in the hands of the institution's officers negotiating with the VA. The more important are:

TB 7-17 (January 22, 1947) relates to supervised group study plans using correspondence courses.

TB 7-18 (January 27, 1947) makes provision for consultants on the profession of law.

TB 7-20 (February 4, 1947) describes means of procuring service data on veterans including ASTP and V12.

TB 7-25 (February 28, 1947) gives details regarding books, supplies, and equipment and warns against issuing more than those required of other students in the same course.

TB 7-26 (February 28, 1947) describes basic procedures relating to contracts.

TB 7-27 (February 28, 1947) pertains to advance payment to colleges and universities. (See Bulletin No. 110)

TB 7-29 (March 6, 1947) specifies benefits to veterans who accept a commission.

TB 7-30 (March 14, 1947) provides for contracts with the VA Central Office for educational institutions giving residence instruction in areas included in more than one VA regional office.

April 9, 1947

Mr. John E. Coxe
State Superintendent
Department of Education
Baton Rouge 4, La.

Dear Mr. Cox:

I have only just seen a copy of your Bulletin 607, Facilities for Veterans' Education and Training in Louisiana.

May I offer my praise of the understanding of the need and spirit of service shown in the preparation and distribution of this bulletin. I am sure that it has already been of the very greatest value to everyone concerned with veterans training in Louisiana. It is a model which ought to be followed by all the other States.

I should be most grateful for your kindness in sending me five additional copies. Postage enclosed.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:r

State of Louisiana
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Baton Rouge 4

November 13, 1946

To those associated with a program of veterans' guidance in the matter of training and education under benefits provided by law:

We are sending you a copy of Bulletim 607, entitled FACILITIES FOR VETERANS' EDUCATION AND TRAINING IN LOUISIANA. We believe this publication fills a long-felt need on the part of many agencies, groups, and individuals in the state interested in veterans' education, since it contains a wealth of information designed to orient educational benefits which are available to veterans under existing federal legislation.

We are prepared to send you as many copies of this publication as you feel you can profitably use. For your convenience in response, a form is provided which can be used in requesting additional copies.

I trust that this bulletin will serve a useful purpose with you.

Yours sincerely,

John E. Coxe
State Superintendent

JEC:rm

Superintendent John E. Coxe
State Department of Education
Baton Rouge 4, Louisiana

Please send me _____ copies of Bulletin 607.

(Signature)_____

(Identification)_____

(Address)_____

HIGHER EDUCATION AND NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Issued by
AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Bulletin No. 112 April 16, 1947

RECEIVED
APR 19 1947
Southern Regional Group

Dr. Grigg

TEMPORARY NON-HOUSING FACILITIES

On April 8, the Senate Appropriations Committee considered the inclusion of the $20,000,000 deficiency appropriation for temporary educational facilities other than housing. The Senate Committee appeared more favorably disposed than the House Committee to approve the inclusion of this amount in the 1947 deficiency appropriation. If the Senate passes the appropriation bill, the matter must then be referred to a joint conference committee of the Senate and House for final decision and then acted on again by both chambers.

A number of institutions have asked regarding a statement which appeared in a recent issue of a Washington news bulletin. The statement intimated that the Congress might rescind the portion of the $75,000,000 appropriated by the 79th Congress which had not been actually spent by FWA and ask the colleges to pay the cost of such temporary facilities.

A careful check of this statement through various channels totally dispels the fear of such action. FWA has entered into agreements with colleges and universities for temporary facilities which obligate over $70,000,000 of the original appropriation of $75,000,000. Contracts have been negotiated with construction companies involving more than half of this amount and the balance will be negotiated within the next few weeks.

TEMPORARY HOUSING FACILITIESS

On April 9-11 hearings were held by the House Committee on Banking and Currency on H. R. 2780 which would authorize an additional $50,000,000 for FPHA to complete contracts with educational institutions and municipalities for temporary housing.

Testimony supporting both of these measures was presented to the committees by Dr. Brown. Emergency Supplements will be issued as soon as decisions have been reached by the Committees and the Congress. In the meantime, it will be helpful if institutions interested in these bills will contact the Committee members (See Bulletin 111 and Emergency Supplement 39) and the Congressmen to offer any suggestions which they may wish.

HOUSING CONTROLS With the ending of certain of President Truman's warpowers on March 31st, the expiring Civilian Production Administration issued revocation and transfer orders and regulations and the Office of Housing Expeditor issued orders taking over authority for the administration of the controls and priorities previously exercised by CPA. Since the Congress had previously extended controls on short-supply items essential in veterans' housing, applications for construction other than veterans' housing and priorities for veterans' housing must now be made to the regional (or national) Housing Expeditor's offices.

The final report of CPA states that of the permits granted for non-housing construction, during the year ending March 27, 1947, approximately ten per cent, or over $300,000,000, was for educational buildings.

SURPLUS PROPERTY Last minute legislation passed on March 31 extended government controls on rent and a number of specific items but the law was not broad enough to extend the warpowers to include authorization for the continuance of the Executive Order giving 95% discount on surplus property to educational institutions enrolling veterans.

However, vast quantities of surplus are still available to educational institutions at the 95% discount. Institutions in which veterans are enrolled may continue to apply for surplus under Public Law 697. Applications should be made to the regional FWA office, attention Office of Education representative. Approximately $750,000 fair value surplus property per month is being made available through this channel to colleges and universities in which the need results from veteran enrollment.

Educational institutions, including non-profit elementary and secondary schools, may receive surplus property also at 95% discount through Regulation 14, revised, of the War Assets Administration. The revision includes several million dollars worth of machine tools and transfers all of the general classes of available surplus formerly included under Directive 23. These are:

Instructional equipment
Woodworking machinery and equipment
Metalworking machinery
Businss education equipment
Communication equipment and electronic devices
Heating equipment
Optical instruments and apparatus
Indicating, recording and controlling instruments and accessories
Professional and scientific instruments and apparatus
Engineering instruments and apparatus

Glass and clay products laboratory ware
Furniture (especially office equipment from local Selective Service Boards and other retracting government agencies)
Cafeteria, kitchen, and dining room equipment.

Surplus under Regulation 14 is subject to the priorities of the Surplus Property Act of 1944. But much of it is now in such long-supply that the priorities are relatively unimportant. Educational institutions which cannot apply under Public Law 697 through FWA should make their request for surplus to their respective State Departments of Education.

VA PAYMENTS TO EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

VA Circular 33, dated April 3, 1947, rescinds certain sections of Circular 268, dated November 15, 1946. In brief, the new circular authorizes: (1) non-profit educational institutions to collect the full amount of the "cost of teaching personnel and supplies for instruction" at the end of the acceptable refund period (See enclosures with Bulletin 108 for statement regarding refund period); (2) payment of out-of-state fees as not exceeding cost of teaching personnel and supplies for instruction, and hence no contract with VA is necessary if institution chooses out-of-state fees as basis for billing; (3) same bases for payment for disabled veterans enrolled under Public Law 16 in non-profit educational institutions as for GIs under Public Law 346.

The VA has directed its regional offices to send this circular to each approved non-profit educational institution. Additional copies may be procured through the regional VA office.

SCIENCE FOUNDATION LEGISLATION

The Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare has favorably reported out S.526 authorizing the establishment of a National Science Foundation. The Foundation is to be administered by a 24-member board appointed by the President after due consideration of names to be presented by educational and scientific organizations. Five divisions are specified: medical research; mathematical, physical, and engineering sciences; biological sciences; national defense; and scientific personnel and education. The function of the last is to administer the granting of scholarships and graduate fellowships in the mathematical, physical, medical, biological, engineering, and other sciences. The use of the phrase, "and other sciences," may be construed to permit the present inclusion of the social sciences and education in the scholarship and fellowship program; and since the Foundation may establish

new divisions as it deems necessary, there is implied authorization of research in the social sciences at some later date.

The Bill is now on the Senate calendar, and action will depend largely on the interest shown in the Bill by scientific and educational groups and persons.

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION

The Commission for International Educational Reconstruction, 744 Jackson Place, Washington 6, D. C., has issued a new pamphlet, Going to School in War Devastated Countries. It vividly describes conditions abroad, indicates needs, and tells how individuals, schools, and colleges can help meet the needs.

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND SECURITY DEPARTMENT

As reported in Bulletin 111, hearings were held on S.140 and S.712 to establish a Federal Department combining these three areas of governmental service. The Committee is delaying action due to efforts to procure previous action on S.524 which would establish a national health agency. Individuals interested in the establishment of a Federal department may wish to contact Senator Taft or the members of the Senate Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments:

George D. Aiken, Vermont, Chairman
Homer Ferguson, Michigan
Bourke B. Hickenlooper, Iowa
John W. Bricker, Ohio
Edward J. Thye, Minnesota
Joseph R. McCarthy, Wisconsin
Irving M. Ives, New York

John L. McClellan, Arkansas
James O. Eastland, Mississippi
Clyde R. Hoey, North Carolina
Glen H. Taylor, Idaho
A. Willis Robertson, Virginia
Herbert R. O'Conor, Maryland

LEAVES OF ABSENCE FROM GOVERNMENT

The Civil Service Commission has ruled that Federal employees who have competitive status may take a leave of absence without loss of reemployment right or status to serve "in a territorial, state, county or municipal government in which he will acquire valuable training" or to "study in any educational institution of recognized standing." This regulation may make it possible for Federal employees to accept faculty appointments in publicly-controlled institutions.

THIRTIETH ANNUAL MEETING
AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION
MAY 2-3, 1947
Hotel Mayflower, Washington, D. C.

May 16, 1947

Mr. E. B. Norton
Deputy Commissioner
U. S. Office of Education
Federal Security Agency
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Norton:

On June 17 and 18 the Southern Regional Council will have into Atlanta the heads of its affiliated state interracial committees from eight of the Southern states. We want to give the second day - that is, the 18th - to laying plans for active work in each of the Southern states by the state committees toward getting expanded secondary educational opportunities, particularly of a trade nature, for veterans. Our state people are pretty close to the educational systems of their states and I think they can be quite influential.

Would it be possible for you, yourself, to come down to be with us in Atlanta that day? We particularly want you but, if for this reason or that you can't come, we should be delighted to have whomever you found you could send. We want our state people to be on the right footing with the school systems and with the Office of Education.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:r

HOME ECONOMICS RESEARCH DEPARTMENT
WINTHROP COLLEGE
ROCK HILL, SOUTH CAROLINA

SOUTH CAROLINA EXPERIMENT STATION OF
THE CLEMSON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND
WINTHROP COLLEGE, COOPERATING

June 30, 1947

RECEIVED
JUN 29 1947
Southern Regional Council

Dr. W. Hardin Hughes, or
Miss Margaret Price and Mr. James O. Slade,
c/o Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. Hughes;

See enclosure. I judge you have many figures concerning South Carolina's educational status which are not instanced. Could some of them be made available for use in this state? Credit would be given to the source of any such information supplied.

At one time South Carolina led in the proportion of her revenue from taxation spent for education. Now what is her rank in the roster of states? When it comes to school enrollment, dollars spent per pupil and the value of school property how does South Carolina stand in comparison to other states?

The report card on the cover of the March issue of New South is compiled from information from each state per item listed. In this state it would be wonderful to compare South Carolina's rating under each of those seven heads with the rating of the other 47 states.

If the information is not easily available consider the request withdrawn.

Yours sincerely,

Mary E. Frayser

Mary E. Frayser, Chairman
Education and Vocational Committee
S.C. Federation of Busines & Professional Women's Clubs

Education

July 3, 1947

Miss Mary E. Frayser, Chairman
Education and Vocational Committee
S.C. Federation of Business & Professional
Women's Clubs
Winthrop College
Rock Hill, South Carolina

Dear Miss Frayser:

We are in receipt of your letter of June 30 requesting additional figures concerning South Carolina's educational status.

We are glad to send you copies of several of the original tables from which the March issue of New South was written. You will note that except in one case only the thirteen Southern states are listed. National averages are given, however, either in the tables or in New South, so that you can compare South Carolina to the nation as a whole and to the nation excluding the Southern states.

If you have questions about the figures listed or if you desire further information we hope that you will call on us. We shall be glad to do our best to supply you with the desired information or tell you where it might be available.

We are delighted to hear of your plan to use the March issue of New South as background for the work of your educati onal committee for this coming year. If we can be of further assistance to you, please let us know.

Sincerely,

Margaret Price
Research Assistant

1/28140

TAXES AND NEGRO EDUCATION

In February, 1942 the Commission on Interracial Cooperation published a pamphlet entitled The South.....Child Rich.....Dollar Poor, a collection of articles and editorials on the South's needs in education. An article by P. B. Young bears on the subject of education for Negroes and the taxes paid by Negroes:

"...The prevailing opinion is that Negroes contribute virtually nothing to their education. In fact, it is asserted by a large element of otherwise well-informed people, that Negroes pay no taxes.

"Recently when the matter of equalizing the pay of white and colored teachers in Virginia on the basis of qualifications and work was submitted to the courts, a leading white citizen, a lawyer and man of mature experience, wrote one of our newspapers that:

"'The white taxpayers of Virginia have cheerfully borne the heavy burden... from taxes paid by them for the education of Negro boys and girls since 1865. The white teachers have cheerfully carried their part of the burden, although these large expenditures have kept down their pay.'

"The assumption here is that white taxpayers bear almost, if not all, the 'burden' of Negro education, and that white teachers are paid low salaries partly as a result of this situation. The statements of this gentlemen furnishes proof that public opinion in the South is not informed (1) on how taxes are derived, (2) on the wide differential between the amount of tax funds appropriated for white and Negro schools, and (3) on the contributions to supplement tax funds Negroes and others outside the South have made and are still making.

"One may not dismiss lightly direct taxes assessed against real and personal property of the nearly eight million Negroes in the South. These taxes are not comparable, of course, to those levied against an equal number of more favorable circumstanced white citizens, but it is a considerable item, nevertheless.

"Then, there are the indirect taxes, which no consumer escapes. Well informed people know that every time a person travels on a train, bus, or street car, he pays taxes. Every time a person buys food or clothing he contributes to the upkeep of government. Every time a person rents a house he pays the owner's taxes on that house in the rent. Every citizen pays these taxes, be he white or Negro.

"If, however, educational opportunity is to be determined by the amount of direct taxes paid, what would become of the educational opportunity of the thousands of white children whose parents are in as bad economic plight as the parents of the Negro children?

"Arguments that Negroes pay little or no taxes give social if not legal sanction to the discrimination in school expenditures on the basis of race. [For figures see pamphlet WANTED AN EDUCATED SOUTH and mimeographed booklet on educational inequalities]

"Whatever funds the States have spent for the education of its Negro children have been supplemented by contributions from the meager income of Negro parents and from interested philanthropists. The most heroic example of self-help, as well as sacrifice in education in the United States during the past quarter century is the Negroes' contribution to the building of 5,000 Rosenwald schools in Southern

States. Though these schools became the property of the State when completed, nevertheless, Negroes themselves contributed over $30,000,000 to the building of the so-called Rosenwald schools.

"The building of the school buildings has not been the sole interest of philanthropists. But it was soon recognized that what was taught in the Rosenwald buildings was as important as the buildings themselves. Into this picture came the General Education Board, which for over fourteen years has been carrying the entire expense of the supervision of Negro education inthe State Departments of Education in the South.

"These philanthropists have now reached the state of financial exhaustion. Negroes are economically depressed after years of struggle with their political and economic disabilities. It would be a service of great humanitarian value, as well as a service of great economic and social value to the South, if the education of public opinion in the matter of public school expenditures could proceed with....facility...."

As far back as 1900 white taxpayers of Georgia were saying that Negro education was a burden on the white taxpayer. The inconsistency of this position is set forth in a petition of Georgia Negroes to the state legislature in 1900. This petition read in part:

"Gentlemen: There lies before your honorable body a proposed constitutional amendment known as the Bell bill, which is designed to cut down the present free school privileges of Negroes in the state. In behalf, therefore, of the 319,349 black children of Georgia, we, the undersigned, desire to lay before you certain considerations against the passage of this measure.

"As you well know, the underlying principle of the free common school system is that the education of the citizens of a commonwealth is not merely a private matter; that simply because a human being is born poor or humble or black is no adequate reason why he should be deprived of a chance to make himself a useful member of society. On the contrary, hereditary weaknesses or racial differences are rather additional ground for increased effort on the part of the State to supplement these defects.

"Nor is this duty of public education a matter of mere charity or almsgiving; it is, first, a wise measure of self-defense to guard the State against the errors and crimes of sheer ignorance. No system of education can insure wisdom, and virtue, and truth, but it cannot for a moment be denied that the nations and states that have fostered the common school are leading civilization today! Secondly, free elementary education is, as Dr. Curry so recently said in your presence, not a burden on the State but a paying investment. Georgia needs intelligence and thrift, and the cultivation of brains whether in black or in white heads will bring even greater returns than the cultivation of the other resources of the State.

"....The State of Georgia possesses in its Negro peasantry the germ of a willing, thrifty, agricultural and industrial people, capable of contributing unknown energy to the development of our State; therefore the way to profit most by black labor is not to pull it down, but pull it up--not to discourage it in ignorance,

but to encourage it in intelligence and thrift. The greatest single agency for this is the Negro common school. Nor is the education of the black boy a burden or a menace to the white boy. The rise of one man does not involve the fall of his neighbor; on the contrary it is the dear interest of a man to be surrounded by intelligence and decency rather than to live among dumb driven cattle. The degradation of the black man is the real burden under which the Southern white man staggers today, and as that noted Georgian, Dr. Haygood, has said: 'The degrading of the black woman is the damnation of the white woman's son.'

"The South has long come to acknowledge that Negroes are human beings capable of improvement; if so, then all matters affecting them, their interests and desires, as well as yours, must receive some attention. The black folk of Georgia desire knowledge; they want to become efficient, intelligent people. For this they toil and strive and sacrifice--of this they talk and dream. If you want them to be satisfied, give them opportunities to improve and advance. If you want to depopulate the fields and plantations and fill the cities, then shut up the country school houses and reduce farm labor to one dead level of brute toil.

"Any proposition for the division of public income on the basis of the amounts paid into the public treasury by particular persons is inequitable. Who in the last analysis pays the tax on the land, the owner or the laborer? Who pays the tax on the houses, the landlord or the tenant? How far is a great corporation's wealth due to its business sagacity and how far to the toiling millions who buy its goods? It is an economic heresy to say that because A is the agent who pays B's and C's taxes, that therefore he is supporting B and C. The labor and sacrifice of B and C are their contributions to the public good.

"Moreover such propositions are thoroughly undemocratic and dangerous. If only Negro taxes are to go to Negro schools, is not this an entering wedge for further discrimination? Why should not the income of the workingmen alone be applied to the workingmen's children? or the income from Italians to Italian children? or the income of the rich man go solely to the education of the rich? If only our taxes are to go to our schools, by what shadow of justice could we be denied the right to administer our own school funds, and where would the dual government thus begun logically end this side of separate officials, separate courts and separate lawmakers?"

(this copy of the petition is taken from CRISIS Magazine, September 1926)

Education

INTERSTATE SCHOOL BUILDING SERVICE

GEORGE PEABODY COLLEGE FOR TEACHERS

NASHVILLE 4, TENNESSEE

Alabama
Arkansas
Florida
Georgia
Kentucky
Louisiana
Maryland
Mississippi
Missouri
N. Carolina
Oklahoma
S. Carolina
Tennessee
Texas
Virginia
W. Virginia

March 29, 1949

Office of Director

RECEIVED
MAR 30 1949
Southern Regional Council

Mrs. Jane P. Simpson
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Simpson:

I have received your letter of March 25, addressed to George Peabody College for Teachers. The nature of your inquiry leaves me at a loss as to just what you want. It might be easier for us to give specific items of information.

I suggest the annual or biennial reports of state departments of education as your best source of statistical information. These sources would clarify by states, of course, and probably would report facilities by race.

I am enclosing a reprint of a recent professional journal dealing with one program for school plant facilities for one race on a regional basis. You will note that Dr. Smith is here at Peabody College. He can supply you with more detailed information regarding the schools for Negroes and Whites developing under the Rosenwald program.

Sincerely yours,

W. D. McClurkin

W. D. McClurkin

lws

Enclosure

Mrs. Simpson?

The Julius Rosenwald Fund School Building Program

*S. L. Smith**

The curtain has closed on the last act of one of America's great dramas "for the well-being of mankind." The Julius Rosenwald Fund, incorporated in Illinois, October, 1917, has ended its work in keeping with the wishes of the Founder that the Fund close within 25 years after his death. Edwin R. Embree, president of the Fund for the past two decades, and Lessing J. Rosenwald, chairman of the board of trustees for more than a decade and a half, performed their last official duties on June 30, 1948, and committed the records to the archivists and the historians.

My words are inadequate to paint the true picture of the accomplishments of Julius Rosenwald, as a philanthropist, and the Fund he created, which was designated in the July 14, 1927, issue of the *Christian Century* magazine as "The Most Beautiful Picture in America." The *Century* had reference to the significance of the large working map in the southern office of the Fund showing by dots the location of all Rosenwald schools in the South. Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and Mr. Rosenwald spent an hour in my office studying and admiring this specially built working map, and asking questions as to why the dots were also continuous in some areas and sparsely scattered in others.

On Julius Rosenwald's fiftieth anniversary, August 12, 1912, he gave away around $650,000. Among these gifts he included $25,000 for offshoot schools of Tuskegee Institute, to be administered by Dr. Booker T. Washington, with a simple stipulation that each school raise an amount equal to his gift. At the end of one year Dr. Washington reported that these private schools had raised all they could and that there was an unused balance of $2,100. He asked Mr. Rosenwald to let him use this small balance to stimulate the building of six experimental one-teacher public schools for Negroes to be located near Tuskegee. Mr. Rosenwald agreed, with the request that each school community match his money at least dollar for dollar.

The First Rosenwald School

While these six experimental schools were completed in the spring of 1914, the Loachopoka school in Lee County, Ala., happened to be the "First Rosenwald School." It was a one-teacher frame building costing $942. Of this amount the Negroes raised in pennies, dimes, and dollars $150 to buy two acres of land required for the site and gave $132 in labor. Their white friends gave $360 and Mr. Rosenwald contributed $300.

The next day after the dedication of these experimental schools by Dr. Washington and the state superintendent of education in Alabama, Dr. Washington wrote Mr. Rosenwald the following significant statement: "Yesterday, I spent one of the most interesting days of all my work in the South. At each one of the schools visited there was a very large audience averaging a thousand of both white and black people. The people showed in a very acceptable way their gratitude to you for what you are helping them to to. I have never seen a set of people who have changed so much from a feeling of almost despair and hopelessness to one of encouragement and determination."

Mr. Rosenwald was so well pleased with this report on the six experimental schools that he notified Dr. Washington on June 10, 1914, that he would give $30,000 aid to stimulate the building of a hundred such schools in Alabama in co-operation with Tuskegee Institute and the state and county school officials. This modest beginning later grew into a huge program.

While this school building program was getting under way in Alabama the state agents and state superintendents of the other southern states became anxious to have Mr. Rosenwald extend the same type of aid for rural Negro schools to their states. Although individual states had requested aid from Mr. Rosenwald, he wanted to wait until the Alabama experiments had demonstrated the advisability of going into a general program of aid for school construction. The aid to these buildings in Alabama was given by Mr. Rosenwald personally from 1913 to 1917, before the Julius Rosenwald Fund was incorporated.

The Plan of Help Takes Form

On August 12, 1917, Dr. P. P. Claxton, U. S. Commissioner of Education, called a conference of the southern state superintendents of education and the state agents to meet in Washington to discuss a report on Negro education made for the Bureau by Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones through aid of the Phelps-Stokes Fund. The General Education Board sponsored the conference, and Julius Rosenwald, who was present, took part in the discussions and made a brief statement on the experimental school buildings in Alabama. This group of chief state school officers and state agents gave a vote of thanks to Mr. Rosenwald for his generosity in helping to build Negro schools in Alabama and at the same time urged him to extend such aid to the other southern states. He was favorably impressed and suggested that they select a committee to draw up general plans for the proposed enlarged program and submit to him for consideration.

The old Warm Springs Negro School is typical of the thousands of buildings which the generosity of Mr. Rosenwald caused to be replaced by fine community schools. The inside of this old building was worse than the outside.

The conference selected the committee composed of Jackson Davis, field agent of the General Education Board; James L. Sibley, state agent in Alabama; and S. L. Smith, state agent in Tennessee. The committee recommended: (1) that Mr. Rosenwald extend school building aid to all the other southern states that had state agents paid by the General Education Board; (2) that all buildings be erected on well-designed modern rural school plans; (3) that the Rosenwald aid be raised to $400 for a one-teacher school and $500 for a two-teacher or larger; and (4) that the program be continued through Tuskegee Institute.

Mr. Rosenwald approved the committee's report for extending this building program, and in October, 1917, incorporated the Julius Rosenwald Fund "for the well-being of mankind." As this enlarged building program got under way one of the chief handicaps was a lack of modern building plans for rural schools. He discussed this problem with Dr. Wallace Buttrick and Dr. Abraham Flexner of the General Education Board. They advised that he ask Dr. Fletcher B. Dresslar, professor of hygiene and schoolhouse planning at George Peabody College, Nashville, to make a survey of these schools. Dr. Dresslar agreed to undertake the task and completed his study and filed the report on the Rosenwald Schools in 1919 (published as Bulletin No. 1, of the Julius Rosenwald Fund).

A Southern Office Opened

Following Dr. Dresslar's report Mr. Rosenwald called in for a conference Dr. Wallace Buttrick and Dr. Abraham Flexner of the General Education Board, Dr. James H. Dillard of the Jeanes and Slater Funds, Major Robt. R. Moton, and Mrs. Booker T. Washington of Tuskegee. At the close of this conference Mr. Rosenwald announced that he would establish a Southern Office in Nashville, independent of any institution, and that S. L. Smith, state agent of Tennessee, had been selected to assume the duties as director and to organize the southern office. Mr. Smith was employed mainly because he had spent about three years as a graduate student at Peabody College, where he had taken the courses in schoolhouse planning, hygiene, and rural sanitation under Dr. Fletcher B. Dresslar and had prepared modern rural school plans ranging from a one-teacher to a six-teacher type, for use in the schools of Tennessee — two plans for each teacher type, one to face east or west and one to face north or south.

Mr. Rosenwald called another conference in June, 1920, to meet at Tuskegee Institute to prepare the new plan for aid. In this

*Provost Emeritus, Peabody College, and President, Interstate School Building Service, Nashville, Tenn.

Exploratory Committee

FOR A PROPOSED COMMISSION FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Room 2621 · 9 Rockefeller Plaza · New York 20

April 26, 1949

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Exec. Dir.
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta, Ga.

RECEIVED
APR 29 1949
Southern Regional Council

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I am attaching a list of men and women who are forming a national commission for the public schools. This commission will be composed exclusively of laymen and will concern itself with increasing the interest of citizens throughout the United States in their local public secondary and elementary schools. Since this is a lay commission, no member can be professionally connected with education, politics, or religion, and no individual can serve in a representative capacity.

We are now making up plans for the official announcement of the commission, which will be made some time this spring, and I would appreciate it if you will let me know the names of any people in your organization, in addition to yourself, who should get a full announcement of the new commission's plans and purposes. I would also greatly appreciate it if you could send me any of your lists of other important people concerned with public school education in America so that we could cover as many interested parties with our initial announcement as possible. Or maybe you could suggest good sources of such lists.

Would you please keep the organization list of the commission confidential until our formal announcement is made?

Sincerely,

Sloan Wilson

Sloan Wilson

Attachment

RECEIVED
APR 29 1949
Southern Regional Council

Mrs. Barry Bingham	Louisville Courier-Journal and Times	Louisville, Ky.
Stuart Bradley	Member of Executive Board Louisiana Education Foundation 611 Gravier Street	New Orleans, La.
James F. Brownlee	Chairman of Educational Committee, Committee for Economic Development	Fairfield, Conn.
John Cowles	Pres., The Minneapolis Star and Tribune	Minneapolis, Minn.
Edward R. Eastman	Pres. & Ed., American Agriculturist Savings Bank Building	Ithaca, N. Y.
George Gallup	Dir., American Institute of Public Opinion, 110 East 42nd Street	New York 17, N. Y.
Mrs. Bruce Gould	Editor, Ladies' Home Journal Curtis Publishing Co., Independence Sq.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Lester B. Granger	Exec. Secy., National Urban League 1133 Broadway	New York 10, N. Y.
Ralph A. Hayward	Pres., Kalamazoo Vegetable Parchment Co.	Parchment, Mich.
Robert Heller	Robert Heller & Associates, Inc. Union Commerce Building	Cleveland, Ohio
Palmer Hoyt	Editor and publisher, The Denver Post	Denver, Colorado
Roy E. Larsen	Pres., TIME Inc. Time and Life Bldg., Rockefeller Center	New York 20, N. Y.
Mrs. Samuel A. Lewisohn	Chm., Bd. of Trustees, Public Education Association--20 West 40th Street	New York 18, N. Y.
Walter Lippmann	3525 Woodley Road, N.W.	Washington 16, D.C.
Robert Littell	Senior Editor, The Reader's Digest	Pleasantville, N.Y.
Stanley Marcus	V.P., Neiman-Marcus Company	Dallas, Texas
James G.K. McClure	Pres., Farmers' Federation, Inc.	Asheville, N.C.
George Houk Mead	Chm. of Bd., The Mead Corporation 131 North Ludlow Street	Dayton, Ohio
Mrs. Eugene Meyer	The Washington Post	Washington, D.C.
Leo Perlis	Natl. Dir., National CIO Community Services Committee, 1776 Broadway	New York 19, N. Y.
Raymond Rubicam	P.O. Box 416	Scottsdale, Ariz.
Beardsley Ruml	Chm. of Bd., R.H. Macy & Co., Inc.	New York 1, N. Y.
Harry Scherman	Pres., Book-of-the-Month Club 385 Madison Avenue	New York 17, N. Y.
Louis B. Seltzer	Editor, Cleveland Press	Cleveland, Ohio
Richard Joyce Smith	Whitman, Ransom, Coulson & Goetz 40 Wall Street	New York 5, N. Y.
John A. Stevenson	Pres., The Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co., Independence Square	Philadelphia, Pa.
Charles A. Thomas	Exec. V.P., Monsanto Chemical Company	St. Louis 4, Mo.
Judge Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr.	U.S. District Judge for Massachusetts U.S. District Court	Boston, Mass.

Education

May 10, 1949

Mr. Sloan Wilson
Exploratory Committee for a
Proposed Commission for the Public Schools
Room 2621 - 9 Rockefeller Plaza
New York 20, New York

Dear Mr. Wilson:

I attach a list of the three principal officers of each state division of the Southern Regional Council and of each of the three state interracial committees affiliated with the Council. I send in addition the names of two persons connected with the New Orleans Committee on Race Relations, which has just become a part of the Southern Regional Council.

All of these persons would be suitable ones to know about your plans to further the public school movement. So far as I know, none of them are employed in the public school system.

You will see from the enclosed leaflet the nature and temper of the Council. We have approximately 3,200 members scattered throughout the South. Almost all of them are people deeply concerned to further the educational status of the South.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t
enclosure

LIST OF OFFICERS OF STATE DIVISIONS AND AFFILIATED COMMITTEES

Sent to Mr. Sloan Wilson, Explanatory Committee for a Proposed Commission for the Public Schools

A. D. Beittel	Chairman of Alabama State Division Pres. Talladega College,	Talladega, Alabama
H. Council Trenholm	V. Chairman of Alabama State Division Pres. State Teachers College	Montgomery, Alabama
Miss T. Ruth Brett	Secretary of Alabama Division Acting Personel Director, Tuskegee Inst.	Tuskegee Institute, Ala.
Richard P. Daniel	Chairman of Florida State Division Atty; Chairman Board of Directors Jacksonville Urban League	Jacksonville, Florida
Mrs. Israel Kaplan	V. Chairman of Florida State Division 1467 Challen Avenue	Jacksonville, Florida
Mrs. William C. White	1021 4th St. Palmetto, Florida Secty of Florida State Division Conf. Secty. of Woman's Society of Christian Service	Palmetto, Florida
J. M. Tydings	Director Lincoln Foundation, Chairman of Kentucky State Division of SRC	Lincoln Institute Lincoln Ridge, Ky.
R. B. Atwood	V. Chairman of Kentucky State Division Pres. Kentucky State College	Frankfort, Kentucky
Mrs. Hortense Young	Secty. of Kentucky State Division SRC Society Editor, Louisville Defender	Louisville, Kentucky
Rev. H. Brent Schaeffer	Chairman of Mississippi State Division; pastor of Lutheran Church 1525 Robinson Street	Jackson, Mississippi
Laurence C. Jones	V. Chairman of Mississippi State Division; Director, Piney Woods School	Piney Woods, Mississippi
Mrs. Ruby S. Lyells	Secty. of Miss. State Division Exec. Secty. of Miss. Y. W. C. A. 1116 Montgomery St.	Jackson, Mississippi
J. M. Dabbs	Chairman of S. C. State Division SRC; farmer; "Rip Rap", Route 1,	Mayesville, S. C.
Miss Rebecca Reid	Secty. of S. C. State Division SRC; 29 E. Calhoun St.	Sumter, S. C.
Miss Adele J. Minahan	Treasurer of S. C. State Division, SRC; Social Service Worker 1930 College St.	Columbia, S. C.
Alfred Mynders	Chairman of Tennessee State Division; Editor, The Chattanooga Times	Chattanooga, Tennessee
Charles S. Johnson	V. Chairman of Tenn. State Division, SRC; Pres. of Fisk University	Nashville, Tennessee
Mrs. C. B. Smith	Secretary-Treasurer Tennessee State Division, The Methodist Parsonage	Donelson, Tennessee
R. L. Russell	Director, Georgia Committee on Race Relations (Affiliated) 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.	Atlanta, Georgia
Rev. George C. Clary	Chairman of Georgia Committee on Race Relations, 224 Barnard St.	Savannah, Georgia
Mrs. M. E. Tilly	Executive Secretary, Georgia Committee on Race Relations, Field Secretary of SRC; Secty. of Christian Social Relations of Southeastern Jurisdiction of Methodist Church, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.	Atlanta, Georgia

Box 2621-9 Rockefeller Bros. New York, 20, N.Y.

LIST OF OFFICERS CONTINUED

Cyrus M. Johnson	State Director, N. C. Commission on Interracial Cooperation (affiliated SRC) 336 S. Salisbury St.	Raleigh, N. C.
Rev. Leon Russell	Chairman, N. C. Commission on Interracial Cooperation, Pastor, Jarvis Memorial Methodist Church	Greenville, N. C.
C. C. Spaulding	Secty-Treas. of N. C. Commission on Interracial Cooperation; Pres. N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company, Box 201	Durham, N. C.
Mrs. Irvin Cohn	Executive Secty. New Orleans Committee on Race Relations 1122 Lowerline St.,	New Orleans, La.
Rabbi Emil W. Leipsiger	Chairman, New Orleans Committee on Race Relations, Touro Synagogue	New Orleans, La.
Miss Florence Sytz	Teacher; Tulane School of Social Work	New Orleans, La.
Mrs. James S. Crate	Chairman of Texas Commission on Interracial Cooperation; 2410 Inwood Drive,	Houston, Texas
Dr. W. R. Banks	V. Chairman of Texas Commission on Interracial Cooperation; Pres. Prairie View State College	Prairie View, Texas
Mrs. J. L. Brock	Treasurer, Texas Commission on Interracial Cooperation 609 N. Washington St.	Bryan, Texas
Rev. Emerson Smith	Director, Virginia Department of Interracial Cooperation of the Va. Council of Churches, 109 Grace St.,	Richmond, Virginia
John M. Ellison	Chairman, Va. Dept. of Interracial Cooperation of Council of Churches; Pres. Virginia Union University	Richmond, Virginia

10 - Education, Adult

MRS. I. J. PHILLIPS
PRESIDENT

MRS. MARY KATE DUSKIN
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

MISS DIXIE DRAKE
TREASURER

MRS. GRANGER HANSELL
CHAIRMAN
BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Young Women's Christian Association

CHARTER MEMBER OF YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

CAMP HIGHLAND
R. F. D. NO. 1, SMYRNA, GA.

PHYLLIS WHEATLY BRANCH
218 BOULEVARD, N. E.

37 AUBURN AVENUE

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

RECEIVED
JUL 5 1949
Southern Regional Council

June 30, 1949

Dear Friend:

We want to tell you about a project in which we think you would be interested, and about a luncheon next week in connection with the project.

The project is the Summer School for Office Workers - White Collar Workshops, a two week summer school for men and women from all parts of the country who are engaged in white collar work. The purpose is to gain skill as leaders in white collar groups, to understand problems facing workers today, and to study how white collar workers can act effectively within their own clubs, unions, and communities. The program includes discussion groups, workshops, and group participation events with emphasis on the economic and social conditions of white collar workers, and on techniques for social action. The 1949 session will be held from July 30 to August 13 on the campus of Ohio State University.

On next Thursday, July 7, there will be a luncheon at the Y.W.C.A., 37 Auburn Avenue, at 12:30 P.M. (ending promptly at 1:30). At that time some former students will tell about the school program and operation. We hope that you who attend will become interested enough to make a contribution towards a scholarship for this year. RESERVATIONS FOR THE LUNCHEON (PRICE 90¢) MUST BE MADE BEFORE NOON OF WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, BY CALLING THE Y.W.C.A., LA. 3416.

If you cannot attend the luncheon, but would be interested in getting more information and perhaps making a contribution, you may contact any of the following persons who are interested in the Summer School for Office Workers and who have helped with plans for our local luncheon: Mrs. Grace Towns Hamilton, Miss Frances V. Adams, Mrs. Edith Hambrick, Mr. C.T. Perkins, Miss Mary Lou Dobbs, and Miss Helen Bullard.

Eleanor Kellow, chairman,
Business and Professional Committee

Emily Roberts, former student

Tentative - Not For Press Release

Board of Control for Southern
Regional Education

July 13, 1949

MEMORANDUM ON PLANS FOR WORK-CONFERENCE ON GRADUATE EDUCATION

Introduction

The southern states have a wealth of natural and human resources. If developed, these resources can insure a level of living for the South's people far greater than that which the region now supports. One major barrier to reaching this goal is the lack of trained leadership. And, to a large extent, the training of this leadership is the responsibility of our institutions of higher learning. Programs of graduate study, in particular, must be designed to meet the urgent leadership deficiencies of the region.

No southern state or institution can afford to establish a "best" in every department of graduate study. Even if this were financially feasible, adequate personnel is not available to staff such schools. At the present time, however, there is tremendous pressure on institutions all over the country to expand facilities and offerings.

Such demands in the South, coupled with such meager resources, present a problem of major proportions. The Board and a number of other groups in the region are concerned with finding the soundest way to provide the strongest total graduate program for the South. They are interested in developing those procedures of planning and assessment which will (1) strengthen the most effective offerings of existing institutions and help to find other areas in which they can become strong; (2) identify and provide for those graduate training needs for which the South has no existing facilities; and (3) provide the administrative arrangements and

financial and personnel resources needed to support such a total graduate program for the region.

The Board has therefore designated the field of graduate studies as having high priority in its program activities. It has appointed a Commission on Development of Graduate Studies. (A roster of Commission membership is attached) The development of graduate education, however, is the concern of a number of institutions, organizations, and agencies in the South. The Commission will serve as a technical facility to aid them in attacking this problem. The Commission has held its initial discussions and has developed the general objectives for a four-year research and action program in graduate education. In order to have the widest possible participation in assessment of the field of graduate studies, the Commission will sponsor a five-day work-conference, October 16-21, 1949.

Objectives

The over-all objectives of the four-year research and action program in development of graduate education are:

1. To identify those areas of graduate education which will meet the leadership requirements of the region and the educational needs of its citizens.

2. To identify the extent to which present graduate offerings are adequate to provide needed graduate training opportunities.

3. To identify the barriers to and resources for providing needed training opportunities.

4. To explore the methods by which we can achieve needed broadening and upgrading of graduate offerings in the region.

   a) Through intrastate and interstate collaboration in planning and financing.

   b) Through institutional self-evaluation programs.

   c) Through improvement of the quality of teaching at the graduate level.

   d) Through improvement of range and quality of research of faculty and students.

e) Through improved methods of organization and administration of graduate programs.

f) Through development of experimental centers.

The problem areas to be considered by the work-conference can be stated in terms consistent with these over-all objectives. The work-conference will initiate the four-year program. It will give suffieiently detailed consideration to the problems listed above to develop recommendations as to immediate steps to be taken. These findings and recommendations will be reviewed and analyzed by the Commission and the staff. They will be presented to the Board at a meeting to be held in late November or early December in conjunction with the Southern Governors' Conference.

Plans For Work-Conference

Dates and Place

General Oglethorpe Hotel, Savannah, Georgia, during the period October 16-21, 1949.

Participants

1. Teams of faculty members and administrative officers from those institutions of higher education in the region offering doctoral programs. The teams will consist of four to five persons from each such institution, and will have a balanced representation from the humanities, the biological and physical sciences, the social sciences, and other professional fields not included in this classification.

   The Commission urges that each institution offering doctoral programs send a full team to the work-conference. This is important from the viewpoint of (a) providing the variety of information and competencies which should be brought to bear on any consideration of graduate education in the South; and (b) providing each institution with a representative group having detailed knowledge of and concern with these explorations.

2. Appropriate additional representation from each state participating in the regional program.

3. Representatives from appropriate regional and national organizations having a concern with graduate education.

4. All members of the Board's Commission on Development of Graduate Studies.

Consultants and other Resources

Some of the nation's top-flight experts are being asked to serve as consultants for the work-conference. These experts have been selected because of their knowledge of such subjects as:

1. Educational administration.
2. Preparation of research specialists.
3. Preparation of college and public school teachers.
4. Learning theory as related to graduate education.
5. Aims and objectives of graduate work.
6. A variety of organizational arrangements within which graduate work is offered throughout the country.
7. Merging integration among a number of disciplines as exemplified by such programs as City and Regional Planning at the University of North Carolina, Institute of Industrial Relations at the University of Chicago, Nuclear Studies at the Oak Ridge Institute, and Group Dynamics at the University of Michigan.

Other resources to be provided for work-conference participants include discussion-leaders; consultative services from Commission members and the Board's staff; stenographic and clerical services; and a library of available materials on graduate education.

Pre-planning and Conference Organization

The Board's staff, working with members of the Commission, will develop preliminary memoranda and materials on each of the problem areas to be considered by the work-conference. These will be distributed to participants for review and modification. They can then serve as the starting points for deliberations of the work-conference.

Each institutional team is urged to meet prior to the work-conference to review and discuss these materials, to develop suggestions, and to otherwise plan the week's work. Consultative services will be provided for these institutional team meetings.

Insofar as possible, the work-conference will be organized around small group discussions and activities. In addition, the conference will be organized in such a way as to provide:

1. Sessions in which the entire work-conference group will come together for orientation, review, and coordination.

2. Information sessions and discussions of various fields related to graduate education.

3. Ample time for informal discussions with consultants and with other participants.

4. Sessions at which faculty members from the same broad groupings of disciplines can come together for exploration of mutual problems.

Financing

Participating institutions will bear the travel and subsistence expenses of their representatives. The Board will provide staff, consultants, materials, and general expenses of the work-conference.

Board of Control for Southern
Regional Education

MEMBERSHIP OF

COMMISSION ON DEVELOPMENT OF GRADUATE STUDIES

Lewis Webster Jones, President, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Chairman.

Philip Davidson, Provost and Dean of the Graduate School, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee, Vice Chairman.

O. C. Aderhold, Dean, College of Education, University of Gerogia, Athens, Ga.

W. H. Callcott, Dean, Graduate School, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina, and Secretary, Conference of Deans of Southern Graduate Schools.

Colgate W. Darden, Jr., President, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va.

William H. Gray, Jr., President, Florida A. & M. College, Tallahassee, Florida.

Paul M. Gross, Vice President, Duke University, Durham, North Carolina.

L. D. Haskew, Dean, College of Education, University of Texas, Austin, Texas.

William M. Hepburn, Dean, Law School, University of Alabama, University, Alabama.

A. E. Manley, Dean, College of Arts and Sciences, North Carolina College at Durham, Durham, North Carolina.

D. C. McIntosh, Dean, Graduate School, Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater, Okla.

Roger P. McCutcheon, Dean, Graduate School, Tulane University, New Orleans, La.

J. Hillis Miller, President, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida.

S. M. Nabrit, Dean, Graduate School, Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia.

W. W. Pierson, Dean, Graduate School, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

Russell S. Poor, Chairman, University Relations Division, Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies, Oak Ridge, Tennessee.

Harold W. Stoke, President, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Education

BOARD OF CONTROL FOR SOUTHERN REGIONAL EDUCATION
201-101 BUILDING, MARIETTA STREET
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

August 19, 1949

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear George:

The Board's Commission on Development of Graduate Studies is launching a four-year program of study and planning in the fields of graduate and advanced professional training in the South. The first major step in this program is a work-conference on graduate education to be held in Savannah October 16-21. The attached mimeographed memorandum reflects the preliminary plans for the work-conference.

The Commission has instructed us to assemble preliminary data for discussion at the conference. In this connection we would like to be able to point out major needs for graduate training and research in the South as indicated by present and potential trends of resource development and economic and social activity. We are aware of the difficulties of precise studies in this field and will be content for the time being if we can present results of studies already completed together with the opinions of persons well-informed in appropriate areas.

It would be most helpful if you could

1. Inform us of any recent studies which point out potential needs in the South for persons with graduate or professional training

2. Refer us to major sources from which we could obtain indications of probable economic and social trends per se (whether or not inferences are drawn as to implications for trained personnel requirements)

3. Call our attention to trends and developments which in your judgment present or will soon present needs for new or expanded graduate or professional training

We need to have the information by September 10 if possible. We will not, of course, use the names of organizations or individuals in any way which would misrepresent opinions or judgments as research conclusions.

Sincerely yours,

Bill

W. J. McGlothlin
Associate Director

WJM:fw
Enclosure

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

JOSEPH L. EGAN
PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS
DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

The filing time shown on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

Education

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SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL INC=

63 AUDUBON AVE NORTHEAST ATLA=

COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL AID TO PUBLIC EDUCATION INCLUDING JOHN L• CHILDS, JOHN DEWEY, FREDERICK MAY ELIOT, JOHN HAYNES HOLMES, ALVIN JOHNSON, WILLIAM H• KILPATRICK AND LEO PFEFFER ENTHUSIASTICALLY SUPPORT NEW BARDEN BILL H•R• 7160 INTRODUCED MONDAY CALLING FOR FEDERAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO PUBLIC SCHOOLS ONLY• URGENT THAT ALTERNATIVE COMPROMISE PROPOSALS INCLUDING THOMAS BILL S• 246 BE DEFEATED• GET ORGANIZATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS TO WIRE OR WRITE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND EDUCATION AND THEIR OWN CONGRESSMEN TO SUPPORT BARDEN BILL• PROMPT ACTION OF VITAL IMPORTANCE• THIS COMMITTEE SERVING AS COORDINATING AGENCY FOR ALL INTERESTED GROUPS• WIRE INDICATION OF YOUR GROUP'S SUPPORT=

JEROME NATHANSON CHAIRMAN COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL AID TO PUBLIC EDUCATION 7 CENTRAL PARK WEST NEW YORK 23=••

TELEGRAPH YOUR Valentine Greetings
Feb. 14th
BEAUTIFUL BLANK • SPECIAL ENVELOPE
MANY GREETING SUGGESTIONS
6023 (50)

RECEIVED
FEB 9 1950
Southern Regional Council

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

May 25, 1950

Dr. J. C. Blair
State Department of Education
Montgomery, Alabama

Dear Dr. Blair:

We would be very grateful if you could help us get this small leaflet into useful circulation.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:wgd

Enclosures: 10

This letter & 10 copies of "Yellow Jacket" sent to all State Agents for Negro Schools.
5/25/50.
A.G.D.

'0 Education

STATE AGENTS FOR NEGRO SCHOOLS

ALABAMA

Dr. J. C. Blair
State Department of Education
Montgomery, Alabama

FLORIDA

Mr. D. E. Williams
State Department of Education
Tallahassee, Florida

GEORGIA

Mr. R. L. Cousins
State Department of Education
State Office Building
Atlanta, Georgia

KENTUCKY

Mr. Sam B. Taylor
State Department of Education
Frankfort, Kentucky

LOUISIANA

Mr. L. L. Kilgore
State Department of Education
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

MISSISSIPPI

Dr. P. H. Easom
State Department of Education
Jackson, Mississippi

MISSOURI

Mr. H. Pat Wardlaw
State Department of Education
Jefferson City, Missouri

NORTH CAROLINA

Mr. N. C. Newbold
State Department of Education
Raleigh, North Carolina

OKLAHOMA

Mr. Clifford Powell
State Department of Education
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

SOUTH CAROLINA

Mr. C. J. Martin
State Department of Education
Columbia, South Carolina

TENNESSEE

Mr. W. E. Turner
State Department of Education
Nashville, Tennessee

TEXAS

Mr. J. B. Rutland
State Department of Education
Austin, Texas

VIRGINIA

Mr. Thomas T. Hamilton
State Department of Education
Richmond, Virginia

ARKANSAS

Mr. Ed McCuistion
State Department of Education
Little Rock, Arkansas

MARYLAND

Mr. Paul E. Huffington
State Department of Education
Baltimore, Maryland

SOUTHERN EDUCATION FOUNDATION
INCORPORATED 1937 FROM
(PEABODY—SLATER—JEANES—RANDOLPH FUNDS)
918 CYPRESS STREET, N. E., ATLANTA 5, GEORGIA

J. CURTIS DIXON
VICE-PRESIDENT & EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

May 24, 1950

RECEIVED
MAY 25 1950
Southern Regional Counc

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

As you requested in your letter of May 23, I am enclosing herein a list of the State Agents in charge of Negro education.

Sincerely yours,

J. C. Dixon

Vice-President and
Executive Director

JCD:s
Enclosure

October 20, 1950

Mr. Richard B. Anliot
American Council on Education
Committee on Discriminations
1703 K Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Mr. Anliot:

I have got back and have had a chance to study with care the memorandum attached to your letter of October 6.

Everything in it could and should be done.

I hope you can unroll it.

If we can help you in detail at any point, let us know.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

Thanked for letter — Said gave out of city

AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION
~~744 JACKSON PLACE~~ 1703 K Street, N.W.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

October 6, 1950.

RECEIVED
OCT 9 1950
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George S. Mitchell,
Southern Regional Council,
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

As you probably know from previous correspondence, the Committee on Discriminations of the American Council on Education is going to meet on October 12 to plan its policies and projects for the coming year. Since beginning to study the more detailed possible programs for action I have felt increasingly in need of additional counsel from you.

One problem which will be discussed by the Committee is the extent to which it may be desirable to develop activities pointing specifically to problems resulting from racial discrimination. If such activities are undertaken, the matter of segregation, wherever it exists in education, may be a major consideration. Before presenting any program to the Committee, I am most anxious to have your evaluations of the enclosed outline of suggested projects. To be of any value to our Committee deliberations, we must receive your comments before October 12.

We would appreciate it if you would keep the contents of the list of projects strictly confidential, as they are only the first draft of possible activities and in no way represent the views of the Committee.

We hope that you may have time to give us the benefit of your familiarity with the South and its problems.

Sincerely yours,

Richard Anliot

Richard B. Anliot
Executive Secretary
Committee on Discriminations
in Higher Education

A:1

Confidential

POSSIBLE PROJECTS IN THE SOUTH FOR THE COMMITTEE ON DISCRIMINATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION OF THE AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION

A. To stimulate cooperative thinking and action to equalize and expand opportunities for higher education for all by conferences of college administrators, faculty, and students.

B. To increase the number of qualified students of whatever economic circumstance, race, religion, or national origin who have an equal and adequate opportunity for higher education, especially graduate and professional training.

1. To publicize court decisions and other legal rulings concerning segregation and discrimination in higher education.

2. To distribute information concerning colleges that have not discriminated and the effects of such policies, where deemed advisable.

3. To distribute studies of the effects of the elimination of separate educational facilities on the educational opportunities of all.

4. When asked by an administrator, faculty member, or recognized student group of the campus community involved, to consult with those responsible for, and those protesting, the discrimination, concerning the desirability and ways of providing equal opportunities for all.

C. To reduce discrimination and segregation against any student after admission to a southern college or university.

1. When asked by an administrator, faculty member, or recognized student group of the campus community involved, to consult with those responsible for, and those protesting, the discrimination, concerning the desirability and ways of providing equal opportunity for all.

D. To increase the number of qualified teachers of whatever economic circumstance, race, religion, or national origin who have an equal and adequate opportunity to teach in southern colleges and universities.

1. To encourage those who hire faculty, in states permitting interracial faculties, to indicate that they will give equal consideration to all applicants for teaching positions.

2. To inform teacher candidates and teacher placement agencies and personnel of these faculty-hiring policies, where deemed advisable.

E. To increase the extra-curricular association between majority and minority students, faculty, and administration, on problems of equal concern to both groups, probably not on the discrimination problem as such.

1. To encourage already existent non-sectarian, intercollegiate groups to accept as eligible for membership persons without regard to race, religion, or national origin.

2. To encourage the planners of non-membership meetings and conferences, in states where interracial meetings are permitted by law, to invite persons without regard to their religion, race, or national origin.

F. To support action to repeal laws requiring or permitting segregation in higher education.

1. When asked, to testify in hearings on the repeal of such legislation.

G. To support state and Federal legislation to expand and equalize the educational opportunities for all in the South, by scholarship aid and the expansion of facilities.

1. When asked, to testify at hearings on such legislation.

H. To encourage the inclusion in the curriculum of southern colleges and universities of instruction, assignments, and research to decrease prejudice, discrimination, and segregation.

Educ.

November 22, 1950

Mr. George McMillan
Box 299
Aiken, South Carolina

Dear George:

Dr. Broadus's book was called "A Treatise on the Preparation and Delivery of Sermons." It was an outgrowth of classroom lectures. He had a hard time finding a publisher, but when it came out in 1870, it did well. It has been through many editions. About six years ago, one of the professors at the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary in Louisville revised it a good deal and reduced it some in length and put out still another edition. It continues to sell in that form and, if you please, provides each of thirty-odd participants in its royalties with a goodly check once a year till this day. I think I get twelve or fifteen dollars from it.

I checked with Curtis Dixon, who heads the Southern Education Foundation, the modern successor to the Peabody Fund and the Slater Fund and the Jeanes Fund. Public elementary education in the South got its first big push through something called the Southern Education Board, which was active in 1901 and 1902. Father was a member of that Board. Various members of the Board, under the leadership of Mr. Robert C. Ogden, toured the South in a company inspecting schools and meeting with public officials and private citizens who could further the school movement. Mr. Ogden was a man of independent means, then Treasurer of Hampton Institute. The Southern Education Board was succeeded in I believe 1903 by the General Education Board of the Rockefeller Foundation.

The Board of the Anna T. Jeanes Fund was organized in November, 1907, and Father was one of the Board members elected at that time. He served with the Jeanes Fund Board and with the Board of its successor agency, the Southern Education Foundation, until his death in 1948.

I rather think it is a bum steer that my grandfather, Dr. Broadus, served as a member of the Slater Fund. But I don't know. Dr. Broadus died in 1891. I believe the Slater Fund is called the

John T. Slater Fund. It is now merged with the Southern Education Foundation.

As the Ogden Tours occurred in 1901-1902, obviously Father did not tour with them while President of the University of South Carolina 1909-1913, but he did travel furiously over South Carolina in the interest of public education. He had the idea that the State University should be the crown of the State's whole system of education and saw to it that the University issued a lot of bulletins and did a lot of work toward building up the public school system of the State.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:er

Educ

COPY

May 17, 1951

Mr. Curtis Dixon
Southern Education Foundation
918 Cypress Street, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dixon:

In an address April 27 before the annual meeting of the Southern Sociological Society, Dr. Howard Odum, of the University of North Carolina, used the phrase "Operation Equal Opportunity. "

He was setting forth tasks ahead of the South in four main areas. These were: correction of "the inexcusable situation with reference to brutalities, injustices, inequalities, and discrimination"; "Operation Equal Opportunity' to comprehend all phases of public education"; "to provide immediately for non-segregation in all university education on the graduate and professional level"; and, lastly, "to move judiciously but speedily toward agenda for negotiations and specifications for future achievement on the total front."

On the education program, he continued: "With reference to the monumental task of equalizing facilities for education, this is a big job challenging not only the will, strength and capacity of a strong people but the cooperation, judicial interpretation, and constitutional structure of the nation. The reconstruction of our educational facilities, including buildings, equipment, salaries, and administrative features, involves an extraordinary multibillion dollar industry, which, operated at its best, will enrich the South, develop its resources, raise its standards of work, income, and living. This done adequately will not only make the South prosperous beyond previous measure but will enable it through its increased prosperity to pay for its new investments and contribute powerfully in turn to the national wealth. But in turn there can be no doubt of the nation's obligation to share this investment both because of the Federal strategy of equalization of funds and reciprocal cooperation with states and regions but because of the Federal ruling which makes mandatory the South's rebuilding of its educational

structure.

"Now the South's part of the initial added increment for the reconstruction of its educational facilities, in terms of what specifications can be made available and of authorizations and priorities, would be no more than the first expenditure for the first atomic bomb and a small ratio of subsequent such expenditures. The South would surely ridicule the challenge that it could not appropriate two billion dollars for an investment which would net many billions of dollars in the future and contribute powerfully to conservation and development of its human and institutional resources, as well.

"For there is here a tremendous difference between the two types of investment in that these new expenditures will be powerfully productive and constructively geared to the development and wise use of resources in the increase of wealth and prosperity and the enrichment of people and institutions as opposed to the negative or destructive nature of atomic warfare. Instead, therefore, of doubts and fears, so far as fiscal capacities go, the 'Operation Equal Opportunity' is something to challenge not only capacities but enthusiasm for the future. Such a raising of standards and doubling of facilities in a brilliant transitional period of our own reconstruction, will provide the structure and facilities, equitably distributed according to local geographic areas and administered through procedures consistent with educational standards, through which the problems of segregation may ultimately be adjusted in the American way of balance and equilibrium between voluntaristic effort and coercive decree; between compromise and inflexibility, as has been the prevailing mode of American democracy from the first.

"The above agenda for equalizing educational opportunities applies to all levels of schooling and assumes the normal status and processes of segregation <u>and</u> non-segregation consistent with the development and administration of educational systems everywhere. It assumes a certain inevitable continuity of the sub system featuring primarily segregation in the public schools but with both non-segregation and segregation modes and privileges in institutions of higher learning. This is necessary to insure equality of opportunity for the extraordinary Negro institutions, teachers, students, and administrative officers in ways which will give maximum recognition and opportunity for Negro professional folk and students."

It occurred to me that the Southern Education Foundation would perform a great service, and one quite in accord with the impulses of those who established its various original funds, if it would now or in a comparatively short period of time provide a statistical service to the South as to our progress or lack of progress in achieving equal educational oooprtunity. I assume the reporting function would be limited to elementary and secondary education.

Reasonably up-to-date and comprehensive figures in this whole field

are extremely hard to come by. Figures can, of course, be had state by state, but not on a comparable basis, and what I have seen in the past from the U.S. Office of Education is insufficiently detailed.

As a starter, could not the Southern Education Foundation issue an annual report reviewing the status and progress of each Southern state in this field? Such a report would be everywhere considered accurate. And organs of public opinion and state officials would be inclined to give extraordinary weight to the Southern Education Foundation's findings. Much undiscriminating and needlessly agry controversy arises because the exact relevant facts are not obtainable. Again on the basis of the facts a healthy rivalry between states and communities would spring up. It need be no part of the Southern Education Foundation's work to propagandize in the area at all; the press, interested citizens, and a variety of organizations could be trusted to employ the findings to constructive purpose.

I should think that an ancillary service that would be very useful would be narrative comment on new and interesting developments in the general field of elementary and secondary education in the Southern states.

I do greatly hope that the Southern Education Foundation will find it possible to provide a service of this kind.

Sincerely,

s/ George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

November 22, '52

Rt. Rev. E. A. Penick
Raleigh, N.C.

My dear Bishop Penick,

As one item in the forthcoming issue of the Council's publication NEW SOUTH we wish to carry the exchange of letters between the Trustees* of Sewanee and the resigning professors, as printed in full in the Chattanooga Times. Our thought was that they would be acompanied by a note in about the following language:

"On (date), the Synod of the Fourth Province of the Proestant Episcopal Church recommended that Negro ministerial students be admitted to the University of the South, at Sewanee, Tennessee. At a subsequent meeting, the trustees of the University declined to act on the recommendation at that time. Eight members of the faculty, including the Dean of the School of Theology, announced that they would feel impelled to resign if the trustees persisted in their stand. This announcement has been the object of considerable controversy, culaminating in the publication of the two letters reproduced below. New South feels that they are particularly instructive".

The two letters do seem to us peculiarly instructive in what to and what not to do in these matters, and we would greatly like to carry them. But in proper duty I ask if for any reason unknown to us our carrying of the letters would embarrass you of the Church.

Respectfully,

George S. Mitchell

*'Twas the President, I believe.

January 20, 1953

Mr. Fred B. Routh
Department of Human Relations
University of Miami
Coral Gables 46, Fla.

Dear Fred:

What about the inquiry through the National students association?

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

November 24, 1952

Mr. Fred B. Routh
Department of Human Relations
University of Miami
Coral Gables 46, Fla.

Dear Fred:

I still want you to do something about that business of the National Students Association making an inquiry about colleges opening up to Negroes.

Any luck?

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

Sup.

June 30, 1952

Mr. Fred Routh
Department of Human Relations
University of Miami
Coral Gables, Fla.

Dear Fred:

We still want to get your National Students Association to make an inquiry as to which colleges formerly closed to Negroes now have them as students or graduate students, and if possible, of how it has worked out, campus by campus.

Talk to your people again, will you, and see what they can be got to do?

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

April 25, 1952

Mr. M. A. Wright
Linville Falls, N. C.

Dear Marion:

I can't make heads or tails out of this from a faculty friend from the University of Miami. It's a poor answer to our request for a NSA poll.

I am to be down there in June and will try to work out something specific for next year.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

April 25, 1952

Professor Frederick B. Routh
Dept. of Human Relations
University of Miami
Coral Gables 46, Fla.

Dear Fred:

Many thanks for the letter about the NSA poll business.

Maybe when I come down there this summer, you and I can get together with any of the NSA people that may be left in the summer time and work out something specific.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

Educ

UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI

CORAL GABLES (UNIVERSITY BRANCH) 46, FLORIDA

April 17, 1952

DEPARTMENT OF
HUMAN RELATIONS

RECEIVED
APR 25 1952
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear George:

In accordance with your recent letter to Miller, he has poked me and I am therefore writing you about the NSA poll business. Thus far, the committee here on campus has found it difficult to find much information regarding discrimination on campuses, for in a test run utilizing five different universities, we found that the sororities imparticular were most unwilling to give out information regarding their practices.

We will be more than happy to provide you with information on the poll if a sufficient amount of information is gathered. The committee here for the sub-commission on human rights, and one of our students, Wayne Whistler is the chairman. I am serving as consultant to the group.

When you come south for our workshop, you must have breakfast at our house again. In fact, we will even stake you to dinner.

Sincerely your friend,

Fred

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Professor

FBR:jv

Eusp

April 8, 1952

Professor M. A. F. Ritchie
Department of Human Relations
University of Miami
Coral Gables, Fla.

Dear Miller:

Hey, your man Fred Routh never has written us about that NSA poll business. Could you poke him?

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

SRC — New South

February 27, 1952

Professor M. A. F. Ritchie
University of Miami
Coral Gables, Fla.

Dear Miller :

In one of your letters you mentioned that you have there on the campus the human relations section of the National Student Assembly.

Our Council has a new president named Marion A. Wright. Good guy. Speech from him enclosed. He thinks it would be well if NEW SOUTH ran sometime in the next three or four months a summary of campus opinion in the South, drawn from formerly white institutions which now have Negro students. He also thinks, and we agree, that it would be a mighty good device for getting opinion to ask the president of the student government in each such campus to say in writing what he himself considers to be the campus view.

Our own experience leads us to suggest that if this can be taken up, a bit more should be done than just writing the presidents of student government and asking for their opinion. Many wouldn't answer if they thought they would have to write a letter. But if they could be supplied with some simple questionnaire, having space for a statement of opinion, then most of them would probably fill it out.

Would you be good enough to talk with your brahch office thereabouts of the NSA and see what they think? If they will push it through, well and good. We wish they would. All we want is an opportunity to publish the results. And we don't ask for the exclusive opportunity to publish the results. They ought, of course, to appear in the NSA paper or elsewhere. But we would like to be in on it sufficiently early to come out at least simultaneously with other people.

What say?

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec
Encl.

2-1-53

Memo to: Dr. Mitchell
From: AH
Subject: Chapter on "The Money Income of Negroes in the US" for the 1953 JOURNAL OF NEGRO EDUCATION YEARBOOK

Attached is an outline of income data (with racial breakdowns) available in the 1940 and 1950 census reports and the 1935-36 Consumer Purchases Study. Not a complete list, but includes what seemed likely to be helpful in our chapter.

Prospectus sent us by YEARBOOK editor indicates that they want us to cover:

1. Status of Negro money income as compared to white money income--
   a) overall picture for US; variations throughout US
   b) in non-agricultural as compared to agricultural work
   c) in terms of number of wage earners per family
   d) in terms of comparable educational attainment

2. Effect of state and city FEPC on Negro money income

3. Social and economic consequences of low income of Negroes

General discussion of YEARBOOK suggests that 1950 census be main source for articles; that emphasis be placed in particular on progress from 1940 to 1950, in general on change from 1900 to 1950.

All but one or two of the individual state reports of the 1950 Census, Characteristics of the Population are available now (see outline I-A). The final US SUMMARY of Characteristics of the Population is not out, but the preliminary report gives income data by race for both US and South, rural and urban (I-B)

If we follow the outline they suggest we will have to write Dr. Joseph R. Houchins, Specialist, Negro Statistics, US Bureau of the Census, for 1950 income data showing:

1. Number of wage earners and family income, by race. Comparable to Table 4, 1940 Census of Population, Special Reports, "Family Wage or Salary Income in 1939, Regions and Cities of 1,000,000 or More" (1943) (see II-A)

2. Educational achievement and income, by race. Comparable to Tables 33-36, 1940 Census of Population, Special Reports, "Educational Attainment by Economic Characteristics and Marital Status" (1947) if want data for regions; comparable to Tables 29-32 for US total (see II-B)

It would also probably be a good idea to ask Mr. Houchins for the final US Summary of Characteristics of the Population and to ask for 1950 regional summaries on income by race if these are not included in the US Summary.

INCOME DATA

I. For the year 1949

A. In 1950 Census of Population, Characteristics of the Population (P-B)

STATES in South	Income in 1949 of white and nonwhite families and unrelated individuals, for the state, urban and rural
STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREAS	Income in 1949 of families and unrelated individuals for standard metropolitan areas, urbanized areas and urban places of 10,000 or more
	Income in 1949 of nonwhite families and unrelated individuals for standard metropolitan areas, urbanized areas and urban places of 10,000 or more
COUNTIES	Income in 1949 of families and unrelated individuals for counties
	Income in 1949 of nonwhite families and unrelated individuals for counties

B. In 1950 Census of Population, Preliminary Reports, "Employment and Income in the US, by Regions, 1950"

US REGIONS	Income in 1949 of families and unrelated individuals for the US and regions, with nonwhite for the US and the South, urban and rural

NOTE: 1950 Census gives median income as well as distribution by various income levels.

II. For the year 1939

A. In the 1940 Census of Population, Special Reports, Families, "Family Wage or Salary Income in 1939, Regions and Cities of 1,000,000 or More" (pub. 1943)

US REGIONS	Table I. Families by family wage or salary income and receipt of other income in 1939, for the US, by regions, urban and rural (with color for the South) (Median given)
	Table 4. Urban and rural nonfarm families by size of family and number of earners, by family wage or

salary income and receipt of other income in 1939, for the US, by regions (with color for South) and for cities 1,000,000 or more (Median not given)

Table 7. Urban and rural-nonfarm families with all workers wage or salary workers by employment status and major occupation group of head in Mar. 1940, by family wage or salary income and receipt of other income in 1939, for US, by regions (with color for South) and for cities of 1,000,000 or more

B. In the 1940 Census of Population, Special Reports, Education, "Educational Attainment by Economic Characteristics and Marital Status" (pub. 1947)

US

Table 29. Wage or salary income and receipt of other income in 1939, for native white males 18 to 64 years old, by years of school completed and age, for US, urban and rural, and for urban places classified according to size: 1940

Table 30. Wage or salary income ... for native white females ... (exactly as in Table 29)

Table 31. Wage or salary income ... for Negro males ...for the US, urban and rural: 1940

Table 32. Wage or salary income ... for Negro females ... for the US, urban and rural: 1940

REGIONS

Table 33. Wage or salary income and receipt of other income in 1939, for native white males 18 to 64 years old, by years of school completed and age, for regions, urban and rural: 1940

Table 34. Wage or salary income ... for native white females ... (as in Table 33)

Table 35. Wage or salary income ... for Negro males ... for regions (with urban and rural for the South): 1940

Table 36. Wage or salary income ... for Negro females ...for regions: 1940

C. In the 1940 Census of Population, Special Reports, The Labor Force, "Wage or Salary Income in 1939" (pub. 1943)

US
REGIONS

Table 5. Color and sex of all persons who were wage or salary workers (except on emergency work) in Mary 1940, by wage or salary income and receipt of other income in 1939, for US and regions, urban and rural and for divisions.

Table 5a. Color and sex of persons who were wage or salary workers (except emergency workers) in Mar. 1940 who worked 12 months in 1939, by wage or salary income and receipt of other income in 1939, for the US by regions, urban and rural, and for divisions.

NOTE: 1940 Census of Population, The Labor Force, Reports by States does not give racial breakdowns on income data by states and by cities.

III. For the year 1935-36

A. In National Resources Committee, Consumer Income in the US: Their Distribution in 1935-36, US Govt. Printing Office, 1938

SOUTH
NORTH CENTRAL REGION

Table 14. Percentage distributions of white and Negro families (non-relief) in Southern rural communities and cities and in North Central cities, by income level, 1935-36 (Median not given)

Table 20B. Percentage distribution of white and Negro farm and rural nonfarm families (non-relief) in the South, by income level 1935-36 (Median not given)

Table 21B. Percentage distribution of white and Negro families (non-Relief) in three sizes of cities in the South, by income level, 1935-36 (Median not given)

Table 22B. Percentage distribution of white and Negro families (non-relief) in North Central metropolises and large cities, by income level, 1935-36

B. Kaplan, A. D. H. and others, Family Income and Expenditures in the Southeast Region, 1935-36, US Dept. of Labor, Bulletin No. 647, Study of Consumer Purchases, Urban Series, 1939.

SOUTH — Following cities included in study: Atlanta, Mobile, Columbia, Gastonia, Albany. Detailed data tables for each city with racial breakdowns.

C. Brady, Dorothy and others, Family Income and Expenditures, Southeast Region, Part I, Family Income, Consumer Purchase Study, Urban and Village Series, US Dept. of Agriculture, Bulletin 375, 1940.

SOUTH — Village data grouped into two categories: NC-Miss. and SC-Ga.; small city data given separately by city; racial breakdowns

IV. Other income data

A. US Dept. of Commerce, Robert E. Graham, Jr., "State Income Payments in 1951," Survey of Current Business, August, 1952.

US
REGIONS
STATES

Table 5. Per Capita Income Payments, by States and Regions, 1929-1951

B. Lancaster, John L., County Income Estimates for Seven Southeastern States, Bureau of Population and Economic Research, University of Virginia, 1952

No racial breakdowns. Study includes: Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee and Kentucky

C. US Congress./ 81st, 2nd Session, Joint Committee on the Economic Report, Low Income Families and Economic Stability, Materials on the Problem of Low-Income Families Assembled by the Staff of the Subcommittee on Law Income Families, US Govt. Printing Office, 1950.

Data mostly 1946 and 1948; US summaries with some regional breakdowns; racial breakdowns. Tables on family size and educational acheivement of head might be useful.

THE JOURNAL OF NEGRO EDUCATION

The Relative Status of the Negro Population in the United States

Proposed Purpose and Scope--22nd Yearbook

This number of the JOURNAL constitutes the twenty-second in a series of Yearbooks, published in accord with the definite policy of presenting at least once a year a rather comprehensive study of some particular problem in the education of Negroes. This Yearbook is devoted to a critical examination of the facts which define the status of the Negro, as revealed primarily by the 1950 Census.

The 1950 census disclosed that Negroes comprised some 14,894,000 or 9.9 per cent of a total population in the United States of 150,697,000 persons. Moreover, the Negro population in the United States exceeds the total population of each of over 50 foreign countries. For example, Canada (13,845,000); Belgium (8,639,000); the Belgian Congo (11,259,000); the combined populations of Sweden, Denmark and Norway (14,553,000); Australia and New Zealand (10,106,000); and Cuba, Chile and Ecuador (14,234,000). Thus it is a numerically important segment of the American population, relatively and absolutely.

Unfortunately, partially because of historical reasons which do not particularly concern us here, the Negro has been isolated to a great extent from the main stream of American life. He has had to make such progress as has been made under the severe handicap of group discrimination, many times legally imposed. In fact, in his struggle to advance he has been and is thrice penalized: first, for belonging to the wrong racial group, non-white; second, for belonging to the wrong class, mainly lower class; and third, for living in too great numbers (two-thirds) in the wrong section of the country - the South, the poorest and most backward part of the nation, culturally, economically or otherwise. It is

the purpose of this Yearbook to define the relative progress of the Negro, keeping in mind the disadvantaged position which he occupies, to ascertain how much further and faster he needs to go in order to catch up with his fellow white American.

More specifically, it is the purpose of this Yearbook to make a critical study of the 1950 census data, (a) to ascertain trends in the relative status of the Negro population since 1940 in particular and 1900 in general, dealing specifically with three areas - population growth and general characteristics, economic status, and social political and educational status; (b) to explain, where possible, the factors responsible for inferior status; (c) to indicate where and in what respects greater relative progress needs to be and can be made; and (d) to point out the implications and significance which such findings have for the future progress of the Negro and the public welfare.

Quite obviously, it is not the purpose of this Yearbook merely (or even primarily) to recapitulate census data, even though it might result in presenting them in a more convenient and summary fashion. It is our aim to include only those data which have some specific and meaningful bearing upon the definition of the relative status of the Negro population. We shall not be content merely to present facts without indicating their meaning in connection with the main problem of the Yearbook. Hence, any of our readers who may be merely interested in the facts about the Negro as revealed by the 1950 census should be warned that that is not the purpose of this Yearbook.

Again, it should be observed that this Yearbook is a critical study of <u>relative</u> status. This means that the main criterion is the majority non-Negro group, where it is possible to use this standard, and the total population where data are not presented by racial groups. While we are interested in the fact

that the Negro group may have made absolute progress, our first concern is relative progress. For this is the main definitive index of how much further and faster the Negro has to go in order to reach this immediate objective.

Finally, it will be noted that continuous emphasis is placed upon the implications and significance of the census data for education and the public welfare. Since this is an educational journal, it is natural that we should be interested in educational implications in the broader sense. Moreover, we are interested in the significance of these findings so as to indicate that the problem of the relative status of the Negro is not merely of concern to the Negro and a few social agencies, but also, and even more, of great importance for the public welfare.

This Yearbook is divided into four parts. Part 1 - The Negro Population the United States - is a comparative demographic study, as its title implies. It is the purpose of this section of the Yearbook to make a critical study of certain important changes in the Negro population, as compared with the white population, for the period 1940 to 1950 primarily, and 1900 to 1950 where possible.

The first important question concerns the growth and redistribution of the Negro population. The 1950 census revealed that the Negro population increased 15.8 per cent over 1940 while the white population increased 14.4 per cent. The data also indicated that Negro migration from the South continued throughout the ten-year period, as shown by the increase in population from 1940 to 1950 by regions. In general, while the white population-increase was five times as great as that of the Negro population (16.5% and 3.1% respectively) in the South, the increase in Negro population in the other three regions of the country was a little over five times as great as the increase in white population - 44.2 per

cent and 8.4 per cent respectively in the North-east; 50.2 per cent and 9.3 per cent in the North Central; and 237.6 per cent and 39.6 per cent in the West. Moreover, while the tendency has been toward more and more Negro migration to urban areas since World War I, for the first time more Negroes (three-fifths - about the same as the general population) are recorded as living in urban areas. It is the purpose of Chapter I - The Growth and Redistribution of the Negro Population in the United States - to present similar facts and to indicate their implications and significance for the status of the Negro population and the public welfare.

A second question is concerned with the general physical characteristics of the Negro population as compared with the white population. While the age-sex structure of the Negro population follows generally the pattern of the white population there are some striking and probably important variations. For example, the median age of the Negro population is 25.5 years in general as contrasted with 30.1 years for the general population (27.9 and 31.5 respectively in urban areas, 24.4 and 27.8 in rural non-farm areas, and 18.1 and 26.0 in rural farm areas). Moreover, only 21.3 per cent of the Negro population are 45 years old and older as contrasted with 28.4 per cent of the total population (reflecting the greater longevity of the white population); however, the proportion of Negro children under 5 years old was greater than for the total population both in 1940 and 1950. The number of Negro males in comparison with females has been smaller since 1840, although this phenomenon did not obtain in the case of the white population until 1950. What implications and significance these and similar facts have in the definition of the status of the Negro population will be the aim of this chapter to explain.

The third question is a specialized aspect of the immediately preceding chapter. Chapter II - Natality and Mortality of the Negro Population in the

United States - presents the results of a comparison of Negro births and infant mortality with those of the white population for 1940-50 specifically and 1900-1950 in general; of life expectancies of the Negro and white populations by age and sex; and of the leading causes of death among the two populations. The primary aim of this chapter is to make a forecast of probable and possible relative growth of the Negro population during the next two decades, to explain some of the factors involved, and to point out the implications and significance of such anticipated trends for the future of the Negro and the public welfare.

The Negro infant mortality rate (deaths under one year) in 1949 was 46.8 per 1000 live births while the white rate was only 28.9, despite the fact that the Negro birth rate per 1000 female population was 120.5 as contrasted with 102.8 for the white. Life expectancy at birth in 1949 for Negro men was 58.6 years and 65.9 years for white men; 62.9 years for Negro women and 71.5 for white women. The most pertinent significance of these facts is that if Negro infant mortality were reduced to the rate of the white and birth rate remained the same, the total Negro population would be considerably larger than it is at present. How much larger, of what significance, how influenced by such variables as urban or rural residence, region, and the like, it is hoped that this chapter will indicate, along with a forecast of the Negro population in relation to the white over the next two decades, particularly the Negro population of school age.

The fourth question in this section of the Yearbook has to do with the marital status and family characteristics of the Negro. Chapter IV - The Marital Status and Family Characteristics of the Negro Population - will (1) present the results of a critical survey of the comparative marital status of the white and Negro populations by age and sex, urban and rural residence, for the country as a whole, regions, states and selected local areas (1940-1950, 1900-1950); and the general

characteristics of the Negro family as compared with the white family on such factors as: size, labor force status of members, income, type (male or female head), etc.; and (2) suggest what implications and significance these facts have for the public welfare and the Negro population.

The census revealed that there was apparently an appreciable increase in the proportion of married persons for 1950 as compared with 1940 in the total male population 14 years old and older (67.8% and 59.7%, respectively), in the Negro male population (63.4% and 58.2%), in the total female population (65.5% and 59.5%) and in the Negro female population (62.1% and 56.9%). Likewise, the proportion of widowed or divorced persons 14 years old and older in each of the above categories with the exception of the Negro female population, increased: in the total male population (from 5.5% to 6.0%) in the Negro male population (from 6.3% to 7.4%), and in the total female population (from 12.9% to 14.1%). The Negro female rate remained the same (17%).

Again, only 38 per cent of the white families as compared with 52 per cent of the Negro families had more than one wage earner, thus reflecting the greater employment of Negro wives and children. However, despite the fact that the average Negro family had more members employed, it received only about half as much income as the average white family. In general, while Negro families constituted about 9 per cent of the families in the country, "...they received only about 5% of the total money income." What these and similar facts mean in respect to the relative stability of the Negro family and what implications and significance these and similar data have for the public welfare and the future status of the Negro population this chapter will point out.

Part 2 - <u>The Economic Status of the Negro in the United States</u> - presents a critical study of the relative economic status of the Negro in the United States,

giving special attention to: (a) the Negro in the labor force; (b) money income of Negroes as compared with the white population; and (c) the relative status of Negro housing.

It is a well known fact that economic discrimination against the Negro group i is not only a result of their second-class citizenship status in general, but it is a basic cause of many other aspects of their inferior status - in health, education, and their social and cultural life in general. Accordingly, the economic status of the Negro in the United States is not only a crucial factor in the definition of the present status, but is one of the main keys to future progress.

Three chapters are devoted to a critical study of the Negro in the labor force in the United States. Chapter V is devoted to an analysis and summary of the employment status of the Negro in general, and the employment of Negroes by class of worker in the South only. This chapter will present the results of a comparative study of (a) the employment status of the Negro and white populations by age, sex, urban and rural residence, for the country as a whole, regions, states and selected local areas - 1940-1950; (b) employment status by class of worker (private "wage and salary workers," "government workers," "self-employed," and "unpaid salary workers") for the Negro and white populations in the country as a whole, regions, states and selected local areas. Were Negroes (14 years old and older) employed to the same extent, and in the same class of work as the white population by age, sex, region, states, in 1940, 1950? What important variations, if any, obtained? How are they explained? Effect of labor unions? What are the implications and significance of these and similar facts for the future status of the Negro and the public welfare?

Chapter VI - The Employment Status of Negroes in the United States by Major Occupation and Industry (Excluding Agriculture) - presents the results of a comparison of the employment status of Negroes in terms of major occupation and industry groups as compared with the white population by age and sex, urban or rural residence, region, state, for 1940-1950, indicating significant changes in the employment status of Negroes. To what extent were Negroes employed in similar occupations and industries as the white population? What important variations obtained? What are the implications and significance of these facts for the future status of the Negro and the public welfare?

Chapter VII is a special study of the Negro farmer (confined to the South for obvious reasons), (a) to ascertain the present status of the Negro farm population as compared with the white farm population - number and proportion engaged in farming, type of farm operator (owner or tenant), extent and value of farm ownership, general nature of products, etc.; (b) to indicate the extent to which Negroes have shifted from agriculture to other industrial pursuits as compared with the white population - 1900, 1940, 1950; and (c) to suggest what appears to be the future of the Negro in agriculture, and the significance and implications of these possibilities for the future economic position of the Negro in the country in general.

The 1950 census revealed that in general the proportion of Negroes (14 years old and older) in the labor force approximated that of the total population; however, Negroes were still employed to a much greater extent in the unskilled and most poorly paid occupations. There were some significant changes in occupational employment of Negroes from 1940 to 1950. The greatest shift occurred in agriculture where in 1940 one out of every three Negroes was engaged in farming as compared with one out of every five in 1950. It appears on the surface

that these changes were for the better since the proportion of Negroes increased in all of the better paying occupations and decreased noticeably in domestic service in private households and in the category of "laborers, except farm and mine," as well as in farming. What these and similar facts mean in relation to the definition of the present and future status of the Negro, Chapters V, VI and VII will attempt to point out.

Chapter VIII is devoted to a detailed study of the relative money income* of Negroes in the United States. As noted earlier, the average Negro family although having a larger number of its members employed received only 54 per cent ($1869 as compared with $3445) as much income as the average white family. Since a larger proportion of Negro families is engaged in farming where money income is much lower, a better index might be the median income of families derived from non-farm wages and salary. Even on the basis of this criterion the median Negro family received only 61 per cent as much income ($2272 as compared with $3720) as the median white family. Moreover, while median family income increased according to the number of wage earners, the increase in the median income of white families was much greater both relatively and absolutely. The median income of the Negro family with one wage earner was 56 per cent as much as the white, but the median income of the Negro family with three or more wage earners was only 45 per cent as much.

Mention has been made of the fact that Negroes are employed to a much greater extent in the more poorly paid occupations. It appears also that they are paid at a lower rate even in the same occupations; this was certainly true in case of education, as shown in the 1940 census where despite the fact that

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* See census definition of income.

Negroes had the same amount of education as white workers, they received only 49 to 77 per cent as much pay. The extent to which such situations obtained in 1950, and what their significance is, it will be one of the purposes of this chapter to point out.

It would appear from the census data that the median income of Negro families ranges anywhere from two-fifths to three-fifths as much as the median white family, depending upon the number of wage earners per family, the section of the country, whether income is derived from non-farm or farm sources, etc. The social and economic consequences of such differentials not only for the Negro group but for the country as a whole are almost obvious. It is not surprising that there is such a wide disparity in the proportion of white and Negro families who have reasonable adequate medical care and whose children are enrolled in and have finished high school and college, or whose members are found in the ranks of the dependent and the criminal. It should not be surprising that 4 to 5 times as many white persons are enrolled in or have completed high school or college and professional school as Negroes, when it is noted that over four times as many (39.1% as compared with 9.7%) of the white families as Negro families have a median income of $4000 or more a year, or that twice as many Negro as white families have incomes of less that $2000 a year. In general, one can well imagine what it would have meant (not only to Negroes but to the public welfare) if they had got the several billion dollars more which they would have had if Negro families had received approximately the same average income as white families.

Finally, in view of such facts and implications, it is easy to see why many progressive people in this country have espoused and are still insisting upon a federal F.E.P.C. It would be an important contribution of this chapter to

ascertain, if possible, what effect F.E.P.C. has had upon occupational distribution and the relative income of Negroes in those states and cities which have inaugurated such machinery.

Chapters IX and X have to do with housing. While housing is influenced by other factors than economic, it is to a great extent economic and will be discussed as a part of economic status.

It is a well known fact that the Negro is the most poorly housed (certainly the largest most poorly housed) group in the United States. He is dangerously overcrowded in the larger cities and lives for the most part in the most dilapidated housing units, for which he probably pays a rent higher than white occupants would have to pay. Only about a third of the dwelling units in which Negroes live are "owner-occupied" as compared with over a half for the population as a whole (and even this represents an increase of 66 per cent over 1940). However, it appears that proportionately, fewer Negro homes are mortgaged. Negroes comprised almost 10 per cent (9.9) of the population in 1950 but occupied only a little over 8 per cent of the dwelling units. The increase in dwelling units for whites in 1950 over 1940 was 23.2 per cent while the increase in population was only 14.4 per cent. In the case of Negroes, the increase in dwelling units was only 11.1 per cent, while the increase in population w as 15.8 per cent. Less than one-half as many Negro dwelling units had modern plumbing facilities as those for the population as a whole. And over three times as many Negro dwelling units had "1.51 or more" persons per room as compared with the total population.

Such facts as these and others not mentioned have defined the relative status of Negro housing. It is the purpose of Chapters IX and X to explain and summarize these facts and to indicate what significance and implications they have for the future of Negro housing. Chapter IX is a general over-all study,

including urban as well as rural areas; while Chapter X is confined to a selected number of "Standard Metropolitan Areas," with especial reference to public re-development and federal housing projects. While we know that Negro housing is bad both relatively and absolutely, it is the purpose of these two chapters to document how bad it is, to suggest what factors are responsible, to point out what implications poor housing has for the future of the Negro, and what could and should be done to improve the situation.

Part 3. The Social, Political and Educational Status of Negroes in the United States

As in the other areas of American life, we know that the Negro group occupies a distinctly inferior position in this sphere also; and much for the same reasons. It is the purpose of this section of the Yearbook to present data which will (a) indicate in what respects and to what extent such inferiority obtains, (b) point out some of the major factors responsible for this status, (c) suggest what implications and significance such data have for the cultural status of the Negro and the public welfare, and (d) serve as a basis for recommending what can and should be done for improvement.

The index of the status of a population group is the incidence of social maladjustment as revealed by the number and proportion who are inmates of institutions. While the number and proportion of white and Negro institutional populations are small in relation to the total population, they nevertheless give us some important insights into relative status. Thus, Chapter XI is devoted to a critical study of the relative social maladjustment of the Negro group as revealed by a comparison of the white and Negro institutional populations as defined by the census.

The census revealed that the total institutional population 14 years old and over totalled some 1,593,000 in 1950 or 1.33 per cent of the population of that age group; and the Negro (non-white) institutional population, 225,000 or 2.09 per cent of the Negro population of this age group. Moreover, these proportions represented an increase over 1940, when the total institutional population was 1.16 per cent; and the Negro, 1.75 per cent. In general, in 1940 the modal number of years of schooling for the total institutional population was "7 or 8 years"; and for the non-white, "1 to 4 years." It will be interesting, maybe significant, to know how these figures compare with those for 1950.

What these and similar facts mean it will be the purpose of Chapter XV to point out, and to ascertain the influence of such variables as sex, urban or rural residence, region, state, type of institution, and age; as well as indicate the implications and significance of such findings for the future status of the Negro and the public welfare.

Chapter XII is devoted to a comprehensive but critical study of the relative political status of the Negro. For the purposes of this chapter, political status is defined primarily by the participation of the Negro in the political life of the country as a voter and office-holder.

From the 90's up to World War I, Negroes were for the most part legally disfranchized in the South where over 90 per cent of them lived. Since World War I when Negroes migrated to the large cities of the North in considerable numbers and as a result of the outlawing of the white Democratic Primary in the South during the 40's, the Negro's political status has been considerably enhanced. It is estimated that they hold the balance of power in some 12 or 14 Northern states and that some 2 million will vote in the South during the current presidential election. Whether this estimate is correct or not, it is

known that in 1950 there were some $3\frac{1}{2}$ million Negroes of voting age in the North; and over $5\frac{1}{2}$ million in the South. While more Negroes probably hold public office now than at any time since Reconstruction, the number is not at all in proportion to their numbers or alleged political importance.

Thus, the purpose of this chapter is: (a) to ascertain the extent to which Negroes hold political office - both appointive and elective; (b) to determine their relative political power or influence as may be revealed by the number of actual and potential voters (persons of voting age); (c) to indicate the influence of such variables as region, urban and rural residence, and the like, upon such participation; (d) to compare the participation of Negroes in 1950 with 1940 to determine progress; and (e) to point out the implications and significance of such findings for the future status of the Negro and the public welfare.

Chapters XIII to XVI inclusive are concerned with the relative educational status of the Negro. While an entire yearbook might be profitably devoted to this topic, it is felt that the aspects included here present a representative picture of status in this area. These aspects include: (a) the relative educational attainment of the Negro population as indicated by median years of school completed, and as revealed by professional employment; and (b) the relative enrollment and attendance of Negroes in school from the kindergarten through the university.

It is the purpose of Chapter XIII - The Relative Educational Attainment of the Negro Population - to present the results of an intensive critical study of the relative educational attainment of the Negro group, as indicated by the median number of years of school completed by the 5 to 24 year old group, as well as by persons 25 years old and older, by regions, states, rural and urban residence, and sex, for 1940 and 1950.

The 1950 census revealed that the median number of years of schooling completed by the white population 25 years old and older was 9.7 years as contrasted with 7.0 years for Negroes. In 1940 the figures were 8.7 and 5.7 years respectively, representing an increase of 1 year for the white and 1.3 years for the Negro since 1940. This slightly greater increase for the Negro suggests that in general (assuming the same rate of progress which obtained during the ten-year period) it would require approximately 90 years for Negroes of this age group to reach the same median level of schooling as the white population; 80 years to equal the proportion of the white population with "some college education"; and 50 years to reduce functional illiteracy (those with less than 5 years of schooling) to the same level as the white population.

Since educational attainment is subject to many variations because of age, region, sex, urban and rural residence and the like, it is the purpose of this chapter to indicate the variations due to such variables, as well as make explicit what implications and significance such findings have for the future status of the Negro and the public welfare.

The aim of Chapter XIV - The Negro in the Professions in the United States - is an attempt (although indirect) to get some indication of the relative educational attainment of Negroes as may be revealed by the number engaged in a selected number of the professions - medicine, dentistry, law, engineering, and the like. The 1940 census revealed that there was considerable disparity between the number and proportion of Negroes and whites engaged in professional pursuits, and hence in professional preparation. For example, in medicine and dentistry there were 5 times as many white doctors and dentists in proportion to the white population as there were Negro doctors and dentists in proportion to the Negro population, 18 times as many lawyers, over 100 times as many engineers, - and similar disparities in the other professions. It is the purpose of this chapter

to select a representative group of the professions and to determine the relative number of professional persons in the Negro population in 1950 by sex, states, regions, urban and rural residence; to indicate what progress, if any, has been made since 1900 and 1940; to note any factors which might make for improvement; and to suggest what implications and significance such findings have for the public welfare and the future of the Negro group.

It should be observed that the relative higher educational level of the Negro group has important implications and significance for the status of the Negro group in particular and in general for the welfare of the country as a whole. For if any value in terms of enlightened leadership and a more intelligent citizenry accrues from having had some higher education, the white population in the country has three to five times the advantage as compared with Negroes.

The current educational attainment of the Negro population is reflected not only by the status of those persons who have "completed" so much formal schooling, but also, and even more important for the future, by the proportion of those who are currently enrolled in and attending school. Hence, Chapters XV and XVI are devoted to an intensive study of school enrollment and attendance of Negroes as compared with the white population. Chapter XV deals with common school enrollment and attendance; and Chapter XVI, with enrollment and attendance on the higher educational level.

The census and other sources of data indicate that the proportion of Negroes (5 to 24 years old) who were enrolled in and attending some sort of school closely approximated that of the white population of the same age group (54.8% for the former and 58.6% for the latter). Hence, the question of school enrollment is not so much a matter of great disparity in school enrollment per se, as in the distribution throughout the several grade levels - and, of course, as in the case of educational attainment, in the quality of schooling. In 1948, over half of the Negro public school enrollment (elementary and secondary) was below the 5th grade,

while only a third of the total public school enrollment was at this level; the per cent of Negroes enrolled in high school was only a little more than half that for the total public school population; and the median grade level of the Negro public school enrollment was the fourth grade, while that of the total school population was the sixth. And this, despite the fact that proportionately almost 7 times as many of the total school population were enrolled in kindergarten as of the Negro school population (4.1% as compared with 0.6%).

It is the purpose of Chapter XV to make a comprehensive but critical study of the enrollment and attendance of the Negro on the common school level: (a) to ascertain the extent to which Negroes have been enrolled in and have attended school on the common school level, as compared with the white common school population in 1900, 1940, 1950; (b) to determine the effect of such variables as sex, urban or rural residence, and region and state; (c) to enumerate and explain the factors responsible for such disparities as are found; and (d) to point out the implications and significance of such findings for the cultural status of the Negro and the nation.

The disparity between the enrollment of the Negro and white populations in higher institutions is much greater than on the common school level, as might be surmised. In 1950, a little over 3 out of every 200 persons of the white population were enrolled in a higher educational institution, as compared with only 1 out of every 200 of the Negro population - a little over three times as many. Likewise, the relative percentage of white and Negro students in school who are enrolled in higher institutions was 8.9 per cent for the white and 2.4 per cent for the Negro - over three and a half times (3.7) as many. If Negroes had been enrolled in higher institutions in 1950 in the same proportion as the white population there would have been over 300,000 Negroes in higher institutions instead of the estimated 100,000 who were so enrolled. (It should be observed that the disparity on the graduate and professional levels is even greater.)

Cursory examination of the data suggests that the proportion of Negroes currently enrolled in higher institutions is not large enough to cut down the disparity on this level within the foreseeable future. If this observation is valid, it means that some special efforts will have to be made in this area. It is the purpose of Chapter XVI not only to ascertain the validity of this observation but to make appropriate suggestions.

The main purposes of this chapter are very similar to those enumerated in connection with Chapter XV - to determine the extent of disparity, to ascertain the effects of such variables as sex, urban-rural residence, etc., to enumerate and explain the factors responsible, to suggest remedies, and to point out the implications and significance of such findings for the cultural status of the Negro, and for the public welfare.

Part 4 - The Relative Status of the Negro Population in the United States - A Critical Summary.

This section of the Yearbook, as its title suggests, is a critical summary of the Yearbook as presented in the preceding sections. Obviously this summary is expected to be more than a mere recapitulation. It is hoped that it will serve at least three purposes: (1) briefly summarize the Yearbook; (2) evaluate the findings to determine their validity and their significance; and (3) suggest important implications which have been either overlooked or not sufficiently emphasized. This last purpose is considered the most important.

In order to facilitate the task of the person or persons who will make this summary, we are requesting those who contribute parts 1 to 3 inclusive, to let us have their manuscripts in triplicate so that they may be made available for this purpose.

GENERAL INFORMATION

The following general information is given so as to obviate the necessity of repetition in individual letters.

1. Length of Papers. It is our hope that each paper can be covered in twenty double-spaced typewritten pages, with not more than 2 typewritten pages of tabular matter. If necessary, space may be stretched to 25 typewritten pages including the 2 pages of tabular matter. Because of printing costs it will be absolutely necessary for us to keep within these limits, especially in the case of tabular material.

2. Number of Copies. It has already been noted that we would like to have triplicate copies of each paper to be used in connection with the critical summary. Thus, we would appreciate it if you would send your manuscript to us in triplicate.

3. Deadline. It is our hope that we can have the manuscripts in hand by May 1, 1953, if possible; and not later than May 15, 1953, if necessary.

4. Source Material. It has been suggested that the 1950 census would be the chief source of material. However, it is expected that use of other sources of data will be necessary. In the case of the census material, may I state that Dr. Joseph R. Houchins, Specialist, Negro Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, (who has been of invaluable assistance in the formulation of this project) has expressed his willingness to aid our contributors in securing the 1950 data. You may write Dr. Houchins directly.

5. Style Notes. It would facilitate our editorial labors if the following few suggestions in regard to style would be adhered to.

a. Footnotes. Please run footnotes consecutively at bottom of page. For books and monographs, the following: Morroe Berger, Equality by Statute. New York: Columbia University Press, 1952, pp. 332;

for serial references: Louis E. Raths, "Research in Educational Sociology", The Journal of Educational Sociology, 30:437-40, Ap. 1952.

b. Please run captions in your paper employing following style:

1. Main captions - PURPOSE OF THE STUDY
2. Next subordinate - Regional Variations
3. Next subordinate - Side caption—Comparison of white and non-white.--

Educ, Negro

Law Offices
Tate and Fusilier
POST OFFICE BOX 69
Ville Platte, Louisiana

L. O. FUSILIER
ALBERT TATE, JR.

4/22/53

RECEIVED
MAY 5
Southern Regional Council

Dear D. Mitchell —

I have taken the liberty of using your name in the enclosed communication, following our talk at Marksville last month, and I hope not only that you don't mind, but that you might say a good word for our little band of "men of good will" over here.

Best —

Al Tate

TATE & FUSILIER
ATTORNEYS
P. O. BOX 69 TELEPHONE 5521
VILLE PLATTE, LOUISIANA

COPY

April 22, 1953

Southern Education Foundation
(Attn: Mr. Curtis Dixon, Director)
Cypress Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dixon:

On a recent visit in this area, with regard to the problem that may arise of finding suitably qualified Negroes to serve as supervisors of our colored schools within our parishes (counties) when and if such an office is created, Dr. George Mitchell of the Southern Regional Council mentioned that your Foundation is interested in this problem and on occasions awards fellowships to colored teachers of outstanding leadership qualities to prepare them for such responsibilities.

I am therefore taking the liberty of writing to you concerning Professor A.W. Locks, P.O. Box, Ville Platte, La., who is principal of our Ville Platte Colored High School. Professor Locks enjoys the respect of the leaders of both the white and colored communities of this area, not only because of his achievements, but also because of his high character, sincerity, intelligence, and ability at persuasion and leadership. He is a very efficient administrator of his High School and lunchroom, which serves approximately 800 students, and is responsible for the greatly increased facilities and their quality now available to the students at his school. (This is, incidentally, the first and at present the only colored high school in the parish.)

Professor Locks was the leader in organizing, in cooperation with the white Scout leaders, the first Negro Scout troop in Evangeline Parish, and also in organizing the first Negro American Legion post in this Parish, serving as first Commander thereof. He was also the leading negotiator for his people in securing the registration of his people for voting purposes, for the first time in Evangeline Parish since 1877 or thereabouts, which was accomplished two or three months ago without violence and without court suit, which former unfortunately attended the event in our neighboring parishes. He did this in cooperation with our own public officials, and part of the successful accomplishment of this event was due to the respect of the officials for Professor Locks' character and integrity. I might add that approximately 1500 colored people have registered in the past two or three months, entirely without incident.

When charitable drives, such as the March of Dimes, Red Cross, or Boy Scouts are organized, in the past few years it was decided to encourage Negro participation, partly because a man of Professor Locks' accomplishments was available, and I am happy to say that almost invariably the

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VILLE PLATTE, LOUISIANA

ltr, apr. 22, Southern Education Foundation

colored community has met or exceeded its quota.

Since you may be interested in evaluating me as a source of information, I am a lawyer having practiced here in Ville Platte for five years, during which time I have served as American Legion Commander, Boy Scout District Chairman (and also Scoutmaster for two years), President of the Ville Platte Junior Chamber of Commerce, and have been Vice-President and/or on the Board of Directors of the Rotary Club, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and of several other community clubs or committees which escape me, and have also served as chairman, solicitor, or other official on the Red Cross, Scout, Cancer, Heart, March of Dimes, Crippled Children, and other drives continuously over the past five years. What I mean is not to catalogue any "accomplishments", but to indicate that my testimony to Professor Locks is based on personal observation and not on hearsay. Incidentally, I am also a native Louisianian.

I am sure the District Judge, Superintendent of Education, Sheriff, and other officials would corroborate my estimate of Professor Locks accomplishments and ability.

I have also spoken to Professor Locks, and have found that he is interested in graduate training, and in fact had been making plans for such training this summer.

I would appreciate your communicating directly with Professor Locks or through myself concerning the possibility of his applying for further studies and training through your Foundation.

Yours very sincerely,

ALBERT TATE, JR.

AT/nof

COPY

Educ, Negro

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
WASHINGTON 25

IN REPLY REFER TO:

May 4, 1953

RECEIVED
MAY 8
Southern Regional Council

Miss Anna Holden, Research Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Miss Holden:

In response to your telegram of April 30, 1953, I am pleased to enclose photostatic copies of the following tables:

Income in 1949: Males 14 Years Old and Over, by Years of School Completed, Age, and Color, for the United States and for the South: 1950 (Special Report on Education, table 12)
Income in 1949 of Persons, by Color and Sex, for the United States, Urban and Rural: 1950 (P-C U. S. Summary bulletin, table 138)
Income in 1949 of Persons, by Family Status, Age, Color, and Sex, for the United States, Farm and Nonfarm: 1950 (P-C U. S. Summary Bulletin, table 140)
Income in 1949 of Persons, by Family Status, Color, and Sex, for Regions, Farm and Nonfarm: 1950 (P-C U. S. Summary bulletin, table 164)

The statistics presented in these compilations are based on advance tabulations of 1950 Census returns and may not be in exact agreement with statistics to be published.

Table 162 of the P-C Series U. S. Summary bulletin will be sent you as soon as possible.

With best wishes.

Cordially yours,

Joseph R. Houchins

Joseph R. Houchins, Population Analyst
Demographic Statistics Section
Population and Housing Division
Bureau of the Census

Enclosures

DOMESTIC SERVICE			
Check the class of service desired; otherwise this message will be sent as a full rate telegram			
FULL RATE TELEGRAM		SERIAL	
DAY LETTER		NIGHT LETTER	

WESTERN UNION

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1206

INTERNATIONAL SERVICE			
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FULL RATE		DEFERRED	
CODE		NIGHT LETTER	

NO. WDS.-CL. OF SVC.	PD. OR COLL.	CASH NO.	CHARGE TO THE ACCOUNT OF	TIME FILED

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

April 30, 1953

Joseph R. Houchins, Population Analyst
Demographic Statistics Section
Population and Housing Division
Bureau of Census
Washington 25, DC

Anxiously awaiting data on money income of Negroes promised for article for ~~[illegible]~~ Journal of Negro Education Yearbook. Please forward as soon as possible.

Anna Holden, Research Assistant
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Ga.

Charge to: Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave. NE
Atlanta, Ga.
WA-7963

Ludlow #-3000

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
WASHINGTON 25

IN REPLY REFER TO:

RECEIVED
APR 23
Southern Regional Council

April 20, 1953

Miss Anna Holden, Research Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Miss Holden:

I am pleased to enclose photostatic copies of two tables entitled "Income in 1949 of Persons, by Race and Sex, for the United States, Farm and Nonfarm: 1950" and "Median Income in 1949 of Persons With Income, by Color, for Regions and States, Farm and Nonfarm: 1950" for use in the preparation of an article on the money income of Negroes. The statistics presented in these tables are based on advance tabulations of 1950 Census returns and may not be in exact agreement with statistics to be published.

The other tables which you requested in your letter of March 19, 1953, are in preparation and will be sent you shortly.

With best wishes.

Cordially yours,

Joseph R. Houchins, Population Analyst
Demographic Statistics Section
Population and Housing Division
Bureau of the Census

Enclosures

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
WASHINGTON 25

IN REPLY REFER TO:

March 27, 1953

RECEIVED
MAR 31
Regional Council

Miss Anna Holden, Research Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Miss Holden:

This is in reply to your letter of March 19, 1953, requesting a number of tables for use in the preparation of an article entitled "The Money Income of Negroes in the United States."

Table 12 of the special report on education and table 175 of the Population Series P-C, U. S. Summary, are in preparation and will be sent you before April 15. The other tables which you request will be made available by April 30, 1953.

The statistics which will be presented in the above-mentioned tables will be from advance tabulations of the 1950 Census returns; therefore, they may not be in exact agreement with statistics to be published.

With best wishes.

Cordially yours,

Joseph R. Houchins, Population Analyst
Demographic Statistics Section
Population and Housing Division
Bureau of the Census

March 19, 1953

Dr. Joseph R. Houchins, Population Analyst
Demographic Statistics Section
Population and Housing Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Dr. Houchins:

Thank you for the outline tables and the various materials sent in answer to our request for statistics for the chapter on money income of Negroes for the 1953 JOURNAL OF NEGRO EDUCATION YEARBOOK.

It would be very helpful to us to have the following tables:

Population Series P-C, US Summary ✓Table 137
Table 138
Table 140
Table 162
Table 164
✓Table 175 (Except data on Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico)

Special Report on Education--Table 12, Data on males for United States (total and nonwhite) and South (total and nonwhite)--not data on females

We will look forward to receiving the above statistics around April 1.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

Anna Holden
Research Assistant

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
WASHINGTON 25

IN REPLY REFER TO:

February 17, 1953

Miss Anna Holden, Research Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Miss Holden:

In response to your letter of February 9, 1953, I regret to inform you that the statistics you request for the preparation of an article entitled "Money Income of Negroes in the United States" for the 1953 Yearbook Number of the Journal of Negro Education are not available for 1950. There are, however, other statistics which may be of assistance to you.

For each of the States in the South, this Bureau has made available a Population Series P-B bulletin which presents separate data on income in 1949 of nonwhite families and unrelated individuals. In each case, these data are for the State, its urban and rural parts, standard metropolitan areas, urban places of 10,000 or more, and counties. Statistics on income of nonwhite persons in 1949 are being published in our Population Series P-C bulletins for individual States. A considerable proportion of the bulletins in this series will be available by April 1953. Copies of our P-B and P-C Series bulletins can be consulted at libraries in your vicinity.

Enclosed are copies of the following table outlines and Census Bureau reports:

✓ Table Outlines - Special Report on Education -- Tables 12 and 13
✓ Table Outlines - Population Series P-C - United States Summary -- Tables 137-140, 162-164, 175
Employment and Income in the United States, by Regions: 1950
Income of Families and Persons in the United States: 1950
Income of Families and Persons in the United States: 1949

The statistics reflected in the table outlines are in preparation and probably can be sent you by April 1, 1953. Of course, it will be appreciated if you limit your request to statistics which will be most helpful

to you. This would make it possible for us to meet your deadline without too much difficulty.

We have asked the Bureau of Labor Statistics to send you copies of Negroes in the United States: Their Employment and Economic Status and Employment and Economic Status of Negroes in the United States. The last-named report was prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for the Subcommittee on Labor and Labor-Management Relations of the United States Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

If I can be of any further service, please let me know.

Very truly yours,

Joseph R. Houchins, Population Analyst
Demographic Statistics Section
Population and Housing Division
Bureau of the Census

Enclosures

Working copy

Yes except Territories

POPULATION SERIES P-C - UNITED STATES SUMMARY

Table 175.--MEDIAN INCOME IN 1949 OF PERSONS WITH INCOME BY COLOR, FOR REGIONS, DIVISIONS,[1] AND STATES, URBAN AND RURAL: 1950

(Based on 20-percent sample. Median not shown where base is less than 500)

Region, division, and State	Total			White	Nonwhite
	Total 14 yrs. old and over	Urban and rural nonfarm	Rural farm	(Same as Total)	(Same as Total)
United States.....					
Regions:					
Northeast.....					
North Central.....					
South.....					
West.....					
New England:					
Maine.....					
New Hampshire.....					
etc.....					
(Similarly for the other States)					
Alaska	2/		3/		
Hawaii	2/		3/		
Puerto Rico	2/		3/		

1/ Northeast includes New England and Middle Atlantic Divisions; North Central includes East North Central and West North Central divisions; South includes South Atlantic, East South Central and West South Central Divisions; West includes Mountain and Pacific Divisions.
2/ Urban only.
3/ Rural only.

a. No comparable 1940 table.
b. Pages: 1.

Not Territories

Working Copy

yes

POPULATION SERIES P-C - UNITED STATES SUMMARY

Table 137.--INCOME IN 1949 OF PERSONS, BY RACE AND SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES, FARM AND NONFARM: 1950

(Based on 20-percent sample; available complete-count data in table 50. Median not shown where base is less than 500)

Area, sex and race	Total	Persons without income	Persons with income								Income not reported
			Total	$1 to $499 or loss	$500 levels to $4,999	$5,000 to $5,999	$6,000 to $6,999	$7,000 to $9,999	$10,000 and over	Median income	
UNITED STATES											
Total, 14 years old and over.....											
White.....											
Negro.....											
Other races.....											
Male, 14 years old and over.....											
(Same as Total, 14 years old and over)											
Female, 14 years old and over.....											
(Same as Total, 14 years old and over)											
URBAN AND RURAL NONFARM											
(Same as UNITED STATES)											
RURAL FARM											
(Same as UNITED STATES)											

a. No comparable 1940 table
d. Pages: 3/4 (Broadside table)

Working Copy

Yes

POPULATION SERIES P-C - UNITED STATES SUMMARY

Table 138.--INCOME IN 1949 OF PERSONS, BY COLOR AND SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES, URBAN AND RURAL: 1950

(Based on 20-percent sample; available complete-count data in table 50. Median not shown where base is less than 500)

Area, sex, and color	Total	Persons without income	Persons with income								Income not reported
			Total	$1 to $499 or loss	$500 levels to $4,999	$5,000 to $5,999	$6,000 to $6,999	$7,000 to $9,999	$10,000 and over	Median income	
UNITED STATES											
Total, 14 years old and over											
Male											
Female											
White, 14 years old and over											
(Same as Total, 14 years old and over)											
Nonwhite, 14 years old and over											
(Same as Total, 14 years old and over)											
URBAN											
(Same as UNITED STATES)											
RURAL NONFARM											
(Same as UNITED STATES)											
RURAL FARM											
(Same as UNITED STATES											

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION

UNITED STATES

Total, 14 years old and over	100.0
Male	100.0
Female	100.0

(Repeat for color and residence groups)

a. No comparable 1940 table.
b. Pages: 1 1/2 (Broadside table).

Yes

Working copy

POPULATION SERIES P-C - UNITED STATES SUMMARY

Table 140.--INCOME IN 1949 OF PERSONS, BY FAMILY STATUS, AGE, COLOR, AND SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES, FARM AND NONFARM: 1950

(Based on 20-percent sample. Median not shown where base is less than 500)

Area, sex, color, family status, and age	Total	Persons without income	Persons with income								Income not reported
			Total	$1 to $499 or loss	$500 levels to $4,999	$5,000 to $5,999	$6,000 to $6,999	$7,000 to $9,999	$10,000 and over	Median income	
UNITED STATES											
Male											
Total, 14 years old and over...											
In families.....											
Head.....											
Married, wife present.....											
Other marital status.....											
Relative of head.....											
14 to 19 years.....											
20 to 64 years.....											
65 years and over.....											
Unrelated individuals.....											
Inmates of institutions.....											
White, 14 years old and over....											
In families.....											
Head.....											
Relative of head.....											
Unrelated individuals or inmates of institutions.....											
Nonwhite, 14 years old and over....											
(Same as White, 14 years old and over)											
Total-Female, 14 years old and over.....											
In families.....											
Head.....											
Wife of head.....											
Other relative of head.....											
14 to 19 years.....											
20 to 64 years.....											
65 years old and over.....											
Unrelated individuals.....											
Inmates of institutions.....											
White, 14 years old and over.....											
(Same as White, 14 years old and over - for Males)											
Nonwhite, 14 years old and over.....											
(Same as White, 14 years old and over - for Males)											
URBAN AND RURAL NONFARM											
(Same as UNITED STATES)											
RURAL FARM											
(Same as UNITED STATES)											

a. No comparable 1940 table.
b. Pages: 1 3/4 (Broadside table).

Working copy

yes

POPULATION SERIES P-C - UNITED STATES SUMMARY

Table 162.--INCOME IN 1949 OF PERSONS, BY COLOR AND SEX, FOR REGIONS, URBAN AND RURAL: 1950

(Based on 20-percent sample; available complete count data in table 72. Median not shown where base is less than 500)

Area, sex and color	Total	Persons without income	Persons with income								Income not reported
			Total	$1 to $499 or loss	$500 levels to $4,999	$5,000 to $5,999	$6,000 to $6,999	$7,000 to $9,999	$10,000 and over	Median income	
NORTHEAST											
Total											
Total, 14 years old and over.....											
Male.....											
Female.....											
Nonwhite, 14 years old and over.....											
Male.....											
Female.....											
URBAN (Same as The Region)											
RURAL NONFARM (Same as The Region)											
RURAL FARM (Same as The region)											
NORTH CENTRAL (Same as NORTHEAST)											
SOUTH (Same as NORTHEAST)											
WEST (Same as NORTHEAST)											

a. No comparable 1940 table.
d. Pages: 2 (Broadside table)

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4a

POPULATION SERIES P-C - UNITED STATES SUMMARY

Table 164.—INCOME IN 1949 OF PERSONS, BY FAMILY STATUS, COLOR, AND SEX, FOR REGIONS, FARM AND NONFARM: 1950

(Based on 20-percent sample. Median not shown where base is less than 500)

Area, sex, color, and family status	Total	Persons without income	Persons with income								Income not reported
			Total	$1 to $499 or loss	$500 levels to $4,999	$5,000 to $5,999	$6,000 to $6,999	$7,000 to $9,999	$10,000 and over	Median income	
NORTHEAST											
Total											
Male, 14 years old and over											
In families											
Head											
Married, wife present											
Relative of head											
Unrelated individuals											
Inmates of institutions											
Nonwhite, 14 years old and over											
In families											
Head											
Relative of head											
Unrelated individuals or inmates of institutions											
Female, 14 years old and over											
In families											
Head											
Wife of head											
Other relative of head											
Unrelated individuals											
Inmates of institutions											
Nonwhite, 14 years old and over (Same as Nonwhite, 14 years old and over for Male)											
Urban and Rural Nonfarm											
Male, 14 years old and over											
In families											
Head											
Relative of head											
Unrelated individuals or inmates of institutions											
Female, 14 years old and over (Same as Male, 14 years old and over)											
Rural farm (Same as Urban and Rural Nonfarm)											
NORTH CENTRAL (Same as NORTHEAST)											
SOUTH (Same as NORTHEAST - but including nonwhite blocks for farm-nonfarm parts of South)											
WEST (Same as NORTHEAST)											

a. No comparable 1940 table.
d. Pages: 3 1/4 (Broadside table).

Yes

SPECIAL REPORT ON EDUCATION

Working Copy

Table 13.--MEDIAN INCOME IN 1949: PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER WITH INCOME, BY YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED, AGE, SEX, AND COLOR, FOR THE UNITED STATES, BY REGIONS: 1950

(Based on 3 1/3-percent sample. Median not shown where base is less than 3,000)

Area, sex, color, and years of school completed	Total, 25 years old and over	14 to 17 years old	18 and 19 years old	20 and 21 years old	22 to 24 years old	25 to 29 years old	30 to 34 years old	35 to 44 years old	45 to 54 years old	55 to 64 years old	65 to 74 years old	75 years old and over
UNITED STATES												
Male, total.....												
No school years completed.....												
Elementary: 1 to 4 years.....												
5 to 7 years.....												
8 years.....												
High school: 1 to 3 years.....												
4 years.....												
College: 1 to 3 years.....												
4 years or more....												
School years not reported.....												
Male, nonwhite..... (repeat)												
Female, total..... (repeat)												
Female, nonwhite..... (repeat												
NORTH AND WEST (Same as UNITED STATES, including nonwhite)												
SOUTH (Same as UNITED STATES)												

Pages: 2

Working copy

Marden Robbins table

SPECIAL REPORT ON EDUCATION

Table 12.--INCOME IN 1949: PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED, AGE, SEX, AND COLOR, FOR THE UNITED STATES, BY REGIONS: 1950

(Based on 3 1/3-percent sample. Percent not shown where less than 0.1 or where base is less than 3,000. Median not shown where less than 1.0 or where base is less than 3,000)

Area, sex, color, age, and years of school completed	Total	No income in 1949	$1 to $499	$500 to $999	$1000 to $1499	$1500 to $1999	$2000 to $2499	$2500 to $2999	$3000 to $3999	$4000 to $4999	$5000 to $5999	$6000 to $6999	$7000 to $9999	$10,000 or more	Income not reported
✓ UNITED STATES - MALE TOTAL															
Total, 14 years old and over.....															
Total, 14 to 24 years old.....															
Total, 25 years old and over.....															
No school years completed.....															
Elementary: 1 to 4 years															
5 to 7 years.....															
8 years.....															
High school: 1 to 3 years.....															
4 years.....															
College: 1 to 3 years.....															
4 years or more.....															
School years not reported.....															
Median school years completed.....															
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	etc.												
(Same as Total, 25 years old and over)															

✓ UNITED STATES-MALE NONWHITE
(Same as UNITED STATES-MALE TOTAL)
UNITED STATES-FEMALE TOTAL
(Same as UNITED STATES-MALE TOTAL)
UNITED STATES-FEMALE NONWHITE
(Same as UNITED STATES-MALE TOTAL)
NORTH AND WEST
(Same as UNITED STATES, except omit nonwhite)
✓ SOUTH
(Same as UNITED STATES)

Male total, male nonwhite data

Pages: 20

Working Copy

No

POPULATION SERIES P-C - UNITED STATES SUMMARY

Table 139.--INCOME IN 1949 OF PERSONS, BY AGE, COLOR, AND SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES, FARM AND NONFARM: 1950

(Based on 20-percent sample; available complete-count data in table 38. Median not shown where base is less than 500)

Area, sex, color, and age	Total	Persons without income	Persons with income								Income not reported
			Total	$1 to $499 or loss	$500 levels to $4,999	$5,000 to $5,999	$6,000 to $6,999	$7,000 to $9,999	$10,000 and over	Median income	
UNITED STATES											
Total, 14 years old and over.....											
14 to 19 years.....											
20 to 24 years.....											
25 to 34 years.....											
35 to 44 years.....											
45 to 54 years.....											
55 to 64 years.....											
65 years and over.....											
White, 14 years old and over..... (Same as Total, 14 years old and over by sex)											
Nonwhite, 14 years old and over... (Same as Total, 14 years old and over by sex)											
Male, 14 years old and over..... (Same as Total, 14 years old and over)											
Female, 14 years old and over (same as total, 14 years old and over)											
URBAN AND RURAL NONFARM (Same as UNITED STATES)											
RURAL FARM (Same as UNITED STATES)											

a. No comparable 1940 table.
b. Pages: 3 (Broadside table).

Working Copy

POPULATION SERIES P-C - UNITED STATES SUMMARY

Table 163.—INCOME IN 1949 OF PERSONS, BY AGE, COLOR, AND SEX, FOR REGIONS: 1950

(Based on 20-percent sample; available complete-count data in tables 61 and 72. Median not shown where base is less than 500)

Area, sex, color, and age	Total	Persons without income	Persons with income								Income not reported
			Total	$1 to $499 or loss	$500 levels to $4,999	$5,000 to $5,999	$6,000 to $6,999	$7,000 to $9,999	$10,000 and over	Median income	
NORTHEAST											
Male, 14 years old and over.....											
14 to 19 years.....											
20 to 24 years.....											
25 to 34 years.....											
35 to 44 years.....											
45 to 54 years.....											
55 to 64 years.....											
65 years and over.....											
Nonwhite, 14 years old and over...											
(Same as Male, 14 years old and over)											
Female, 14 years old and over.....											
(Same as Male, 14 years old and over)											
Nonwhite, 14 years old and over...											
(Same as Male, 14 years old and over)											
NORTH CENTRAL											
(Same as NORTHEAST)											
SOUTH											
(Same as NORTHEAST)											
WEST											
(Same as NORTHEAST)											

a. No comparable 1940 table.
d. Pages: 1 3/4 (Broadside table)

February 9, 1953

Dr. Joseph R. Houchins
Specialist, Negro Statistics
US Bureau of the Census
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. Houchins:

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Secretary of the Southern Regional Council, has agreed to write a chapter entitled "Money Income of Negroes in the United States" for the 1953 Yearbook of the Journal of Negro Education.

Dr. Charles H. Thompson, editor of the Yearbook, indicated that contributors should write directly to your office for aid in securing the 1950 census data.

We would like to know whether the following 1950 data could be made available to us by April 1:

1. Family income by number of wage earners per family. Summaries by race for the U. S. and/or regions. Comparable to Table 4, "Urban and Rural-nonfarm Families by Size of Family and Number of Earners, by Family Wage or Salary Income and Receipt of Other Income in 1939, for the U. S. and for Regions (with color for South) and for Cities of L,000,000 or more," in 1940 Census of Population, Special Reports, "Family Wage or Salary Income in 1939, Regions and Cities of 1,000,000 or More" (1943)

2. Educational attainment and income. Summaries by race for the U. S. and/or regions. Comparable to Tables 29-32 and/or Tables 33-36 in 1940 Census of Population, Special Reports, "Educational Attainment by Economic Characteristics and Marital Status" (1947)

We appreciate the difficulty of assembling speical materials and will be grateful for whatever help your office can give us.

Sincerely,

Anna Holden
Research Assistant

Educ. Negro

JOURNAL OF NEGRO EDUCATION
A QUARTERLY REVIEW OF THE PROBLEMS
INCIDENT TO THE EDUCATION OF NEGROES

BUREAU OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH
HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

May 20, 1953

RECEIVED
MAY 22
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

In the absence of Dr. Thompson, I wish to thank you for your letter of May 15 regarding your forthcoming article for the 1953 Yearbook of the Journal of Negro Education.

Since we realize that some of the information needed may require additional time, it may be of help to you to know that the time limit has been extended to June 1.

Very truly yours,

Emma M. Scott

Emma M. Scott

May 15, 1953

Mr. Charles H. Thompson, Editor
JOURNAL OF NEGRO EDUCATION
Washington 1, D. C.

Dear Mr. Thompson:

We are aware that we are under deadline of today to get the article in to you. But some of the most important census material we could only get about a week ago. Give us eight or nine more days, and we can get her up there.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ed

DOMESTIC SERVICE
Check the class of service desired; otherwise this message will be sent as a full rate telegram

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WESTERN UNION

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1206

INTERNATIONAL SERVICE
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FULL RATE		DEFERRED	
CODE		NIGHT LETTER	

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	Collect			

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

Mr. Charles H. Thompson, Editor
Journal of Negro Education
Howard University
Washington 1, DC

Chapter for Journal of Negro Education will be mailed tomorrow.

George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave. NE
Atlanta, Ga.
(Walnut 7963)

CLASS OF SERVICE
This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

FX-1201

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DL=Day Letter
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A WA171 PD=WASHINGTON DC 3 1045A=

:GEORGE S MITCHELL=

:SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL 63 AUBURN AVE NORTHEAST ATLA=

PLEASE WIRE COLLECT WHEN WE MAY EXPECT YOUR MANUSCRIPT FOR JOURNAL OF NEGRO EDUCATION=

:CHARLES H THOMPSON EDITOR=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

JOURNAL OF NEGRO EDUCATION
A QUARTERLY REVIEW OF THE PROBLEMS
INCIDENT TO THE EDUCATION OF NEGROES

BUREAU OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH
HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

April 28, 1953

RECEIVED
MAY 1
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I am merely dropping you this note as a reminder that the deadline for the article which you so kindly consented to contribute to our Summer 1953 Yearbook, is May 1, if possible; May 15, if necessary. I hope that nothing has occurred which will prevent you from meeting this deadline.

Also may I remind you that we would like to have your manuscript in triplicate so that copies may be made available to Drs. Brown and Reid, who are preparing critical summaries, and, of course, a copy for our printer.

Again may I thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

Chas. H. Thompson

Chas. H. Thompson
Editor

CHT:s

P.S. Congratulations on the citation. It is a tribute well deserved —
C. H. T.

March 13, 1953

Mr. Charles H. Thompson, Editor
Journal of Negro Education
Howard University
Washington 1, D. C.

Dear Mr. Thompson:

All is correct on our article for the Yearbook. Names correct, titles. And we'll expect to at least meet the deadline, and in triplicate.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

JOURNAL OF NEGRO EDUCATION
A QUARTERLY REVIEW OF THE PROBLEMS
INCIDENT TO THE EDUCATION OF NEGROES

March 11,1953

BUREAU OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH
HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

RECEIVED
MAR 12

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Director
Southern Regional Council,
63 Auburn Avenue, Northeast,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I am enclosing herewith the Table of Contents of the forthcoming Twenty-Second Yearbook of the JOURNAL OF NEGRO EDUCATION, to which you so kindly consented to contribute, a chapter. I would appreciate it very much if you would note the spelling of your name, and also whether your official designation is correct. I shall assume that they have been listed correctly if I do not hear from you to the contrary.

May I take this opportunity to reiterate two requests. (1) We would like to have your manuscript in triplicate on or before May 1, if possible, and not later than May 15, if necessary. (2) As I indicated in a previous communication, our space is very much limited. Therefore, I hope that it will be possible for you to confine your manuscript to 20 double-spaced, typewritten pages (this may be stretched to 25 pages, if necessary), with not more than two typewritten pages of tabular matter.

Again may I thank you for your cooperation, and hope that we shall receive your manuscript on or before the above-mentioned deadline.

Sincerely yours,

Chas. H. Thompson

Chas. H. Thompson
Editor

Enc.

EC. Write him. Dear Mr. Thompson, All is correct on our article for the Yearbook. Names correct, titles, (EC that's a period.') And we'll expect to at least meet the deadline, and in triplicate. Sincerely, GSM

THE JOURNAL OF NEGRO EDUCATION

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JOURNAL OF NEGRO EDUCATION
A QUARTERLY REVIEW OF THE PROBLEMS
INCIDENT TO THE EDUCATION OF NEGROES

BUREAU OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH
HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

October 15, 1952

RECEIVED
OCT 17 1952

Dr. George Mitchell, Director
Southern Regional Council,
63 Auburn Avenue, Northeast,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter of October 6 in which you so kindly accept our invitation to do Chapter VIII entitled "Money Income of Negroes in the United States" for our 1953 Yearbook project of the JOURNAL OF NEGRO EDUCATION.

Dean Thompson is out of the city at the present time but is expected in the office for a day or so around November 1st, at which time I shall be glad to call his attention to your letter. He will probably want to thank you personally for consenting to do this chapter, and you will doubtless hear from him shortly after his return to the office.

I note that Miss Anna Holden, research assistant for the SRC, will assist you in the preparation of this chapter, and you request permission to let her name appear under the title as co-author. This, of course, will be quite all right. We have no objection whatever.

A little later we shall send you a revised Table of Contents with the names and official titles of the other contributors.

Sincerely yours,

Hortense C. Moon

(Mrs.) Hortense C. Moon
Assistant Editor & Bus. Mgr.

October 6, 1952

Mr. Charles H. Thompson, Editor
Journal of Negro Education
Bureau of Educational Research
Howard University
Washington 1, D. C.

Dear Mr. Thompson:

Thank you for your letter of September 30. We will undertake Chapter VIII for the 22nd Yearbook.

I would turn over much of the census digging to the SRC's research assistant, Miss Anna Holden, and I would like to have permission, when completed, to bear my name and her name jointly as authors. I still have a conscience on ghost writing. I would plan it and write it, but a whole lot of the work would be hers.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

JOURNAL OF NEGRO EDUCATION
A QUARTERLY REVIEW OF THE PROBLEMS
INCIDENT TO THE EDUCATION OF NEGROES

BUREAU OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH
HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

September 30, 1952

RECEIVED
OCT 2 1952
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George Mitchell, Director
Southern Regional Council,
63 Auburn Avenue, Northeast,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

As you are doubtless aware, each year the Summer Number of the JOURNAL OF NEGRO EDUCATION is devoted to a Yearbook which discusses some particular problem concerned with the education of Negroes or of some other racial minority group. The topic of the Twenty-Second Yearbook is "The Relative Status of the Negro Population in the United States." (See enclosed mimeographed materials.)

In the development of these Yearbooks, we try to enlist the cooperation of the best persons available as contributors. In view of your special interest in and your contribution to some of the fields covered by this Yearbook, we are very desirous of having you cooperate with us in this project. Accordingly, I am writing to inquire whether you would consent to do Chapter VIII--"The Money Income of Negroes in the United States"--for us, and to express the hope that you may find it possible to accept this invitation.

Naturally we leave to your expert judgment detailed questions of treatment within the general framework of our general purposes. You may be interested to know, however, that in planning this chapter we had in mind something along the general lines indicated in the enclosed mimeographed statement.

For your further information may I state that I have indicated on the last two pages of the enclosed mimeographed statement detailed information as to length of manuscripts, deadline, etc.

Finally, may I say that we are not unaware of the fact that you may have other commitments which have first claim upon your time and energy. However, we hope that you share the conviction with us that this is a worthwhile undertaking, and will consent to cooperate with us.

Thanking you for an early reply, I am

Sincerely yours,

Chas. H. Thompson

Chas. H. Thompson
Editor

Enc.

Educ, Negro

June 3, 1953

Mr. Edwin D. Peacock
The Book Basement
9 College St.
Charleston 10, S. C.

Dear Mr. Peacock:

Many thanks for the memorandum about Mr. McMillan. I am sure that he is a man of the highest type, and I am deeply sorry that the college at Orangeburg seems not to feel strong enough to observe the best traditions of academic freedom.

We are still mighty poor, but if I can turn up something for McMillan to do, I will certainly be in touch with him.

Many thanks for your letter and concern.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

THE BOOK BASEMENT
9 COLLEGE STREET
CHARLESTON 10, SOUTH CAROLINA

May 27, 1953

RECEIVED
MAY 29

Southern Regional Council,
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

I should like to recommend Dr. Lewis McMillan of Orangeburg, South Carolina for any fellowship or position requiring the services of a skillful analyst. Unless the Board of Trustees of State College for Negroes in South Carolina reverses its decision, a talented educator will be out of a job on June 30, 1953.

Sincerely yours,

Edwin Peacock

Edwin D. Peacock

COPY COPY COPY

State College Post Office
Orangeburg, South Carolina

The Trustee Board
South Carolina A. and M. College
Orangeburg, South Carolina.

Dear Sirs:

Following is a copy of a letter of dismissal dispatched to me by you through the agency of B. C. Turner, president of the college. It reached me just fifty-three days before it is to become effective. My official rank at the College is that of (full) Professor of History, which position I have held throughout the six years of service at South Carolina A. and M. College.

May 6, 1953

Dr. Lewis K. McMillan
State A. and M. College
Orangeburg, South Carolina.

Dear Doctor McMillan:

I am instructed by the Board of Trustees to notify you that your contract of employment, which expires June 30, 1953, will not be renewed.

Very truly yours,

B. C. Turner,
President

bct/esd

I shall speak now as one who believes, with millions of other Americans, that full freedom is the rightful heritage of every single American.

Exactly three months before receiving the above letter, I moved my family into a new home, our home,- understandably a most expensive undertaking at this time. We are all happy in our "dream house" where we can relax and pursue the home lives of more nearly first-class citizens in the fullest sense of the word. The members of my family have been land owners in Allendale and Barnwell counties since Emancipation. The only language I know now, or ever have known, is the language of FREEDOM - freedom of existence, freedom of thought, freedom of speech. Freedom, gentlemen, is for me a way of life.

Because I wrote and published a book on NEGRO HIGHER EDUCATION IN SOUTH CAROLINA, in which I called a universally shameful situation by its right names, the President of the College has dismissed me, and the Board of Trustees has perfunctorily authorized his actions. This is the way my dismissal came about.

During our monthly faculty meeting on February 2, I announced the February 12 publication date of my forthcoming book. Early the following day, President Turner, in an aroused and defiant mood, called me into his office and lectured me on the book. Incidentally, he had not read a single line of the manuscript nor had he had opportunity to see even the outside cover of the book. Mr. Turner complained bitterly of not having been informed about the project. Obviously what he really meant was that I had not submitted my manuscript to his personal censorship, since I had referred to the book several times while talking to him during the last two years.

Referring directly to the book, he said, "Now Doctor, the policy of the administration - that is, of the President - is to forbid any member of the staff to vilify the College or any sister institution in the State. If your book is of such a character, your case will be brought before the Trustee Board for action. Remember now, Doctor McMillan, that you have a good job here at the College."

While, in so many words, President Turner demanded that I burn all copies of the book and divest myself of every vestige of manhood as a minimum price for continuing in the employment of the College, I put the book into circulation as soon as the first copies were ready, thus ignoring the President's threat to execute a "death sentence" which had been imposed upon me in a "court" where he served as judge, prosecutor, jury and witness.

For the next three months, Mr. Turner has had absolutely nothing further to say to me concerning "NEGRO HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA". I have had no trial by and before my peers, neither from our own college or from any others. I have not had the privilege of appearing before the Trustee Board to answer my accusers and thus to defend myself. I did find that neither the head of my department nor the dean of my college recommended tht action. Upon seeing my letter of dismissal, the Dean exclaimed, "That is the first that I have heard of it!"

It is certainly not without significance, however, that the first word regarding my dismissal come through one of the janitors at the college. The second report came through a cook and maid who works in the home of a local white family. The third report originated with a high authority over at Claflin College. These informants knew that the ax had fallen several days before I received the President's letter.

I went to see the Secretary of the Board of Trustees and raised some questions about the odd, un-American and un-academic manner of my dismissal. His answer constitutes a commentary on the procedure in the whole matter. Said he, "You know we meet out there only two or three times a year. We don't have time for things like that. Our chief authority at the College is the President. He recommends and we . . . . . ." Concerning a formal letter I said I would direct to the Board, the Secretary said, "Write your letter to the President. If he sees fit, he will turn it over to us."

Now I do not know whether the Members of the Board have read my book. However, I feel that you certainly owe it to me and the cause of Negro higher education in the State to have read it. At any rate, if you will turn to page 194, you will find my studied complaint against the very situation of

which I am being made a victim: that of an all-white board of trustees who live at too great a distance from the life of the institution. Farming out to a president the absolute authority over the entire college personnel creates and maintains a situation which breeds despotism. Seldom can the average man make any use of power other than that of vindictiveness and destruction. Creativeness belongs solely to freedom, to democracy. It flourishes only in such soil.

Concerning this problem, I quote from my "NEGRO HIGHER EDUCATION IN SOUTH CAROLINA":

> State College is under the ... authority and control of a Trustee Board which consists of six members, with the Governor of the State as ex-officio chairman. This is an all-white board; no Negro has served as a member throughout the College's existence. ... It is a strange commentary on more than a half-century's operation (of the college) ... that the Negroes have no voice in it. No institution can come into its full development whose roots are not grounded in the life of the people..

I speak with restraint when I say that my book has not had an unfriendly reception. The following corroborative illustrations should be of keen interest to you:

1. Professor Robert Lee Meriwether, acknowledged the country over as possibly the top authority on the history of South Carolina, assured me that he found not one instance of rancor in the entire book.

2. The Lighthouse and Informer, said editorially, (2/21/'53),

"... It is the finest production we've noted in the State within the past twenty years, and one each home and library ought to possess, whether one is in agreement or disagreement."

3. The Charleston News and Courier, March 15, 1953, by way of a book review prepared by a specialist on the South Carolina scene, says,

"McMillan's cutting criticism is creative in purpose. He believes that exposure must precede remedy and that South Carolina whites must undergo a change of heart toward the Negro. Always controversial and sometimes polemical, the book shows the author's incontrovertible courage, sincerity, and faith in his people."

4. The Columbia Record likewise presented my book to the South Carolina public through an authoritative book review. Following are statements taken almost at random from this basically friendly article.

"This book should be read by every South Carolinian regardless of race. It should be required reading in schools. It should be publicized from one end of the State to the other.

"Yet you may never hear of it except from this reviewer. Why? Because its author has dared to tell the truth as he sees it and the truth is not something of which either he or anybody else is proud. The facts which he exposes should be a source of deep shame to every intelligent citizen of the Palmetto State, not so much because of the conditions he describes as existing, but because we are, most of us, totally ignorant of them . . . . .

"This interesting, enlightening volume bears the imprint of no publisher, not even a credit-line from a printer. One suspects that the author is also the publisher. There are a number of typographical errors, even a few in plain grammar, but on the whole the book is well written."

5. The Baltimore Afro-American, one of three national Negro weeklies, with a circulation of more than a quarter million, carries book reviews by J. Saunders Redding, an outstanding professor of literature who teaches at Hampton Institute, Virginia. Dr. Redding, an eminent authority on American Negro higher education, says,

" ... The facts are all here. ... . Dr. McMillan's book occasionally strays from the cool groves of Acadame. This reviewer, of course, has no objection to such subjective excursions, particularly since he holds the view that scholarship completely devoid of value-judgements is not scholarship at all."

As a matter of fact, the State of South Carolina is making a mere plaything of higher education for Negroes. Negroes constitute approximately 45 per cent of the State's normal population, almost nine hundred thousand of them being scattered over the length and breadth of South Carolina. The lengthened shadows of the effects of chattel slavery still cast over this Negro population the ghostly twilight of ignorance, poverty, and cruelly restricted opportunity.

For white youth, the State maintains five institutions of higher learning, here listed with their 1953-'54 appropriations: The University of South Carolina, $2,020,430.89; The Citadel, $896,019.40; Winthrop, $1,172,326.50; Medical College of South Carolina, $896,905.00; Clemson College, $1,930,847.00 for collegiate activities alone. The total of these, $6,916,528.79 compares shamefully with $1,006,390.00 appropriated for THE COLORED NORMAL, INDUSTRIAL, AGRICULTURAL, and MECHANICAL COLLEGE, the tiny, lone state college for Negroes, which lacks everything which makes for a first-class college. The inventory value of lands, equipment, and buildings of the five colleges is $48,923,896.27, as compared with that of $2,722,000 for the "Colored Normal College",(so listed in the S. C. Legislative Manual.)

The "Colored Normal College" even lacks the students to make it a standard college. There are less than 1,200 undergraduate students. The slightly more than 200 in the graduate school are largely in-service teachers who drive long distances after a full day of teaching to attend 3-hour lectures once each week. There is one full-time student in the freshman class in law.

Of course, the Board of Trustees is acquainted with the report made by the committee which made a study of the engineering department of this college two years ago. I shall give a brief quote from the frank and realistic findings of this committee, whose members were: a specialist in Higher Education, the U. S. Office of Education; the Vice-President of the University of Tennessee; Controller, Teachers College, Columbia University; and the Head of the School of Administration, George Peabody Collge for Teachers.

"The engineering phase of this school(the School of Engineering and Industrial Education) is faced with many problems. The curricula (Architecture, Mechanical, Electrical, and Engineering) are patterned after those of Clemson College, which is an accredited college. There are a total of only nineteen students, ten of whom are taking Architecture, four Electrical Engineering, and five Mechanical Engineering.

"The three hundred free State Scholarships given to engineering students at Clemson are not available to State College students. State College might well put added emphasis on other fields where the need is greater and limit the scope of Engineering training to actual demonstrated needs. Engineering training through laboratories and shops is expensive, if done right, and no other type should be acceptable."

The historic background which occasions an authoritative committee report like the above can easily be found by reading SECTION 18, of the 1953-1954 Appropriations Act, which lists the above-mentioned $1,006,390.00 "For Maintenance" of "THE COLORED NORMAL, INDUSTRIAL, AGRICULTURAL, and MECHANICAL COLLEGE",

Provided, That the Board of Trustees .... is hereby authorized to establish and maintain Graduate, Law, and Medical departments, and such other departments as may be deemed practicable and necessary to provide training in all lines of college activities for students attending this College ... .

Provided, Further, That out of the amount appropriated in this section the sum of Twenty-five Thousand ($25,000.00) Dollars, if so much be necessary, may be used by the authorities on this institution as a Scholarship Fund to assist in providing medical and pharmaceutical education or other professional courses, at such colleges.

I do not think that it would be at all out of place to note here that in the presence of these and similar "vilifying" facts and figures taken from State Reports and other documents and denoting conditions which make the college inferior to the point of being a sheer makeshift in many respects, President Benner C. Turner has had introduced in the State Legislature a bill to the effect that the "COLORED NORMAL, INDUSTRIAL, AGRICULTURAL, and MECHANICAL COLLEGE" will be given the fabulous name of "SOUTH CAROLINA STATE UNIVERSITY AT ORANGEBURG".

Gentlemen, I have tried in these pages to point up my case. Despite the brutal wrong that has been done me, I have spoken with all the restraint and moderation that I could.

Lewis K. McMillan is not on trial!

Benner C. Turner is on trial. The Trustee Board is on trial. The "Colored Normal College" is on trial. The State of South Carolina is on trial.

My request is for a reconsideration of the action of the Board of Trustees whereby my case may be acted upon in line with rules established in the Southern Association of Colleges and the American Association of University Professors. And I challenge you to assume belatedly the full responsibility of helping to lift the level of life among South Carolina's neglected, but faithful and resourceful Negroes through the agency of this college.

Very truly yours,

Lewis K. McMillan
Professor of History.

EDUCATION COMMISSION OF THE STATES
Temporary Headquarters: Duke University -
College Station - Durham, North Carolina

PRESS RELEASE NO. 4
For Release: April 18, 1966
Monday, A.M.

Wendell H. Pierce, Superintendent of Schools, Cincinnati, Ohio, today accepted the Executive Directorship of the Education Commission of the States.

The Commission was recently established by the Compact for Education and now has twenty-two states as members. A majority of the states are expected to be members by June 13 when the Commission holds its first official meeting.

"I am delighted that we have been able to find a man of Mr. Pierce's caliber to take this position," Rhode Island Governor, John Chafee, Chairman of the Interim Steering Committee of the Commission said. "His long interest and experience in education from pre-school through graduate school makes him outstandingly qualified for this position."

Dr. Fred Harrington, President of the University of Wisconsin and Vice Chairman of the Interim Steering Committee said that he was "exceedingly pleased" with Mr. Pierce's selection. "Mr. Pierce has demonstrated over the years a great interest in and understanding of higher education."

The offer was made to Mr. Pierce after a subcommittee of the Interim Steering Committee had screened the top educational leaders of the United States.

The subcommittee, headed by Governor Robert E. McNair of South Carolina, recommended to the Interim Steering Committee, when it met in Santa Fe on March 29, that Mr. Pierce should be offered the position. The

offer was made and had the unanimous backing of the Interim Steering Committee which is composed of representatives of elementary, secondary and higher education, both public and private.

Members of the selection subcommittee included Governor Chafee; Dr. Harrington; Dr. James E. Allen, Jr., Commissioner of Education for the State of New York; Dr. Richard P. Gousha, State Superintendent of Public Instruction for Delaware.

Mr. Pierce, 53, has been superintendent in Cincinnati since 1959 and has been associated with the Cincinnati school system since 1939. He began his career in Iowa schools as a high school teacher in 1933.

Mr. Pierce said he would begin his new position as Executive Director on May 1, but for the next few months would also have to continue his leadership role in the Cincinnati public schools until the Board of Education there is able to secure another superintendent, or January 1, 1967.

At Mr. Pierce's request, the temporary quarters of the Commission will be moved July 1 from Duke University at North Carolina to Cincinnati.

The new Executive Director has long been recognized as an authority on large city school systems. He was one of the developers of written board policies and teacher evaluation. For many years he has served in national organizations emphasizing the importance of the relationship between elementary, secondary and higher education.

He was vice chairman of the National Commission on Accreditation of Teacher Education, and was recently appointed a member of the Educational Policies Commission of the National Education Association.

During the meeting of the Interim Steering Committee, the Commission's

seven initial study projects were chosen. The projects will be recommended to the entire Commission when it meets in Chicago on June 13-14.

If approved by the full Commission, all of the studies will commence immediately using the most renowned experts available in each field on a consultant basis. The studies will be financed by a combination of foundation funds and membership fees from the states.

The Commission is composed of seven delegates from each member state. A state delegation normally includes the governor, a state senator, a state assemblyman and four top educators.

The studies, listed in the order of priority given them by the Interim Steering Committee, are:

(1) Methods of Financing Elementary and Secondary Education

(2) Community-Centered Post High School Education

(3) The Trends and Needs in Vocational and Technical Education

(4) How States Can Better Plan and Coordinate Their System of Higher Education

(5) The Ways States Can Attack the Special Problems of Urban Schools

(6) How States Can Improve Communications Between the Educational, Political and Public or Lay Leadership in Each State

(7) The Problems Resulting From Needed Consolidation of School Districts.

The Steering Committee also voted to recommend to the full Commission that the permanent staff be directed to seek out the best research projects recently done in education which contain recommendations and proposals for

state action in other areas so that the Commission might "spot-light" them.

The Commission will also be asked to choose a permanent headquarters for the Compact. A special subcommittee of the Steering Committee, which is chaired by Governor Jack Campbell of New Mexico, is now looking over offers made by ten cities including: Princeton, New Jersey; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Boston; Massachusetts; University of Kentucky; Chicago, Illinois; Dallas, Texas; Salt Lake City, Utah; Palo Alto, California; Little Rock, Arkansas and St. Louis, Missouri.

Make folder + file in "E" section

April 20, 1966

Mr. Wendell H. Pierce
EDUCATION COMMISSION OF THE STATES
Temporary Headquarters: Duke University -
College Station
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Pierce:

We are pleased to know of your appointment as Executive Director of the Education Commission of the States. The Southern Regional Council has considerable interest in this area of concern and this is merely to welcome you to the region and to offer any possible assistance.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/km

file

EDUCATION COMMISSION OF THE STATES

ESTABLISHED BY THE COMPACT FOR EDUCATION

TELEPHONE
AREA CODE 513
621-4010

INTERIM HEADQUARTERS, SUITE 2575
KROGER BUILDING, 1014 VINE STREET
CINCINNATI, OHIO 45202

STEERING COMMITTEE:

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Governor Charles L. Terry, Delaware

VICE-CHAIRMAN
Dr. Fred H. Harrington, President, University of Wisconsin

TREASURER
Mr. John Driscoll, Chairman, New Hampshire State Board of Education

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
Dr. Wendell H. Pierce

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Reverend Albert A. Schneider, Superintendent, Archdiocese of Santa Fe, New Mexico
Mrs. Eldra L. M. Shulterbrandt, Chairman, Board of Education, Virgin Islands
Dr. William James Lord Wallace, President, West Virginia State College

Rec'd 7/29/66

Dave

MJ – have placed on complimentary New South & "Research" mailing lists –

MEMORANDUM

TO: COMMISSIONERS, OBSERVERS, GUESTS

FROM: WENDELL H. PIERCE, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

SUBJECT: CHANGE OF SITE AND DATE, 1967 MEETING

At its last meeting, the Education Commission of the States was informed that its 1967 meeting would be held on May 11 and 12 in San Francisco, California.

The Associate Director has subsequently found, however, that no ample hotel space is available in that city from mid-April until Memorial Day week end.

Since the Steering Committee and the Commission members generally expressed the feeling that the meeting dates should be kept during that week to avoid conflicts with legislative sessions and graduations, I had the Associate Director explore the possibility of moving the meeting to Denver. Although ample hotel space was not available in Denver, either, on May 11 and 12, Thursday and Friday, we found that space was available on Monday and Tuesday of that week, May 8 and 9.

The Executive Committee was polled. Each member agreed that the move to Denver would be the most sensible way to solve the dilemma.

Therefore, the 1967 meeting of the Commission will be held on Monday and Tuesday, May 8 and 9, in Denver, Colorado. Please reserve these new dates on your calendar.

To help avoid conflicts like this in the future, I will recommend to the Steering Committee at its next meeting that it select the dates immediately for the 1968 and 1969 meetings so that tentative arrangements can be made now. I will also recommend that as a general policy, future commission meeting dates be decided upon three years in advance so that adequate accommodations can be obtained in the city of the Steering Committee's choice.

Wendell H. Pierce

EDUCATION COMMISSION OF THE STATES

ESTABLISHED BY THE COMPACT FOR EDUCATION

AREA CODE 919
286-7109

TEMPORARY HEADQUARTERS, DUKE UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE STATION, DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA 27708

INTERIM
STEERING
COMMITTEE:

Chairman
Governor John Chafee,
Rhode Island

Vice-Chairman
Dr. Fred H. Harrington,
President,
University of Wisconsin

Executive Director
Dr. Wendell H. Pierce,
Superintendent,
Cincinnati Public Schools

Governor Edmund G. Brown,
California

Governor Jack M. Campbell,
New Mexico

Governor Clifford P. Hansen,
Wyoming

Governor Mark O. Hatfield,
Oregon

Governor Richard J. Hughes,
New Jersey

Governor Otto Kerner,
Illinois

Governor John J. McKeithen,
Louisiana

Governor Robert E. McNair,
South Carolina

Governor Karl F. Rolvaag,
Minnesota

Dr. James E. Allen, Jr.,
Commissioner of Education,
New York

Dr. Milo Bail,
Former President,
University of Omaha,
Nebraska

Senator Clarence Bell,
State Senate, Arkansas

Dr. Rodney Berg, President,
Everett Junior College,
Washington

Mr. John C. Driscoll, Chairman,
State Board of Education,
New Hampshire

Dr. Richard P. Gousha,
Superintendent,
State Department of Public
Instruction, Delaware

Mr. John E. Gray, Chairman,
Coordinating Board, Texas
College and University Systems

Dr. Andrew Holt, President,
University of Tennessee

Mrs. Richard Kading, Chairman,
P. T. A. Legislative Committee,
Idaho

Dr. Martin Lichterman, Director,
New England Board of
Higher Education

Mr. Dale Nichols, President,
Kansas State Association of
School Boards

Representative Lucille Pinkerton,
Chairman,
House Health, Welfare and
Education Committee, Alaska

Monsignor Felix Pitt, Executive
Secretary, Catholic School Board,
Kentucky

Mrs. Eldra L. M. Shulterbrandt,
Chairman,
Board of Education,
Virgin Islands

Senator David K. Trask,
State Senate, Hawaii

Dr. William James Lord Wallace,
President,
West Virginia State College

Senator Richard Webster,
State Senate, Missouri

June 24, 1966

TO ALL PERSONS WHO ATTENDED THE
FIRST ANNUAL MEETING OF THE
EDUCATION COMMISSION OF THE STATES:

Attached are the minutes of the first meeting of the Education Commission of the States which was held June 13-14, 1966, at the Sherman House in Chicago.

You will notice that the minutes are necessarily brief. If you would like a portion of the transcript dealing with one specific area, however, we can furnish this on an individual basis.

Ronald Moskowitz
Associate Director

MINUTES OF THE FIRST ANNUAL MEETING OF THE
EDUCATION COMMISSION OF THE STATES
JUNE 13-14, 1966 - SHERMAN HOUSE, CHICAGO

The first meeting of the Education Commission of the States was convened at 9:00 a.m. on Monday June 13 in the Grand Ballroom of the Sherman House.

Present were commissioners from each of the thirty-six member states, territories and possessions plus delegations of observers from each of the seventeen non-member states. In addition there were approximately thirty observers from the professions and a number of other guests.

Governor John Chafee of Rhode Island, Chairman of the Interim Steering Committee, presided at the first general session.

Governor Chafee introduced the Honorable Otto Kerner, Governor of Illinois, who welcomed the commissioners, observers and guests.

Governor Chafee then introduced the Honorable David Trask of Hawaii, State Senator, who, in turn, introduced the Honorable Terry Sanford, former Governor of North Carolina, who delivered the keynote address. (His speech is enclosed).

Governor Chafee then briefly reviewed the history of the Compact, noting how the Interim Steering Committee came into being and of the main actions it had taken since its inception.

Governor Chafee then introduced the new Executive Director of the Commission, Dr. Wendell H. Pierce. He, in turn, introduced the other permanent staff member of the Commission, Ronald Moskowitz, Associate Director. Dr. Pierce also introduced the Honorable C. Alden Baker, State Representative from North Carolina who has been working with the Associate Director in soliciting state memberships. He also introduced three members of Governor Sanford's staff who helped in the preparation of the first meeting--Dr. Thad Beyle, Mr. Eli Evans and Mr. David Ethridge.

Governor Chafee then announced that the meeting would pause for a coffee break and a short recess was taken.

Governor Chafee reconvened the meeting fifteen minutes later and called on Mr. Moskowitz to give a report on membership. Mr. Moskowitz reported that since January 1966 membership had risen from three states to thirty-six and congratulated the commissioners on their leadership which made this possible. The member states in order of their adherence are: Arkansas, Virgin Islands, Hawaii, New Jersey, Minnesota, Illinois, Texas, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Rhode Island, Oregon, Ohio, Idaho, Utah, Wyoming, Washington, Vermont, West Virginia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Alaska, Maryland, Oklahoma, Colorado, Missouri, Alabama, South Carolina, North Dakota, Iowa, Delaware, New York, Tennessee, American Samoa, Puerto Rico, Wisconsin and Arizona.

Governor Chafee then called on the Honorable Richard Webster of Missouri, State Senator, who presented the financial report of the Commission and the proposed budget for the Commission for 1966-67. Senator Webster noted that total income as of May 1 was $318,293.07. Total expenditures as of May 1 were $35,443.35 leaving a balance as of that date of $282,849.72. Senator Webster then read the resolution which the Interim Steering Committee had adopted the previous day which called upon the full Commission to approve a proposed budget of $295,000 and to grant

the Executive Director authority to transfer funds between budget items if that practice becomes necessary during the first year of operation. The Senator explained the various proposed expenditure items. Mr. Bill Cobb of Texas asked that the $24,000 item, Benefits, be explained. The Senator explained that these were fringe benefits for permanent staff members.

Senator Webster than moved that the following resolution be adopted by the Commission. The motion was put to a vote and carried.

> WHEREAS, the revenue for the fiscal year 1966-67 of the Education Commission of the States is expected to be $344,849.72, and
> WHEREAS, the Executive Director has presented a proposed budget of $295,000 for the same period, and
> WHEREAS, the Executive Director has asked for the authority to transfer funds between budget items if that practice becomes necessary during this first year of operations, and
> WHEREAS, the Interim Steering Committee has carefully reviewed the proposed budget and recommended its approval by the Commission and approval of the Director's request for authority to transfer funds,
> NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Education Commission of the States herewith approves the proposed budget of $295,000 for the fiscal year 1966-67, and
> BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Education Commission of the States grants to the Executive Director authority to transfer funds between budget items if that practice becomes necessary during the first year of operations.

Governor Chafee next called on Dr. Pierce to give a report on plans for staffing the Commission. Dr. Pierce said that the success of his office will be dependent upon the quality of the staff. He added that he was gratified that already 175 persons had applied. The Executive Director explained that before hiring could begin the basic organizational structure must first be developed and approved and that a tentative outline of that structure was now before the Steering Committee. He then outlined generally the type of persons he would be looking for. He noted that generally he will be looking for "primarily young people who will want to come and spend three or four years and then do something else".

Governor Chafee then called on Mr. Moskowitz to present the item regarding the size and make-up of the Steering Committee. The Associate Director noted that when the Compact document was first drafted Section VI, A, specified that the Steering Committee would be composed of thirty members, one-third of whom shall be governors, and the remainder, other members of the Commission. He reported that the Executive Committee, at its meeting in Cincinnati on May 17, 1966, had voted to ask the interim Steering Committee to recommend a change in the make-up of the permanent Steering Committee, so that the permanent Steering Committee would be composed of one-fourth governors, one-fourth legislators and one-half other commissioners. He noted also that the interim Steering Committee, on the previous day, had accepted the Executive Committee's recommendation and now recommended to the full Commission that such a change in the Compact document be made. After a lengthy discussion Mr. Lawrence Bilder of New Jersey moved that the following resolution be adopted in its present form.

WHEREAS, the Executive Committee of the Education Commission of the States has called upon the Commission to improve the make-up of the permanent Steering Committee, and
WHEREAS, its request has been joined in by the Interim Steering Committee, and
WHEREAS, the Commission believes that such a change insuring equal representation between Governors and Legislators and between political leaders and educational leaders is very desirable,
NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Education Commission of the States herewith adopts new wording for Article VI, Section A of the Compact for Education as follows:

> A. To assist in the expeditious conduct of its business when the full Commission is not meeting, the Commission shall elect a steering committee of thirty-two members which, subject to the provisions of this compact and consistent with the policies of the Commission, shall be constituted and function as provided in the bylaws of the Commission. One-Fourth of the voting membership of the steering committee shall consist of Governors, one-fourth shall consist of Legislators, and the remainder shall consist of other members of the Commission.

The motion was seconded by Dr. William Robinson of Rhode Island and was passed.

Mr. Moskowitz then noted that he had failed to point out that one other portion of Article VI, Section A, also needed to be changed. This concerns the following sentence, "the voting members of the Steering Committee shall serve for terms of two years except that members elected to the first Steering Committee of the Commission whall be elected as following: fifteen for one year and fifteen for two years." Mr. Moskowitz said that since the Commission had increased the total membership of the Steering Committee to thirty-two that the word "fifteen", as it appears twice, should now be changed to "sixteen" in each case.

Mr. Robert F. Pickard moved that the change be made. Mr. John C. Driscoll, of New Hampshire, seconded the motion. The motion was put to a vote and carried. Senator D. Clinton Dominick, III, of New York, then states that New York State and others which had entered the Compact by legislation had used the old wording which was now amended. He asked what the procedure was for amending the wording in these states. Mr. Moskowitz explained that the wording would have to be changed in the next session of the next legislature, either at a regular or special session, and that he foresaw little trouble in doing this since the purpose of the change was to make sure that one-fourth of the Steering Committee would be composed of Legislators.

Governor Chafee then presented his nominating sub-committee's slate for the new permanent Steering Committee as follows: John Love, Charles Terry, Edward T. Breathitt, Otto Kerner, Richard Hughes, John Chafee, Robert McNair, Calvin Rampton, Lucille Pinkerton, Clarence Bell, David Trask, Mary Nock, Karl Grittner, Richard Webster, J. D. McCarty, Allen R. Foley, James Allen, Rodney Berg, John Driscoll, John Gray, Fred H. Harrington, Andrew Holt,

Eldra L. M. Shulterbrandt, Mrs. Richard B. Kading, Jr., Dr. William James Lord Wallace, Harold F. Newton, Leon Minear, Rev. Albert A. Schneider, Dr. Harold Eibling, Mrs. Sarah Folsom, Mrs. Georgia Nye, Dr. Walter McKee. He noted, however, that he had not yet had time to find out whether these people were willing to serve and said the item would come up at the afternoon session after the slate could be reproduced for each commissioner.

During the luncheon break a copy of the slate was distributed to each commissioner, observer and guest and Governor Chafee received acceptances from each of the commissioners. The Governor noted that of the thirty-two members, eight would be governors, eight legislators, two from the Boards of Trustees of higher education, three college or university presidents, one junior college president, three state superintendents of schools or commissioners of education, two city or county superintendents, three members of school boards, one representative of the Catholic school system and a PTA member.

Mr. Eli Frank, Jr., of Maryland, moved that the slate be accepted as nominated. Dr. William Robinson of Rhode Island seconded the motion. The motion was put to a vote and carried.

The Governor then presented his slate of nominees for officers as follows: Chairman, Governor Terry of Delaware, Vice-Chairman, Dr. Fred Harrington of Wisconsin and Treasurer, Mr. John Driscoll of New Hampshire.

Senator David Trask of Hawaii moved that the nominees be accepted. Senator Joseph Cassidy of Iowa seconded the motion. The motion was voted on and carried.

Governor Chafee then called on Mr. Moskowitz to present the item regarding procedures for research. Redrafting of the resolution as written was requested following lengthy discussion and the Commission asked that the revised resolution be brought back to it during the afternoon session. Mr. Moskowitz presented the revised version as follows:

> WHEREAS, the Education Commission of the States would like its studies researched by the most competent experts in America in each field, and
>
> WHEREAS, such experts are normally not willing to leave their present positions permanently, and
>
> WHEREAS, the Commission would like to keep its permanent staff small and its overhead low, and
>
> WHEREAS, the Interim Steering Committee has called upon the full Commission to set a standard policy in this area,
>
> NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Education Commission of the States establish as a standard policy for all studies to be conducted by the Commission the following:
>
> All major research conducted by the Education Commission of the States will be assigned and supervised by a member of the Commission's permanent staff; but such major research will be carried out by outside consultants, not permanent staff.
>
> It is the intent of the Commission to establish advisory committees whenever major studies are undertaken by the Commission.

Dr. Leonard De Layo of New Mexico moved adoption of the revised resolution. Mr. James I. Spainhower of Maryland seconded it. The resolution was put to a vote and carried unanimously.

During the second general session a number of other items of business were also transacted. The Honorable Calvin Rampton, Governor of Utah presided. Governor Rampton commented for a few minutes about his viewpoint toward the Compact for Education as it appears from the politician's angle. He said that he felt the role of the Commission is "to assert the viewpoint of the states, to attempt in cooperation with the Federal Government to activate a reasonable accommodation between the exercise of the powers of the Federal Government in this field and the exercise of the power of the State".

Governor Rampton called on Dr. Richard P. Gousha, State Superintendent of Public Instruction of Delaware, to present the first priority study entitled, Methods of Financing Elementary and Secondary Education. Dr. Gousha commented on the study proposal which had been distributed to the commissioners. Governor Rampton then called on Dr. William P. Robinson, Jr., of Rhode Island, State Superintendent of Public Instruction to comment. Dr. Robinson described the open-ended formula which Rhode Island uses, as well as other details of Rhode Island's school financing program. Dr. Gousha recommended that the Commission adopt the study using the following prepared resolution:

> WHEREAS, one of the chief purposes of the Education Commission of the States is to provide a forum for the discussion, development, crystallization and recommendation of public policy alternatives in the field of education, and
>
> WHEREAS, initiation of the attached study by the Commission would give member States valuable information regarding an important problem shared by the States and
>
> WHEREAS, such a study would promote the discussion, development, crystallization and recommendation of public policy alternatives concerning this particular problem,
>
> NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Education Commission of the States herewith approves the initiation of the attached study, entitled Methods of Financing Elementary-Secondary Education.

Senator Richard Webster of Maryland moved its adoption. Dr. James A. Sensenbaugh of Maryland seconded the motion. After a brief discussion the motion was put to a vote and carried.

Governor Rampton then called upon Dr. Rodney Berg, President of Everett Junior College in Washington, to present the second priority study regarding Community-centered Post High School Education. Dr. Berg commented on the printed proposal which had been distributed to the commissioners. Governor Rampton then called on Governor Otto Kerner of Illinois to comment on what his state is doing in this area. Following Governor Kerner's presentation, Dr. Berg recommended adoption of the study to the Commission. Mr. Dale Parnell of Oregon moved adoption of the following resolution and Dr. Wesley N. Dorn seconded it:

> WHEREAS, one of the chief purposes of the Education Commission of the States is to provide a forum for the discussion, development, crystallization and recommendation of public policy alternatives in the field of education, and
>
> WHEREAS, initiation of the attached study by the Commission would give member States valuable information regarding an important problem shared by the States and

WHEREAS, such a study would promote the discussion, development, crystallization and recommendation of public policy alternatives concerning this particular problem,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Education Commission of the States herewith approves the initiation of the attached study, entitled Community-Centered Post High School Education.

After a lengthy discussion Mr. Eugene Struckoff of New Hampshire moved that the resolved clause be changed to read that the Commission "approves the initiation of a study" rather than "the attached study". The motion was duly seconded and the amended motion passed. On the suggestion of Mr. Donald Bonner of Rhode Island the chairman agreed that the same wording in the resolution concerning the first study would also be amended to read "approves the initiation of a study", and that same language would be substituted automatically in the next five study resolutions to be presented.

Governor Rampton then called on Mr. John Driscoll of New Hampshire to present the third priority study, Trends and Needs in Vocational-Technical Education. Mr. Driscoll commented on the printed proposal which had been distributed to the Commissioners. Governor Rampton then called upon Dr. William Sanders, Commissioner of Education in Connecticut, to comment on what that state is doing in this area. Mr. Driscoll then recommended that the following resolution be passed:

WHEREAS, one of the chief purposes of the Education Commission of the States is to provide a forum for the discussion, development, crystallization and recommendation of public policy alternatives in the field of education, and

WHEREAS, initiation of the study entitled Trends and Needs in Vocational and Technical Education by the Commission would give member states valuable information regarding an important problem shared by the States, and

WHEREAS, such a study would promote the discussion, development, crystallization and recommendation of public policy alternatives concerning this particular problem,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Education Commission of the States herewith approves the initiation of the study entitled Trends and Needs in Vocational and Technical Education.

The motion was duly seconded. After lengthy discussion Mr. John J. Neumaier of Minnesota moved that the resolution be amended so that the following words would be added to the last sentence: "and that the study include exploration of what is being done and what can be done for the general education of the vocational students." His motion was seconded by Dr. William Robinson of Rhode Island. After more discussion the amended motion was brought to a vote and carried. The meeting was adjourned until the following morning.

The meeting was reconvened at 9:25 a.m. in the Grand Ballroom of the Sherman House on Tuesday June 14, 1966. Governor Charles L. Terry of Delaware, the newly elected chairman presided. Governor Terry called upon Dr. Fred H. Harrington, President of the University of Wisconsin, to present the fourth priority study concerning Coordinating Higher Education. Dr. Harrington commented on the written proposal which had been distributed to commissioners, observers and guests.

He then called upon the Honorable Clara Weisenborn, State Representative from Ohio, who commented on how Ohio had coordinated its system of higher education. Dr. Harrington then summarized Representative Weisenborn's remarks in the perspective of the study as a whole and recommended that the study be initiated by the Commission.

Rather than call for a motion at that time, Governor Terry announced that the Steering Committee had discussed the previous evening procedure for initiating studies. He then called on Senator Webster of Missouri to speak for the Committee. Senator Webster said that the Committee unanimously felt that there should be better communication between Committee members and the Commission as a whole. He also noted that all of the commissioners serve at the pleasure of the governor and the legislature which appointed them and that it is presumed that each of them will be commissioners for two years. He stressed that the Education Commission of the States "is all of us", but said that it is obvious that one wieldy group of 350 people must operate through committees as legislative bodies do.

"Last night, the following motion--and it is not in proper form yet--was placed before the Steering Committee and unanimously adopted," he said

"It is moved after the second quarterly Steering Committee meeting--and this year there will be a meeting in December--that all proposals for special study will be submitted by the Steering Committee to the full membership of the Commission--that is all of us--together with the suggestion that the members of the Commission meet in their several states for a consideration thereof; and further, that prior to the third quarterly meeting--that is the third quarterly Steering Committee meeting in March--the membership of the Steering Committee shall receive from and shall consider any suggestion, objections or recommendations from the members of the Commission.

Now that motion was made and unanimously adopted. As a result of that, it will be expected that the Steering Committee will continue to work as it has, but that any suggestion for a study and any other major suggestion would be submitted to you approximately six months before the next meeting; that you would then meet in your various states and would consider those recommendations, and would send your thoughts back to the Steering Committee."

The Senator stressed that this motion was unanimously adopted and that this will be the procedure. He promised also that the minutes of each Steering Committee meeting will be set forth in length and distributed to every member of the Commission.

Governor Terry then called upon Dr. Harrington who moved that the study regarding Coordination of Higher Education be approved. Dr. James Allen of New York seconded the motion.

> WHEREAS, one of the chief purposes of the Education Commission of the States is to provide a forum for the discussion, development, crystallization and recommendation of public policy alternatives in the field of education, and
>
> WHEREAS, initiation of a study by the Commission would give member States valuable information regarding an important problem shared by the States and

WHEREAS, such a study would promote the discussion, development, crystallization and recommendation of public policy alternatives concerning this particular problem,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Education Commission of the States herewith approves the initiation of a study, entitled Coordinating Higher Education.

After a brief discussion the motion was brought to a vote and passed unanimously.

Governor Terry then called on Dr. James E. Allen, Commissioner of New York, to present the fifth priority study concerning Ways States Can Attack the Special Problems of Urban Schools. Dr. Allen commented on the printed study which had been distributed to Commissioners, observers and guests. After a ten-minute recess Governor Terry then introduced the Honorable John Love, Governor of Colorado, who had just arrived. Governor Terry then called upon Dr. Harold Eibling, Superintendent of Schools in Columbus, Ohio, to comment on what his area is doing with the problems of Urban Schools.

Dr. Allen then moved that the Commission initiate the study by passing the following resolution.

WHEREAS, one of the chief purposes of the Education Commission of the States is to provide a forum for the discussion, development, crystallization and recommendation of public policy alternatives in the field of education, and

WHEREAS, initiation of a study by the Commission would give member States valuable information regarding an important problem shared by the States and

WHEREAS, such a study would promote the discussion, development, crystallization and recommendation of public policy alternatives concerning this particular problem,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Education Commission of the States herewith approves the initiation of a study, entitled Ways States Can Attack the Special Problems of Urban Schools.

Mrs. Gilbert Harris of Missouri seconded the motion. After a brief discussion the motion was brought to a vote and it was passed.

The third general session was adjourned at 11:30 a.m. to reconvene at 2:00 p.m.

The fourth general session was convened at 2:30 p.m. in the Grand Ballroom of the Sherman House. Dr. Fred H. Harrington, vice-chairman, presided in Governor Terry's absence. Dr. Harrington turned over the dais to Governor Love. The Governor immediately called on Representative Lucille Pinkerton, Chairman of Alaska's House, Health, Welfare and Education Committee to present the sixth priority study regarding Techniques Employed in the Various States to Secure Communication and Understanding Among All Groups and Individuals Involved in the Education Process. Mrs. Pinkerton presented the printed study which had been distributed to commissioners, observers and guests. Governor Love then called on the Honorable Dr. Leon P. Minear, Superintendent of Public Instruction for Oregon to comment on how Oregon has bettered communication between the educational and political forces.

Mrs. Pinkerton then summarized his remarks and moved that the Commission adopt the following resolution.

WHEREAS, one of the chief purposes of the Education Commission of the States is to provide a forum for the discussion, development, crystallization and recommendation of public policy alternatives in the field of education, and

WHEREAS, initiation of a study by the Commission would give member states valuable information regarding an important problem shared by the States and

WHEREAS, such a study would promote the discussion, development, crystallization and recommendation of public policy alternatives concerning this particular problem,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Education Commission of the States herewith approves the initiation of a study, entitled Techniques Employed in the Various States To Secure Communication and Understanding Among All Groups and Individuals Involved in the Education Process.

Mr. John Donahue of Vermont seconded the motion. The motion was brought to a vote and was passed.

Governor Love then called on Mrs. Richard B. Kading, Chairman of the PTA Legislative Committee in Idaho to present the seventh priority study concerning the Size of School Districts. Mrs. Kading commented on the printed study which had been distributed to the commissioners, observers and guests. Governor Love then called upon the Honorable John Bower, Chairman of the House Education Committee, State of Kansas, to comment on how Kansas had reduced its number of school districts from more than 8600 in 1940 to 348. Mrs. Kading then moved the adoption of the following resolution.

WHEREAS, one of the chief purposes of the Education Commission of the States is to provide a forum for the discussion, development, crystallization and recommendation of public policy alternatives in the field of education, and

WHEREAS, initiation of a study by the Commission would give member States valuable information regarding an important problem shared by the States and

WHEREAS, such a study would promote the discussion, development, crystallization and recommendation of public policy alternatives concerning this particular problem,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Education Commission of the States herewith approves the initiation of a study, entitled The Size of School Districts.

Senator Joseph Cassidy of Iowa seconded the motion. The motion was brought up for a vote and was passed.

Governor Love then called upon Dr. Pierce who explained the plans for establishing interim headquarters in Cincinnati beginning July 1, 1966.

At that point Governor Love returned the chairmanship over to Dr. Harrington who called on Governor Jack Campbell of New Mexico to present the report and recommendations of his site selection sub-committee. Governor Campbell reviewed the work of his sub-committee and recommended that the Denver area be selected as the site of the permanent headquarters of the Commission and that

the Steering Committee be authorized to select the exact site in that area and develop it. The motion was seconded by Mr. Jes R. Jessen of Wyoming. After a brief discussion the motion was brought to a vote and was passed.

Governor Love then rose to indicate "Colorado's pleasure and pride" that Denver had been selected. "Your fine headquarters is going to be in the State of Colorado. We can assure you that we will not only treat it with pride and pleasure but support it in every way we possibly can."

Dr. Harrington then called on Dr. Pierce who announced the next meeting of the Commission would be May 11 and 12, 1967 in San Francisco, California. Dr. Millett of Ohio moved for adjournment. The motion was duly seconded and carried unanimously. The Commission was adjourned at 3:30 p.m.

EDUCATION COMMISSION OF THE STATES

ESTABLISHED BY THE COMPACT FOR EDUCATION

TELEPHONE
AREA CODE 513
621-4010

INTERIM HEADQUARTERS, SUITE 2575
KROGER BUILDING, 1014 VINE STREET
CINCINNATI, OHIO 45202

STEERING COMMITTEE:

CHAIRMAN
Governor Charles L. Terry, Delaware

VICE-CHAIRMAN
Dr. Fred H. Harrington, President, University of Wisconsin

TREASURER
Mr. John Driscoll, Chairman, New Hampshire State Board of Education

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
Dr. Wendell H. Pierce

MEMBER GOVERNORS
Governor Edward T. Breathitt, Kentucky
Governor John H. Chafee, Rhode Island
Governor Richard J. Hughes, New Jersey
Governor Otto Kerner, Illinois
Governor John Love, Colorado
Governor Robert McNair, South Carolina
Governor Calvin Rampton, Utah

MEMBER LEGISLATORS
Senator Clarence E. Bell, Arkansas
Representative Allen R. Foley, Vermont
Senator Karl Grittner, Minnesota
Representative J. D. McCarty, Oklahoma
Senator Mary L. Nock, Maryland
Representative Lucille Pinkerton, Alaska
Senator David K. Trask, Hawaii
Senator Richard M. Webster, Missouri

OTHER MEMBERS
Dr. James Allen, Commissioner of Education, New York
Dr. Rodney Berg, President, Everett Junior College, Washington
Dr. Harold H. Eibling, Superintendent of Schools Columbus, Ohio
Mrs. Sarah Folsom, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Arizona
Mr. John E. Gray, Chairman, Coordinating Board, Texas College and University Systems
Dr. Andrew D. Holt, President University of Tennessee
Mrs. Richard B. Kading, Jr., Chairman, PTA Legislative Committee, Idaho
Dr. Walter McKee, Superintendent, City-County Schools Montgomery, Alabama
Dr. Leon P. Minear, Superintendent of Public Instruction Oregon
Mr. Harold F. Newton, President, University of Wyoming Trustees
Mrs. Georgia Nye, President, Iowa School Boards Association
Reverend Albert A. Schneider, Superintendent, Archdiocese of Santa Fe, New Mexico
Mrs. Eldra L. M. Shulterbrandt, Chairman, Board of Education, Virgin Islands
Dr. William James Lord Wallace, President, West Virginia State College

Rec'd 8/18/66

WJ

August 16, 1966

Gentlemen:

The Fall meeting of the permanent Steering Committee of the Education Commission of the States will be held September 12-13, 1966 in Newport, Rhode Island, at the Viking Hotel.

Your organization is welcome to send an observer to the meeting.

Should you desire to do so, please let us know at once who your delegate will be, when he plans to arrive and what type of accommodations he would like.

Unfortunately, we will not be able to cover his expenses as we have a limited budget. Let me assure you, however, that we would sincerely and cordially welcome him.

Sincerely,

Ronald Moskowitz

Ronald Moskowitz
Associate Director

RM:jr

Shelf

Carney

RURAL EDUCATION AND RACE RELATIONS

A BI-MONTHLY NEWS CIRCULAR PREPARED AND DISTRIBUTED BY MABEL CARNEY

MARSEILLES, ILLINOIS, POST OFFICE BOX 155

FOR FORMER STUDENTS AND FRIENDS

Number 1. January-February, 1944. Subscription Free.

FOREWORD AND GREETING

Former Students and Friends: This little project of a bi-monthly news circular on Rural Education and Race Relations has been made possible through a special fund of $500, raised and presented to me as a retirement gift by Negro Alumni of Teachers College, Columbia University. One hundred individuals contributed to this fund for which Dr. Walter G. Daniel, Librarian of Howard University, and Miss Marie McIver, State Supervisor of Colored Elementary Schools, Raleigh, North Carolina, acted as chairman and secretary. The primary purpose of the fund, as stated by sponsors was "to provide part-time secretarial assistance for Dr. Mabel Carney in order that her work and influence in rural and racial affairs may be continued."

Mere letter-writing to scattered individuals, however, did not seem justified from an effort so unified and sincere. After further consultation with sponsors and friends in the vicinity of Howard University, Hampton Institute, and Teachers College during the Summer Sessions of 1943, it was therefore decided to use this money for a purpose long close to my heart—namely the publication and distribution of a little news-leaflet designed to aid and hold together a group of my former students (both white and colored) especially concerned over the welfare of rural and of Negro children.

Because of the nature and purpose of its origin this circular will be kept semi-personal in type. It will also be distributed FREE for the present. Any person not on the mailing list who desires to receive copies may do so by sending a post card giving name, address and position to me at Marseilles, Ill. Blue paper has been selected in tribute to our Alma Mater—Teachers College.

Individuals and groups interested in this undertaking and desirous of promoting its success can do so most effectively by sending the editor news items, both personal and general, and also brief accounts of rural and racial activities, conferences, conditions and projects developing within their states, institutions, and local communities. Former foreign students and missionaries are especially invited to contribute also.

Through this simple little leaflet it is hoped that we, rural and racial workers, once united in the bonds of teacher-student fellowship but now struggling often alone in widely scattered areas, may touch hands across the miles for mutual inspiration and guidance —M. C.

TENTATIVE PLANS

With the funds now available it is proposed to put out five issues of this news-circular for the current year. These will be published on a bi-monthly basis omitting July-August. One thousand copies of each issue are being printed and distributed free for the present. Plans for the continuation and financing of the project after this year will be considered during the Summer Sessions of Hampton Institute, Howard University and Teachers College next July and August, 1944. If the circular proves helpful and worthy of support, some basis of individual subscriptions may be worked out; or possibly of financial aid from a special group or an endowed Foundation.

The immediate task has been to launch this venture successfully during these days of war shortages. But enough paper and envelopes have already been purchased for the current year and the printer has given his estimate of printing costs. Now follows the challenge of making each issue truly valuable, a goal to be realized only through the cooperation of those of you still working on the fighting fronts of rural and racial life.

The general plan of each issue (slightly varied for this number) will be to carry a brief personal message from the editor on the FIRST PAGE. The FOURTH or back page will carry annotated lists of books, bulletins, films, etc. on Rural Education and Race Relations. One of the two INSIDE PAGES will then be devoted to brief news items; while the other, will present one or two special longer articles by individuals invited to contribute reports upon distinctive activities.

The special article of this issue (page 2) as prepared by the editor this time, is an account of recent developments along rural and racial lines at Teachers College, Columbia University. The special article of the next issue (March-April) will report what other nation-wide universities are doing in these fields with emphasis upon their summer school offerings for 1944.

Later articles will deal with such topics as vacation learning for rural and small-town children; problem families in rural communities; the teaching of desirable race attitudes in our schools; developing rural-life appreciation; war effects upon country children; and teacher-welfare and self-improvement. Please indicate your choice of these topics and send further suggestions. Remember, also, to send your brief news items, even though but informally stated through personal letters.

THE FRONT AT TEACHERS COLLEGE

Teachers College, like other colleges dependent upon private support, has suffered heavily during the present war emergency. Enrollment has dropped, student fees decreased, and endowment shrunk—all necessarily enforcing curtailment of offerings, early retirements and reduction of staff. Yet the whole institution with characteristic zeal is still carrying forward with spirit and high morale. Many adjustments have been necessitated, but these have all been made with the utmost consideration and best possible financial provision for the persons and interests involved. All this has been accomplished only through anxious hours of travail on the part of Dean Russell, the Trustees, and administrative members of the faculty, but even more particularly through the foresight, financial wizardry and great human sympathy of Mr. Thad L. Hungate, Controller of the College, and former President also of the Board of Trustees of Howard University. (Now on leave as a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Personnel Division of the U. S. Army.)

Meanwhile, a revised program for Teachers College has emerged from new conditions featuring not only numerous war services, and safeguarding the welfare of public education throughout the emergency, but looking forward to post-war opportunities and a greater future than ever before. This new program was admirably set forth by Dean Russell in AN INTERIM REPORT TO THE TRUSTEES OF TEACHERS COLLEGE on April 29, 1943. (See also the TEACHERS COLLEGE RECORD for April 1943). That such statesman-like policy continues to hold the attention of American educators is indicated by the following quotation from a personal letter recently received from a member of the faculty: "Dean Russell is just back from a trip to the West Coast. He says the interest among prospective students for Teachers College is running very high and it looks as though we should see our enrollment swing back to normal very soon. In fact, registration for the present Spring semester is up nearly 30 per cent over last February, and the average number of points taken by students is also higher."

RURAL INTERESTS at Teachers College are still receiving some special consideration with promise of increased activity as the war emergency passes. In Rural Education the recent retirement of Professor Fannie W. Dunn is an irreparable loss, to be sure, and the whole-year leave of Professor Frank W. Cyr just at this time seems another misfortune. But Dr. Cyr's sub-batical leave was long over-due and moreover, he continues to devote major time to rural interests, even while on leave. Meanwhile Professor Edmund de S. Brunner has an enrollment of 70 students in Rural Sociology and writes encouragingly of rural plans for the coming Summer Session.

On the Racial front NEGRO INTERESTS still receive some attention also. But the apparent failure on the part of the College Administration to give any consideration to the special REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS ON TEACHERS COLLEGE AND THE EDUCATION AND WELFARE OF NEGROES, as submitted after the Summer Session of 1942 and the big meetings addressed by Mrs. Roosevelt, has been disappointing to many. Chief of these recommendations were the following:

1. The appointment of a special Faculty Committee on the Study of Negro Life and Education. This committee to be assisted by an equal number of Negro Consultants.
2. Consideration of general Negro welfare and Negro student needs at a three-hour meeting of the faculty sometime this coming year (1942-43).
3. Continuation, with modification and under the auspices of the special Faculty Committee named above of the Negro Education Club, and of one specialized course in this field.
4. The inclusion of outstanding Negro scholars as occasional guest-participants and leaders in the panel discussions of Education 200F. Provision, also, for including Negro aspects in all special conferences and series of lectures arranged for the Summer Session of 1943.
5. The preparation and publication, sometime within the next two years, of a special issue of the TEACHERS COLLEGE RECORD devoted to Negro Life and Education.
6. The ultimate appointment of a full-time Negro Professor to the faculty of Teachers College to act as a general sponsor of all these activities.

Notwithstanding administrative disregard of these recommendations, most members of the faculty and a fair proportion of the student body are individually concerned over the challenge of racial discrimination to American democracy, and certain definite gains have been made in the past eighteen months:

1. The former NEGRO EDUCATOR CLUB of fourteen years standing has been re-organized and re-named, the INTERCULTURAL CLUB OF TEACHERS COLLEGE. Faculty sponsors of this club are Professors Roma Gans, Margaret E. Forsyth and Ernest G. Osborne.
2. A voluntary Seminar in Intercultural Education stressing Negro-white relationships was conducted in the summer of 1943 by Professors Gans and L. T. Hopkins.
3. Housing has been improved through the wholly unrestricted admission of Negro women to Whittier Hall and the assignment of a Negro student family to an apartment in Sarasota Hall.
4. Official panel and conference programs of the College have used Negro members on several occasions during the past year and a half.
5. Fraternity and sorority chapters of the College, in common with their national organization, have admitted Negroes to membership more frequently than heretofore.
6. In Columbia University Dr. E. Franklin Frazier of Howard University is serving this spring as Visiting Professor of Social Sciences offering a course on Minority Groups in the School of Social Work which had to be limited to an enrollment of 130 students.

The Intercultural Club of which Mrs. Deborah Cannon Partridge of Tuskegee Institute and Cranford, New Jersey, is president, includes practically a half-and-half balance of white and colored students among both its membership and officers. Three meetings have been held so far this year, the first of which was addressed by Dr. Stuart Cole of the Service Bureau for Intercultural Education. At the second meeting on December 12, under the joint auspices of the

Intercultural, Cosmopolitan (foreign-student) and Graduate Clubs, Dr. Rachel Davis Du Bois, Director of the Intercultural Education Workshop (at 204 East 18th Street, New York City) conducted a neighborhood Home festival on Christmas Customs which was attended and participated in, by 150 students—white, colored and foreign. "The third meeting on January 18," writes Miss E. Beulah Winston, Executive Committee member of the Club, was most ably addressed before a still larger audience by Dr. Kenneth Clarke, Negro Professor at City College, New York, on the PSYCHOLOGY OF PREJUDICE." "For the remainder of the school year," reports Mrs. Partridge, "we have interesting programs planned, and for the chief event of the year we expect to feature Paul Robeson."

Loyal Alumni of Teachers College, both rural and racial, will rejoice at the lines held and the gains made, as indicated by this brief report. Many will regret, however, to find Teachers College permitting other divisions of Columbia University and other sister institutions as City College, New York University, Cornell and the University of Chicago, to take the leadership in fields it pioneered by establishing new services for Rural Education and appointing Negro professors to their faculties. And all will earnestly hope that these two most important aspects of American life (rural and racial) may promptly receive far more adequate provision than at present, just as soon as war pressure and financial restrictions have sufficiently abated for normal progress.

PROFESSOR DUNN RETIRES

Professor Fannie W. Dunn, long recognized as the foremost authority in the United States on the curriculum, supervision and teaching of small rural schools has just retired, February first, from the faculty of Teachers College, Columbia University. Born and reared in Virginia Miss Dunn brought an able mind to education, supplemented and developed through rigorous study and varied experience. After brief initial experience as an elementary classroom teacher she served as a supervising critic for several years in the then State Normal School of Farmville, Virginia, from whence she first entered Teachers College as an undergraduate student in 1913. During this time she also conducted a pioneer demonstration in county rural school supervision for the General Education Board.

Miss Dunn's work for the Doctor's degree was completed in 1917-18 with a study of children's interests in reading which is still authoritative; and in the fall of 1918 she was offered TWO positions in Teachers College—one as instructor in Rural Education and the other in Psychology. Fortunately for country children she chose the former and has now given the twenty-five most productive years of her life to the needy field of Rural Education.

Next to her masterly classroom teaching and her exacting guidance of research projects for individual students, Dr. Dunn's most distinctive contributions to Rural Education have centered in the field of Curriculum as developed through experimentation and demonstration in the Quaker Grove School of Warren County, New Jersey, and the elementary schools of Wilton, Connecticut. Results of these experiments have influenced the whole of Rural America and through her missionary and foreign students, China, India, Africa and world education, as well. Miss Dunn has also written extensively through magazines, reports and yearbooks, and for five years (1921-26) she edited the JOURNAL OF RURAL EDUCATION, as published under the Rural Department of the N. E. A.

Three special parties were held to mark Miss Dunn's retirement. One, a dinner and fun-gathering arranged by Dr. Jean Betzner and students of the Elementary Education department. The second, out in Belvidere, New Jersey, by supervisors and teachers of Warren County where she is so greatly loved and admired. Following this event a fine editorial entitled "A Bouquet for Dr. Dunn" appeared in the Warren (County) Journal, January 22. Warren county teachers also presented her with a set of pastel colors with which to develop her new hobby of flower painting. The third, and most important tribute, of course, came from her "Queen's own" group of state and county supervisors and doctoral students in Rural Education. This party, as planned and developed by Marcia Everett, Anne Hoppock, Genevieve Bowen, Lois Clark and Anne Holdford is informally described as follows in a personal letter from Miss Everett, early teacher of Quaker Grove School, and longest associated with Professor Dunn of all Columbia students:

> We began with a dinner for Miss Dunn in the private dining room of the College Cafeteria. The main table decoration was a very recognizable scene of her farm in Connecticut. We had the house, the little garden tool-house, Ralph working, Lucy Warburton mowing, and F. W. D. herself among her iris and daffodils—also, trees, vegetables, squirrels, rabbits and even a deer on the lawn! Flower catalogs added color to the tables. At dinner we read your telegram and gave her a present signed by "Students." It was a SILVER LOVING CUP.
>
> After dinner we then went to the Green Room of Whittier Hall. Here I presented the SMALL PIANO we had purchased as our special gift to her, with what all acclaim to have been the speech of my life. With this went a little booklet listing the signatures of contributors mounted on musical staffs and carrying the inscription: "We consider ourselves your MASTERPIECES, for you COMPOSED us." Miss Dunn was both amused and touched.

Professor Dunn and her companion, Miss Lucy Warburton, a teacher in New York City high schools, will make their home hereafter on the twenty-five acre farm they have been developing for some time near Sharon, Connecticut. Their winters, however, will be spent in a second home on a three-acre plot of land near Kissimmee, Florida, where they are already temporarily located and at work remodeling their winter home.

Happy memories, dear Miss Dunn, and long years of well-earned pleasure and contentment with your farm, flowers, pastels and piano!

NEWS NOTES.

Town Hall, New York, presented an excellent program on "Let's Face the Race Question" in its national radio series, Thursday evening, February 17. Copies of this complete broadcast may be obtained for 10 cents by writing AMERICA'S TOWN MEETING OF THE AIR at Town Hall, 113 West 43rd Street, New York City.

Important developments in rural education are now taking place in Haiti where Mr. Maurice Dartigue, able alumnus of Teachers College, is Minister of Education. Through Mr. Dartigue's efforts the services of Dr. Allan Hulsizer of the U. S. Office of Indian Affairs have been loaned to Haiti for the past two years. Under Dr. Hulsizer's direction unique community schools are being developed.

Present also in Haiti for several months observing this interesting program was Miss Juliette V. Phifer, State Teachers College, Fayetteville, North Carolina, who visited Haiti last year as a Scholarship appointee under the Department of State, Washington, D. C.

Western Illinois State Teachers College, in conjunction with McDonough County, Illinois, has for the past three years been conducting a most significant demonstration of county rural school supervision. This project, worked out jointly by Dwight L. Bailey, Rural Director of the Teachers College, Samuel M. Bishop, County Superintendent, and Helen Elaine Stenson, Supervisor, has been financed in part by the Farm Foundation, Chicago. A 44-page report on the undertaking is now available free from the Teachers College at Macomb.

The Industrial Arts Cooperative Service, 519 West 121 Street, New York City, founded and developed by Miss Sara L. Patrick, recently retired from the staff of Teachers College, is celebrating its 20th anniversary in March. This "Co-op," the first teachers cooperative in the United States, deals in both teaching ideas and industrial arts materials. Write Miss Patrick for a catalog. Enclose 10 cents for postage.

Miss Rossa B. Cooley and Miss Grace B. House for forty years co-principals of famous Penn School, St. Helena Island, S. C., have just retired from active service and been succeeded by Mr. and Mrs. Howard J. Kester, liberal Southerners and earnest students of share-cropping, race relations and applied Christianty. Penn School, oldest school for Negroes in the United States, and regarded by many authorities as the best example of community-directed education in the world, has long been a center of international reputation, visited annually by scores of missionaries and foreign students. A beautiful color and sound film on the school is now available and may be procured for use under very reasonable terms by writing Mrs. Ethel H. Bliss, Field Secretary of Penn School, 17 East 42nd Street, New York City.

SOME RECENT BOOKS.

ALEXANDER, Fred M.: EDUCATION FOR THE NEEDS OF THE NEGRO IN VIRGINIA. Published by the Southern Education Foundation, 726 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. 1943. Paper bound, $1.50; cloth bound, $2.00.

A most highly acclaimed volume on the education of Negroes by the State Supervisor of Negro education in Virginia. Hailed as "a significant milestone in the history of human relations."

BOWEN, Genevieve: A COUNTRY SCHOOL GROWS. Macmillan Co., 60 Fifth Avenue, New York. (Forthcoming.)

This is to be the introductory volume in a new series on Rural Education edited by Professor Frank W. Cyr, Teachers College. In popular conversational style.

DAVIS-DUBOIS, Rachel: GET TOGETHER AMERICANS. Harper and Brothers, New York. 1943. Price $1.75.

Small, most interesting book by a pioneer in intercultural education who started her career as a junior high school teacher. Shows how to overcome social, racial and religious conflicts through the Neighborhood-Home Festival idea.

EMBREE, Edwin R.: AMERICAN NEGROES: A Handbook. John Day Company, New York City. 1942. Price $1.00.

By the President of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, Chicago, giving the salient facts about American Negroes —their struggles, advancement and problems. Readable in style, fearless and outspoken in attitude. Contains also a brief, well-selected list of books by and about Negroes.

SCHATZMANN, Iman Elsie. THE COUNTRY SCHOOL AT HOME AND ABROAD. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago. 1942. Price $1.50.

A beautiful, attractive volume containing 55 pictures on selected rural schools in the United States and in Europe just previous to the present world conflict. The countries covered are Switzerland, Denmark, Sweden, Iceland, England and Italy. Contains a good bibliography also.

STRANG, Ruth, and HATCHER, O. Latham: CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND GUIDANCE IN RURAL SCHOOLS. Harper and Brothers. New York. 1943. Price $2.50.

A **must** book for the rural teacher's professional library. Practical and simply written but thoroughly scientific and authoritative. Contains help for parents in guiding their children as well as for teachers. Many concrete examples of principles are given.

WOFFORD, Kate V.: TEACHING IN SMALL SCHOOLS. The Macmillan Company, 60 Fifth Avenue, New York. (Forthcoming.)

All who know Dr. Wofford's earlier book, **Modern Education in Small Rural Schools,** will welcome this second volume which is even better. Here, in fact, in the judgment of this reviewer, is the best book yet written on how to teach effectively in country schools. Excellent text for summer school classes.

WORKS, George A., and LESSER, Simon O.: RURAL AMERICA TODAY: Its Schools and Community Life. The University of Chicago Press. 1942. Price $3.75.

A general survey of rural life and education in the U. S. today with programs for improvement.

May 4, 1944

Mr. Stanley R. Osborn
1603 De La Vina Street
Santa Barbara, California

My dear Mr. Osborn:

I am glad to have your letter and to know of your desire to so something toward helping the Negro secure a better place in industry.

I am sending a copy of your letter to Mr. Guy Johnson, Executive Director of the Southern Regional Council, Inc., in Atlanta, Georgia, and a copy to President F. D. Bluford, of the Agricultural and Technical College of North Carolina, Greensboro. They will, I know, give your letter careful consideration.

Sincerely yours,

Frank P. Graham
President

cc: Mr. Guy Johnson
President F. D. Bluford

C
O
P
Y

1603 De La Vina Street
Santa Barbara, California
April 21, 1944

President
University of North Carolina

Dear Sir

I have gained the idea that your institution has been interested in making studies of negro problems, and has done much work along constructive lines toward their solution. So I am hoping there is some gentleman in your faculty who has a store of information and sufficiently friendly interest to offer me some advice.

I am a white man (in the 60's my father fought for the North, my two uncles for the South), 68 years of age and with no one to whom to leave my life's savings. In trying to decide what would be the most public-spirited thing I could do with this money (apparently there will be perhaps $70,000), I have been shocked by a realization of the immense economic loss to the nation that results from one-tenth of its workers being debarred, either by prejudice or tradition, or their own inability to gain technical preparation, from producing more than a fraction of the wealth of which they are capable.

Going further, I concluded that if I wished to promote more productive citizenship among colored men, at any rate in the North, I would have to take into consideration the fact that the one real opening for them is with the big industrial corporations.

So I have been trying to think out some way by which I could do this; either by trying to lessen the prejudice or tradition that inhibits their employment in many of these plants, or by helping, in so far as my resources would permit, to provide technical training and education of the sort that would make these Negroes more attractive to the manufacturers and more able to advance to, and hold, skilled positions.

But, so far, I have found nothing at all.

So I would be very glad to have some informed advise as to any ways in which a person might move forward toward the aim stated.

I have before me the membership list of The National Technical Association; about 400 architects, chemists and engineers of all the various sorts, who are graduates of good schools. But of these Negroes, 58% are engaged in teaching or have jobs with the federal, state or city governments. Another 115 are running their own businesses, working for other colored men, or are seemingly unemployed. This leaves only 49 members, or about 12%, who have made an industrial penetration. And of these, fifteen are employed by three corporations -- Ford, Duriron Co. and Douglas Aircraft - so that only 34 are left to be spread through the whole of American industry.

So I am asking: Is there any practical use, to the individual and the nation, to help put colored boys and young women through the universities in pursuit of degrees in applied science? Or are conditions, now and for the forseeable future, such that they can never cash in on their preparation?

Again, if one is aiming too high in helping to create chemists, architects, and the various engineers, are there not technical activities on a somewhat lower scale that would offer more practical openings, and openings more directly into industry? What I have vaguely in mind is some sort of training that would put a man into some plant a step or two above the rabble of common labor. Make him a machine operator, or some other sort of skilled employee. Maybe such men would be called technicians?

I would be very glad indeed to be advised if there is any demand for colored men who could so qualify and whether there is any sort of schooling directed to this end.

I enclose envelope.

(Signed) Stanley R. Osborn

July 11, 1944

Mr. Stanley R. Osborn
1603 De La Vina Street
Santa Barbara, California

Dear Mr. Osborn:

Some time ago President Frank Graham sent me a copy of your letter of April 21. As you know, he also sent a copy to President F. D. Bluford of Agricultural and Technical College, Greensboro, North Carolina.

Dr. Bluford and I discussed the questions which you raised in your letter and decided to submit separate proposals. He has sent me a copy of his letter to you of June 22, and I am sending him a copy of this letter.

I am convinced that the most fruitful approach to the problem of increasing the technical and industrial employment of Negroes is an approach which would, in your own words, "lessen the prejudice or tradition that inhibits their employment." Research is an important factor, but there is already in existence a great deal of research which has never been translated into social action. Vocational training is likewise essential, and it has contributed to the economic progress of the Negro, but it is hardly the answer to his present employment problems. Time and again, Negroes who have been trained for skilled or technical jobs have found that the jobs are not forthcoming, and so they have wound up by working at menial or unskilled tasks.

This is not to say that vocational training has reached a dead end. On the contrary, I believe that there are certain areas in which the strengthening of vocational training can make a real contribution. For example, special attention to the administration and operation of small retail business enterprises, banks, insurance companies, housing projects, and colleges operated by Negroes, would contribute to economic advancement even if there were no change in the fundamental problem of the integration of Negroes into the whole economy. At this point I am very much in sympathy with the sort of thing which President Bluford has proposed.

On the whole, however, I firmly believe that what the Negro now needs most is a chance to demonstrate that he is quite capable of doing skilled work and that the best way to give him that chance is to use persuasion, pressure, and propaganda upon the people who determine employment policies. Not until their resistance has been broken down, and white employers get over their traditional fears and prejudices, will there be any great improvement in the Negro's opportunity for vocational advancement.

Millions of dollars have been spent on vocational training, and more millions will be spent by the federal government and by state governments, but there has been relatively little systematic work on the problem of breaking down the resistance to the employment of Negroes in skilled work. The FEPC has done some

good things, but employers have come to look upon it as a sort of coercive agency. The National Urban League, which has branches in several Southern states, is doing some excellent work along the lines I have suggested, and the Southern Conference on Human Relations in Industry has given some attention to the problem, although it is probably too much of an employer conference to take much initiative in the matter. The Southern Regional Council, an organization which represents the efforts of liberal and progressive Southerners, white and Negro, to build a better South, has as one of its major aims the realization of democratic practices in Southern industry, and it will vigorously promote such a program in so far as its resources permit.

The Southern Regional Council, which was organized recently, was an outgrowth of such movements as the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, the research on Southern regional problems at the University of North Carolina and elsewhere, and the Durham-Atlanta-Richmond conferences of 1942-43. It is a corporation chartered by the State of Georgia, and it is supported by philanthropic gifts and by its members. Its purpose, in brief, is "to attain, through research and action programs, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the region." The material which is being sent you under separate cover will serve to acquaint you with the purpose and program of the Council. Let me call your attention particularly to the pamphlet, "The Southern Regional Council - Its Origin and Purpose." If you wish further information, I shall be glad to send it to you.

We have recently added to our staff Miss Margaret Fisher as Director of Public Relations. Since Miss Fisher came to us from the War Manpower Commission where she spent two years working for the integration of women and Negroes into Southern war industry, she is well acquainted with the problems and possibilities in this field. I showed her your letter and asked her to write her thoughts on the subject. She prepared a memorandum which is such a good statement of the case for a human relations or social action approach to the problem that I want to share it with you. I am enclosing a copy of Miss Fisher's memorandum.

I join President Bluford in extending to you an invitation to visit our region and secure a first-hand acquaintance with some of the things which are going on in the South.

With appreciation for your interest in the vital problem of enlarging the economic opportunity of Negroes, I am, with best wishes,

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m

Separate cover
CC: President Frank Graham
President F. D. Bluford

Employment + Training

1603 De La Vina street
Santa Barbara, Calif
July 27, 1944

Mr. Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc
Atlanta

Dear Mr. Johnson

Thank you for your letter of the 11th, and the printed material, sent me in answer to my request for advise concerning my effort to do something in my will to help Negroes toward more successful citizenship.

I used to read about the Interracial organization, the activities of which you have taken over, and had a high idea of its methods and results. In fact I at one time had some material from Dr Alwxander. I thought it a fine work. And now the Southern Regional Council will carry it on and expand it.

I am rather definitly sold on your idea that employment propaganda, at the present stage of developement, might be worth more in immediate practical results than the education of individual Negroes in technical skills. I have carried it in mind right along as one of the two prongs of my little offensive. The trouble has been that it seemed so much more difficult to arrange than scholarships. I have gone far enough to understand a thing that always puzzled me -- why wealthy men almost always ended up with college endowments and scholarships. They did that because it was the easy thing, whereas anything else meant as big a constructive effort as setting up a big successful business.

Mr. Arthur, a Negro formerly of the Chicago Y. M. C. A. and the Rosenwald fund, suggested that my contemplated fund might be used to employ one or two travelling salesmen to work on employers. They were to sell these men on employing colored workers; probably also to have eligible candidates for the jobs created. Another Chicago man, editor of a Negro paper, wanted me to help underwrite a news service that was to send out news about the good deeds of Negroes to offset the constant outpouring of crime news about them. Also a good idea. But both would be hard to keep going, and I have also to consider what the probate court might consider to be charity. I run the risk of having my whole effort knocked in the head by some unsympathetic judge.

You speak of the Urban League but I have been rather dissapointed. It was started at the time of the big push northward and one of its big purposes was to help Negroes gain employment.

But, while that is still on its letterhead, I think they found that racket rather too difficult and have gradually strayed aside into pleasanter fields, such as nice little uplift dramas for classes of children in the League's hall, etc, etc. They had a vital objective but in Chicago, Omaha and elsewhere it seems to me they are somewhat in the boomdoggling field. Probably I am unfair to them, but my excuse is that I hoped so much when I first read about their League, and was correspondibgly disappointed.

Another outfit that professes employment propaganda is the National Technical League, of which I think I wrote in my original letter to the University. To promote Negroes in the technical professions is their stated aim: both by educational aid for deserving candidates and in lessening anti-employment prejudices. But I fail to see in what practical way they are attempting this last.

Years ago I happened upon a small Jewish grocery market in Omaha and found he had a Negro clerk, though his trade was mostly white. I mentioned this cleark to various persons and everyone of them got his feathers up at once. " Why the son of a gun." they said. Now, none of these had any special racial prejudice. What was offened was their sense of propriety. They had never heard of a colored clerk; therefore they were outraged at the innovation. Most everyone really feels that whatever is the custom he has grown up under, is right. Change is universally resented and opposed. Most of the big white employers who refuse to hire Negroes are really responding to this attitude. Also they fear their white workers will rebell, and these do say they will, but experience has shown that such protests seldom amount to much. If the employers really wanted to, it would be rather easy after the first little flare-up. So any really good propaganda work should pay in results.

I thank you for your suggestions and the material sent. I am still far from a final decision, am still collecting material. But I shall carry the Southern Regional Council in mind, and think there is no doubt I shall take the liberty of writing you again, sooner of later.

Please thank Miss Fisher.

My hobby, in the last several years, has been an ambition to drive pretty well all over all the American states. I have now done the 28 largest, but the war stopped me. As soon as gas is obtainable I shall start in and do the Great Lakes region and then down the Seaboard to Florida, which I have already done. When, as and if I so arrive in Georgia I shall certainly do myself the honor to visit your offices and see you all at work.

Stanley R Osborn

RECEIVED
OCT 18 1946
Southern Regional Council

STUDY OF NEGRO EDUCATION IN MISSISSIPPI

GALLOWAY MEMORIAL METHODIST CHURCH
(Small Auditorium)

Jackson, Mississippi--10:00 A.M.--October 29, 1946

The Methodist Women are calling a meeting to study the present status of Negro education in Mississippi and to see what steps can be taken to improve our state facilities.

Expert speakers from State Boards will bring statistical facts concerning School Buildings, Salaries, School Lunches, and Veterans Educational Problems. Time will be given for questions and discussion. Will you come and help us work toward a solution of this important problem? We hope to adjourn by 3:00 P.M.

The following persons will appear on the program:

Dr. W. B. Selah---Paster, Galloway Church----------Invocation
Mr. P. H. Easom------ ----------State Board of Education
Representative from (Mr. Jefferson Davis)--State Building Commission
Mrs. N. P. Johnson---Jeans Teacher ----------Coahoma County
Mr. James L. Easom----------Veterans' Bureau
Miss F.O. Alexander----------State Board of Education
Mr. Wilbur Wright-A veteran who has studied the veterans problems
Harvey
Miss Florence Allen----------State Board of Education

We are asking the speakers to bring their information in a typewritten form to be used in our "Findings" which are to be mimeographed for distribution after the meeting.

Mrs. W. H. Ratliff, Sherard, Mississippi
President, Southeastern Jurisdiction W. S. C. S.

Mrs. Paul Arrington, Jackson, Mississippi
Chairman Education & Cultivation, W. S. C. S.

Mrs. J. W. Hollandsworth, Booneville, Miss.
Secretary C. S. R. North Mississippi

Mrs. J. W. Clark, Utica, Mississippi
Secretary C. S. R. Mississippi Conference

We sent envelopes addressed to Miss. SRC members, so that Mrs. Ratliff can invite them to this meeting.
EB J 10-17-46

Sm
~~Social Legislation Information Service~~

Bureau of Apprenticeship
US Dept. of Labor

See material files.
Federal Legislation.

March 24, '48

Social Legislation Information Service
930 F Street, NW
Washington, D.C.

Gentlemen,

Your issue of March 22 contains minor reference to the Bureau of Apprenticeship of the U. S. Department of Labor.

I should like to add to your files, for possible use appropriately by members of your own staff, an item about this program.

It has a longish history of sidestepping any responsibility for trying to step up toward a fair figure the proportion of Negroes who enjoy its benefit. I have interviewed the head of it, and several of my friends have talked with him and with various members of his staff, but little evidence of improvement is to be found. The official answer is always that the Agency has no responsibility, in that their business is to help get training for persons taken on by private employers. Anent the various State Apprentice Services, the Federal Agency's job is record-keeping, plus some slight servicing. In States where there is no State agency, the Federal Agency provides, when possible, paid persons to assist employers and workers in arriving at usuable apprenticeship agreements. All well and good, but I know enough about the operation of Federal agencies to understand that one that wants to use persuasion on a matter of this kind can do so. It can also collect statistics that would be helpful to people who are interested. This one carefully doesn't collect any figures on the point of color.

All I am saying is, "keep an eye on them".

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

~~Neg~~ Ed. - Negro

1927 North Twenty-First Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
September 1, 1949

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue Northeast
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

For some time I have wanted to write and thank you for the kind interest which you have shown in me and for the encouragement which you have given me during this period of great difficulty which I have been facing as a result of the problems arising out of the work there in Florida.

It has occurred to me that the Council might well give some attention to this whole matter of the direction being taken by higher education in the South in general, and especially as it relates to Negro institutions and Negro problems, at its next annual meeting. I am sure you have noted the more recent developments there in Georgia with President Colston. Something constructive and worthwhile might be done in bringing to the forefront certain basic problems which are being encountered by the administrative heads of Negro institutions in the South, as well as a free discussion of the relationship of the Negro college to the political, social, and economic life of the state.

If you feel that such a presentation or discussion would be fruitful, and if you would care to utilize my services in any phase of the planning and execution of the same, please feel free to call upon me. I certainly feel that it could be made a timely and fruitful discussion.

Respectfully yours,

Wm. H. Gray, Jr.

WHG/czs

WOOF

1000 WATTS

RADIO WOOF

560 KC ON ALABAMA'S CHOICEST FREQUENCY 560 KC

Dowlander Broadcasting Co.

Dothan, Alabama

December 29, 1950

Mrs. Tilley
63 Auburn Ave.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilley:

I was quite impressed by the work you are doing thru your Southern Regional Council (as described in a recent issue of Colliers).

Wars, poverty, greed, etc., will never end til the majority of the worlds' leaders decide to quit "waiting for John to do the necessary."

Two weeks ago our cook mentioned that her two teen-age daughters can't go past the sixth-grade without walking FIVE MILES in that the colored Junior High 2 miles distant had been closed down to economize (this in Dale County- my home since birth). I'll give a thousand dollars per year to help remedy this. --But how many thousand would it take for this one county to provide the duplicate transportation system that pops into southerners' minds as being necessary?

Is there any place in the south that our "public servant" educators have realized that "mixed" school buses should be allowed if Greyhound and the city allows it?

Enclosed is a check to help with your work. I also have a nice "varityper" and "offset printing press" plus postage meter...paper...addressograph, etc., should you allow me to help this way on any mail or printing you need done.

R. A. Dowling, Jr.
R A Dowling, Jr
Owner-manager

RAD/hs

RECEIVED
JAN 2 1951
Southern Regional Council

January 8, 1951

Mr. R. A. Dowling, Jr.
Dowlander Broadcasting Company
Radio WOOF
Dothan, Alabama

Dear Mr. Dowling:

Please forgive our delay in acknowledging your very kind and generous help toward Mrs. Tilly's work. Mrs. Tilly has been intending to write you, but was called out of town on two separate occasions: she will want to answer your letter when she returns.

BJ note & return BJ.

I enclose a pamphlet describing the Council's work and a leaflet on the Fellowship of the Concerned. We thought you would be interested in our publication, New South and are entering a one-year complimentary subscription for you.

We appreciate your interest and hope you will write us from time to time.

Our kindest regards and thanks.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Norma Huff
Secretary-Treasurer

NH:jwh
encls.

January 9, 1951

Mr. R. A. Dowling, Jr.
Dowlander Broadcasting Company
Dothan, Alabama

Dear Mr. Dowling:

Your letter of December 29 came while I was out of the city. I returned yesterday to find your gracious letter and the check for $100.00. I am deeply appreciative of both the letter and the check.

Yes, we are working very definitely on the question of negro education. I hope within the next week or so I may be in Dothan to see you. The definite date depends upon a call from Mississippi. I understand the Southern Regional Council has already sent you some material, but I believe a visit with you would be most beneficial to our work as you make the generous offer of aiding in printing. Also, I could better understand the problem of the Negro Junior High by a visit to Dale County.

I want to assure you that your letter has certainly added strength and courage to the efforts I am attempting to make.

Very sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

DT/lm

Educ, Negro

January 18, 1951

Mr. R. A. Dowling Jr.
Dowlander Broadcasting Company
Dothan, Alabama

Dear Mr. Dowling:

I find that I can be in Dothan on Monday, arriving by train at 8:45. Please wire me collect if it will be possible for me to have some time with you to go into the question of Negro education of the county.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

DT:er

Educ, Negro

January 30, 1951

Mr. A. J. F. Kloppers
P. O. Box 1098
Windhoek
South West Africa

Dear Mr. Kloppers:

Mr. George St. John, Jr., Acting Dean, Fisk University, has passed on to us your request for information on Negro education in the United States.

We are enclosing several of our publications dealing with Negro education in the South.

For information on Negro education in the United States in general, we suggest that you write to Mr. Ambrose Caliver, Specialist in Negro Education, U. S. Office of Education, Federal Security Administration, Washington 25, D. C.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth Rogers
Secretary to the Executive Director

Encls.: New South, Dec. 1948-Jan. 1949
New South, Sept.-Oct. 1950
New South, Nov. 1950
Wanted: An Educated South

January 30, 1951

Mr. George St. John, Jr.
Acting Dean
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Mr. St. John:

In compliance ith your recent request, we have sent several of our publications on Negro education to Mr. Kloppers. Our own material bears upon Negro education in the South. For information concerning the United States in general, we have suggested to Mr. Kloppers that he write Mr. Ambrose Caliver, in the U. S. Office of Education in Washington.

Thank you for your kind offer to defray mailing costs, but the material was quite lightweight, and the postage was negligible.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth Rogers
Secretary to George S. Mitchell

JF: what can we send

FISK UNIVERSITY

NASHVILLE 8, TENNESSEE

OFFICE OF THE DEAN

January 9, 1951

Mr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

We have a request from Mr. A. J. F. Kloppers, General Secretary of the South West African Coloured Teachers' Association, for some general information on Negro education in the United States. I get the impression that Mr. Kloppers is not too well informed and that a quite general pamphlet would be helpful to him. Could you send this to Mr. Kloppers at P. O. Box 1098, Windhoek, South West Africa.

If it is part of the work of the Southern Regional Council to send out literature in this way, I shall be grateful to have you go ahead with it. If a charge has to be made for any such mailing, please let me know.

Yours sincerely, with all good wishes,

George St. John Jr.

George St. John, Jr.
Acting Dean

GstJ/ip

RECEIVED
JAN 15 1951
Southern Regional Council

Negro Educ. Spec. FSA

~~S.R.C.~~
Va. Co. South
Educ. Benj. Mays
Represent.

Mr. Ambrose Caliver, Specl. Educ.
US Office of Educ.
Wash. 25, DC

Education
physiotherapy

July 27, 1951

Pres. R. O' Hara Lanier
The Texas State University for Negroes
Houston 4, Texas

Dear Mr. O'Hara:

Thank you for your letter of July 17. I don't really know any more about the physiotherapy thing myself, but if someone will write to Mr. Karl VanMeter, United Cerebral Palsy, 50 West 57th Street, New York, N. Y., I understand he will be helpful. The main thing is that VanMeter has control of some scholarship money that he could pass out, and he is disposed to be helpful rather than the reverse in getting Negroes trained as physiotherapists.

I would love to come to your university sometime this fall. Dan Lichtenburg, now with the Jewish Welfare Federation in Dallas, has been planning with various local groups in Dallas to invite me down for a special meeting there sometime this fall. Perhaps T. S. U. and the people in Dallas could work it out together.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

THE TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY FOR NEGROES

R. O'HARA LANIER, PRESIDENT

HOUSTON 4, TEXAS

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

RECEIVED
JUL 19
RECEIVED
Southern Regional Council

July 17, 1951.

Mr. George S. Mitchell,
Executive Director,
Southern Regional Council,
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Please allow me to acknowledge your letter of July 12, 1951, with enclosure concerning the training for positions in physiotherapy. We are intensely interested, and would appreciate further information along this line.

Very truly yours,

R. O'Hara Lanier

R. O'Hara Lanier,
President.

ROL
emc

We hope to have you come this way this year and speak to our faculty and students

RO'HL

P- Misc

F. D. PATTERSON, PRESIDENT

L. H. FOSTER, JR., BUSINESS MANAGER

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Tuskegee Institute

FOUNDED BY BOOKER T. WASHINGTON, 1881

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE
ALABAMA

RECEIVED
JUL 18 1951
Southern Regional Co

July 16, 1951

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Thanks for your letter and the statement regarding the need for trained physiotherapists. I think we can use this to advantage in encouraging young women, both in nurse training and physical education, to avail themselves of this opportunity.

Much heartening news comes in almost daily regarding the breaking down of racial barriers in employment. Every chance I get, I bring this to the attention of young people urging them to prepare because the opportunities are far in excess of the supply at the present time.

With all good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

F. D. Patterson

President

p

CP

July 12, 1951

President F. D. Patterson
Tuskegee Institute
Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Dear Dr. Patterson:

Doubtless, you know all about this, but I send it anyway.

My friends tell me that there is real disposition in the United Cerebral Palsy group to assist people without distinction and that some success has already been had in the South. I understand, as a matter of fact, that a Negro girl in Montgomery is now employed in non-discriminating circumstances as a physiotherapist by the Montgomery Cerebral Palsy Committee.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec
Encl.

L - Music

July 12, 1951

President R. O'Hara Lanier
Texas State University for Negroes
Houston, Texas

Dear Mr. Lanier:

This is a promising field, and I have reason to believe that discrimination would be at a minimum in it.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

Spelling Bee

Correspondence

July 29, 1952

Mr. E. O. Meyer, Secretary
Virginia Press Association
510-514 Virginia Bldg.
Richmond, Va.

Dear Mr. Meyer:

I found your letter of July 17 upon returning from a week's absence from the office.

We appreciate your mentioning our request for information concerning participation of Negro children in spelling bees in your association's weekly bulletin. We are, of course, aware that the Press Association has no responsibility for the conduct of spelling bees throughout the state.

As an organization devoted to the attainment of equal opportunity for all peoples of the South, it is our policy to aid both individual members and affiliated interracial committees with projects they are carrying out in their communities. In order to avoid unreasonable demands on the part of any one group and to insure sound planning the Council's approach has been one of fact-finding first, then action. Hence our attempt to secure information about the nature and rules of the National Spelling Bee, the practices regarding admission of Negro children in the Southern states, so that the member who was interested in Negro children in his community participating will be able to approach the sponsoring newspaper in an intelligent manner.

Mr. P. B. Young is a member of long-standing and is at present on our board of directors. We quite often turn to our members for information or for their direction to proper sources of information.

Sincerely,

Anna Holden
Research Assistant

STATE AFFILIATE:
NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION

MEMBER:
NEWSPAPER ASSOCIATION MANAGERS, INC.

VIRGINIA REPRESENTATIVE:
NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING SERVICE, INC.

Virginia Press Association, Inc.

Office of the Secretary - Manager
510-12-14 Virginia Bldg., Richmond, 19

PHONE 2-8948

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RAYMOND S. DAVIS, CREWE
ROBERT B. SMITH, NEWPORT NEWS
ANDREW A. FARLEY, DANVILLE

July 17, 1952

RECEIVED
JUL 21 1952
Southern Regional Council

Mrs. Anna Holden, Research Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mrs. Holden:

Thank you for your letter of July 14 setting forth the reason for your request for information in regard to participation by negro children in newspaper sponsored spelling bees.

We will ask our newspapers for this information and any replies that we receive will be forwarded to your office.

We are not conducting a specific questionnaire survey on this but will merely make mention of it in our regular weekly bulletin to our members and making their replies to us on a purely optional basis.

Although we feel that promotions such as spelling bees and their activities sponsored by our newspapers would be very beneficial to all children of school age, we would not attempt to suggest policy to our newspapers. Since these promotions are individual undertakings by our members we would prefer to leave the conduct of list promotions to their own devices.

If you desired this information originally I am wondering why this office was not contacted in the first place rather than your request going to the Norfolk Journal and Guide? It would appear that Mr. Young would only be able to answer for his newspaper and not for the entire industry in Virginia. Any question that is couched to raise a controversial issue at the outset is quite detrimental to all groups involved and I feel that the approach you have taken in this matter may result in such a condition.

Yours very truly,

E. O. Meyer

E. O. Meyer, Secy.-Mgr.

EOM/km - cc: Mr. C. B. Knight, Pres., Big Stone Gap, Va.

July 14, 1952

Mr. E. C. Meyer
Secretary-Manager
Virginia Press Association
510-514 Virginia Bldg.
Richmond 19, Va.

Dear Mr. Meyer:

Apparently the reason for my request for information concerning the participation of Negro children in the Virginia annual spelling bee was lost somewhere in the process of transferring the request. The original request was made to Mr. P. B. Young of the Norfolk Journal and Guide.

One of our members in Orange County, Florida--a retired school teacher (white)--is interested in seeing the annual spelling bee in his county opened up to Negro children. He wrote us for information on the practices of other Southern states and other counties in Florida, as he had written the Miami Herald, sponsoring newspaper, and received no reply. He felt that it would be helpful to know the rules and the practices in other states before approaching the local school authorities.

We have already learned from a reporter on the Winston-Salem Journal that his newspaper sponsors the annual spelling bee in four counties of Southwest Virginia. Spelling Bees in North Carolina are opened to both races, with the best Negro and white children competing for county and regional championships.

We would appreciate any further information on the practices of Virginia newspaper-sponsored annual spelling bees you can give us.

The enclosed pamphlet describes our organization and its purpose.

Sincerely,

Anna Holden
Research Assistant

July 11, 1952

Mr. Seth Babcock
Longwood, Fla.

Dear Mr. Babcock:

We sent out letters of inquiry concerning participation of Negro school children in Annual Spelling Bees to newspapers in several of the Southern states.

The enclosed letters from the Jacksonville Journal and Winston-Salem Journal illustrate the practice followed in North Florida, North Carolina and Southwest Virginia. The newspaper we wrote in Virginia has turned our inquiry over to the Virginia Press Association and we will forward their information.

Miss Dorothy Cremin of the Atlanta Journal informs me that the Journal sponsors all the bees held in Georgia. It is the Journal's rule that the contests are limited to white children. Miss Cremin covered the National Bee in Washington, D. C. this year and remembered seeing no Negro contestants on the national level in the 1952 Bee.

Incidentally, Miss Cremin said that there was a Negro contestant in the National Marbles Contest in 1951 (from Cincinati, Ohio, she believes).

Sincerely,

Anna Holden
Research Assistant

encl.

STATE AFFILIATE:
NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION

MEMBER:
NEWSPAPER ASSOCIATION MANAGERS, INC.

VIRGINIA REPRESENTATIVE:
NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING SERVICE, INC.

Virginia Press Association, Inc.

Office of the Secretary - Manager
510-12-14 Virginia Bldg., Richmond, 19

PHONE 2-8948

July 10, 1952

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JUL 14 1952
Southern Regional Council

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ROBERT B. SMITH, NEWPORT NEWS
ANDREW A. FARLEY, DANVILLE

Miss Anna Holden, Research Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, 3, Ga.

Dear Miss Holden:

I have a letter from Mr. J. R. Picott, Executive Secretary of the Virginia Teachers Association, in which he lists four questions that you have requested of him in regard to spelling bees sponsored by Virginia newspapers.

I told Mr. Picott over the telephone that I did not have this information at hand but that I would go into the subject further and would poll our membership on the subject if necessary. After reading the questions that you have asked, I am wondering what specific end you have in view after receiving this information. It would seem that if negro schools and the negro school children participate in spelling bees in Virginia, sponsored by Virginia newspapers or other organizations, that Mr. Picott's office would have as ready access to this information as would this office. If your search for information is motivated with the desire to promote the sponsorship of spelling bees by newspapers in Virginia and elsewhere and the participation of all school children without specific restrictions as to certain groups of students, I can see some merit in your request.

Please let me have the benefit of your thinking on this subject by direct communication to this office. Assuring you that as representatives of Virginia newspapers we are interested in any worthwhile project and that yours will be given careful consideration, we are

Yours very truly

E. O. Meyer, Secy.-Mgr.

cc: Mr. Carl B. Knight, President, V.P.A., Big Stone Gap, Va.
" Mr. Rupert Picott, Virginia Teachers Asso., Richmond, Va.

EOM/km

VIRGINIA TEACHERS ASSOCIATION

IRMA B. BLACKWELL, PRESIDENT J. RUPERT PICOTT, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY LAVINIA J. BANKS, TREASURER

HEADQUARTERS OFFICE: CLAY STREET AT FOURTH • TELEPHONE 7-0868

RECEIVED
JUL 9 1952
Southern Regional Council

RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA

July 7, 1952

RECEIVED
JUL 8 1952
Southern Regional Council

Mr. E. O. Meyer, Secretary-Manager
Virginia Press Association
510 Virginia Building
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Mr. Meyer:

This follows our telephone conversation of this morning. Your offer to poll your members concerning newspaper sponsored spelling bees in Virginia is appreciated.

In inquiring about the newspaper sponsored spelling bees, Miss Anna Holden, Research Assistant, Southern Regional Council, Inc., Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Atlanta 3, Georgia, posed the following questions:

(1) Are Annual Spelling Bees (newspaper sponsored) staged in Virginia?

(2) Do Negro schools or Negro children participate in any of the county or city bees?

(3) If so, do they have separate divisions? Is there an arrangement for competition among winners of the Negro and white divisions?

(4) Is there any rule limiting county or state participation to white children?

You may wish to write Miss Holden directly after the information has been collected. Do send us a copy of your findings and reply for our files.

As a long time subscriber to the Virginia Press Association's clipping service, let me thank you again for the splendid cooperation.

Cordially,

J. R. P.

Executive Secretary

JRP/ghe
cc: Miss Anna Holden
Mr. P. B. Young, Sr.

VIRGINIA EDUCATION Bulletin

VIRGINIA TEACHERS ASSOCIATION

IRMA B. BLACKWELL, PRESIDENT J. RUPERT PICOTT, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY LAVINIA J. BANKS, TREASURER

HEADQUARTERS OFFICE: CLAY STREET AT FOURTH • TELEPHONE 7-0868

RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA

RECEIVED
JUL 7 1952
Southern Regional Council

July 2, 1952

Mrs. Anna Holden
Research Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Holden:

Mr. P. B. Young, Sr. has forwarded your letter of June 26 to Dr. Picott. However, Dr. Picott is attending the National Education Association's convention in Detroit and will not be back in the office until July 7. Upon his return, you may be assured that he will give it his prompt attention.

With kind regards,

Very truly yours,

G. J. Shelton

(Mrs.) G. J. Shelton
Secretary to Dr. Picott

/s
cc: Mr. P. B. Young, Sr.

VIRGINIA EDUCATION Bulletin

P. B. YOUNG PUBLISHER

Journal and Guide

MEMBER AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS

TELEPHONE 53686

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE GUIDE PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC.

719 EAST OLNEY ROAD
NORFOLK 1, VIRGINIA

July 1, 1952

RECEIVED
JUL 3 1952
Southern Regional Council

Mrs. Anna Holden
Research Assistant
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
63 Auburn Avenue, NE, Room 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Holden: I am referring your inquiry to Dr. J. Rupert Picott, Executive Secretary, Virginia State Teachers Association, who, I believe, can give you the information desired.

Very truly yours,

P. B. YOUNG

PBY:LHL

Journal and Guide

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
THE GUIDE PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC.
NORFOLK 1, VA.

July 1, 1952

Dr. J. Rupert Picott, Executive
Secretary, VIRGINIA TEACHERS ASSOCIATION
Clay Street at Fourth
Richmond 19, Virginia

Dear Dr. Picott: Attached hereto is a letter addressed to Mr. P. B. Jr., which is self-explanatory. I have written Mrs. Holden that we have referred the inquiry to you and that you could possibly give her the information requested.

Very truly yours,

P. B. YOUNG, SR.

PBY:LNL

COPY

PIEDMONT PUBLISHING COMPANY

WINSTON-SALEM TWIN CITY
JOURNAL AND SENTINEL
MORNING SUNDAY EVENING

WINSTON-SALEM 1, N. C.

June 27, 1952

RECEIVED
JUN 30 1952
Southern Regional Council

Miss Anna Holden
Research Assistant
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlamta, Georgia

Dear Miss Holden:

Our newspapers sponsor the only Spelling Bees in North Carolina. The contest covers 30 counties in Northwest, Piedmont and Sandhills North Carolina and 4 counties of Southwest Virginia.

Mr. Bill East, Spelling Bee Director, has helped me with the answers to your questions.

(1) We do not know the exact number but Negro schools participate in county or city bees at several places. In three years Negro contestants have won the Winston-Salem bees. Greensboro has had a Negro city champ.

These Negro champs have competed in the regional contest held here.

(2) The two best white and two best Negro spellers compete for the Winston-Salem title. Similiar elimination contests are held in Greensboro and other units where Negroes participate.

(3) We have no rule limiting competion to white children. Mr. East just had a letter asking permission to admit Negro children in Lee county to the contest. Mr. East says there is no rule such as Georgia's imposed from the national level.

Winston-Salem and Greensboro are the largest school systems in our contest. It is entirely possible that a Negro child may some day win the expense-paid trip to the national contest.

I hope I have answered your questions.

Very truly yours,

A. A. Morisey

A. A. Morisey

Same letter to: Mr. P B Young, Norfolk Journal and Guide
Mr. Tarlton Collier, Louisville Courier Journal

June 26, 1952

Mr. A. A. Morisey
Winston-Salem Sentinel Journal
Winston-Salem, N. C.

Dear Mr. Morisey:

One of our Florida members wants to know if the Annual Spelling Bees, sponsored by various newspapers in each state, are ever open to Negro schools in the South.

We have discovered that the North Florida Bee in 1949-50 and 1950-51(Duval County) included a separate Bee for Negro schools which awarded the same prizes as the white schools, but did not allow the winner of the Negro division to compete in the finals for an expense-paid trip to the national competition in Washington.

Could you help us with the following questions about N. C.'s Bee?

(1) Do Negro schools participate in any of the county bees?

(2) If so, do they participate as a separate division? Is there an arrangement for competition among winners of the Negro and white divisions?

(3) Is there any rule limiting county or state participation to white children. (There is in Georgia).

Thank you for your help.

Sincerely,

Anna Holden
Research Assistant

June 26, 1952

Mr. Alfred Mynders
Editor, Chattanooga Times
Chattanooga, Tenn.

Dear Mr. Mynders:

We are still trying to find out whether any of the Annual Spelling Bees, sponsored by various newspapers, are open to Negro schools in the South.

The Jacksonville Journal wrote us that the Duval County Bee in 1949-50 and 1950-51 included a separate bee for Negro schools. It was replaced in 1951-52 by a Good Citizen Contest as the Negro school administration offers and principals did not like thefact that Negro winners could not compete in the North Florida finials for the trip to the national bee in Washington.

Could you supply the following information about Tennessee, or direct us to someone who could?

(1) Do Negro schools participate in any of the county bees?

(2) If so, do they have separate divisions? Isthere an arrangement for competition among winners of the Negro and white divisions?

(3) Is there any rule limiting county or state participation to white children? (There is in Georgia).

Thank you for your help.

Sincerely,

Anna Holden
Research Assistant

MUTUAL WJHP JACKSONVILLE — MUTUAL WTMC OCALA — MUTUAL WDLP PANAMA CITY — NBC WCOA PENSACOLA

JACKSONVILLE JOURNAL
PALM BEACH POST-TIMES
PALM BEACH DAILY NEWS
PALM BEACH LIFE
PENSACOLA JOURNAL
PENSACOLA NEWS
DeLAND SUN-NEWS
PANAMA CITY NEWS-HERALD
OCALA STAR-BANNER
FRANKFORT (KY.) STATE JOURNAL
NEW SMYRNA BEACH NEWS
LAKE CITY REPORTER-GAZETTE
OCEAN BEACH REPORTER (JACKSONVILLE BEACH)
FERNANDINA NEWS-LEADER

Jacksonville Journal

FORMERLY THE FLORIDA METROPOLIS • FOUNDED 1887

JOHN H. PERRY
OWNER

KISSIMMEE GAZETTE
DELRAY BEACH NEWS
MELBOURNE TIMES
PLAYGROUND NEWS (FT. WALTON)
BROWNSVILLE-WARRINGTON RECORD
JACKSON COUNTY FLORIDAN
LEESBURG COMMERCIAL AND LEDGER
AVON PARK SUN
HIGHLANDS COUNTY NEWS (SEBRING)
PALMETTO NEWS
EUSTIS NEWS
GADSDEN COUNTY TIMES
CARROLLTON (KY.) NEWS-DEMOCRAT
OWENTON (KY.) NEWS-HERALD

P. O. BOX 600 Jacksonville 1, Florida

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

June 25, 1952

RECEIVED
JUN 26 1952
Southern Regional Council

Miss Anna Holden,
Research Assistant,
Southern Regional Council,
Room 432,
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Miss Holden:

The annual John H. Perry Spelling Bee for North Florida was conducted in two divisions in the school terms of 1949-50 and 1950-51. During each of these terms there was a Bee for white children of elementary schools, and a Bee for children in the colored elementary schools of Duval County only. There was no Bee for the children of the colored elementary schools of the other North Florida counties, as was the case for white children of elementary schools.

Both the Bees in Duval County, for 1949-50 and 1950-51 were conducted on an equal-prizes basis, except the winner of the colored Bee was not given permission to compete with the winner of the white Bee in the North Florida Finals, the winner of which won as principal prize an expenses-paid trip for self and escort to Washington, D. C., to compete there for the national spelling championship.

Because the colored school administration officials and the colored school prinicpals for Duval County were unhappy about the set-up which did not allow the winner of the colored spelling championship in Duval County to make a try for the Washington trip, the Jacksonville Journal proposed a different kind of contest for the colored school children of Duval County (grades 4-9, inc.) for the 1951-52 term. The Journal's proposal was accepted. Accordingly, during the 1951-52 school term, the Negro children of the 4-9 grades, inc., of Duval County had a contest open solely to Negro children. The contest was known as the Good Citizenship Contest.

For the counties of North Florida lying in our territory (Orange County, by the way, is in the territory covered by the Miami Herald), the out-of-town Bees are co-sponsored either by the local paper or local school system. The co-sponsor determines the matter of participation in the out-of-town Bee, keeping within such rules as grade limits and age of contestant.

Sincerely yours,
Clarence Wagener
Clarence Wagener, Promotion Manager

June 25, 1952

Miami Herald
Promotion Department
Miami, Fla.

Dear Sirs:

One of our members in Orange County, Florida has written us for information about the Florida Annual Spelling Bee.

Miss Dorothy Cremin of the Atlanta Journal suggested that we write you.

(1) Do Negro schools participate in any of the county bees sponsored by the Miami Herald?

(2) If so, do the Negro schools participate as a separate division, or is there an arrangement for competition with winners from the white schools?

(3) Is there any rule in the Florida State Bee which limits participation to white children?

The enclosed pamphlet explains the nature and interests of the Southern Regional Council.

Sincerely,

Anna Holden
Research Assistant

encl.

June 24, 1952

Jacksonville Journal
Promotion Department
Jacksonville, Fla.

Dear Sirs:

One of our members in Orange County, Florida has written us for information about the Florida Annual Spelling Bee.

Miss Dorothy Cremin of the Atlanta Journal suggested that we forward his questions to you.

(1) Do Negro children participate in any of the local contests in Florida?

(2) Would it be possible for children to participate if the local community is agreeable?

The enclosed pamphlet explains the nature and interests of the Southern Regional Council.

Sincerely,

Anna Holden
Research Assistant

encl.

June 2, 1952

Mr. Seth Babcock
Longwood, Fla.

Dear Mr. Babcock:

Enclosed is a copy of the letter we recently received from Mr. Charles Schneider, Director of the National Spelling Bee Contest; also the publicity sheet he mentions in the letter, which contains the Spelling Bee rules.

You will see from his letter that Negro children do participate and that there is no national rule which limits participation on the local or national level.

The Atlanta Journal reporter who attended the national finals has been on vacation since her return from Washington. As soon as she returns to work I will see if she knows of some of the states in which Negro children participate.

Should you want to write Mr. Schneider his address is:
230 Park Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

Hoping that this information will be helpful,

Sincerely,

Anna Holden
Research Assistant

encl

SCRIPPS-HOWARD NEWSPAPERS

CHARLES SCHNEIDER
PROMOTION EDITOR
230 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK 17

Miss Anna Holden
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta 3, Ga.

May 28, 1952

Dear Miss Holden:

This is in reply to your letter of May 23 in which you inquire about the participation of Negro children in the National Spelling Bee.

Unfortunately, we are unable to give you a comprehensive answer concerning Negro schools competing in the local contests in the South. The reason for this is that we do not exercize control over operation of the contest on a local level.

The rules for participation vary in some slight degree from city to city, but the only National Spelling Bee rule that local sponsors must observe is that no child shall be more than 16 years old or past the eighth grade.

We know that the majority of the newspapers sponsoring the Bee do include Negro children in their contests. However, we do not have information at hand to determine which of these are Southern newspapers. Incidentally, the Denver Rocky Mountain News sent a Negro contestant as their representative to the 1951 National Spelling Bee finals in Washington.

There is no national rule which limits participation of Negro contestants in either local contests or the national finals contest.

I am enclosing a copy of a publicity page, showing the National Spelling Bee rules, which was published in connection with the 1952 event just concluded.

With thanks for your interest,

Sincerely yours,

Charles Schneider

, Charles Schneider
Director, National Spelling Bee

Miss Frances Nelson
Amusement Editor

May 22, 1952

Mr. Seth Babcock
Longwood, Florida

Dear Mr. Babcock:

Thus far we have not been able to find any information about the National Spelling Bee Contest that would be of much help to you.

The Atlanta Journal sponsors the Georgia Annual Spelling Bee and one of the staff who has worked with it said to his knowledge no Negro schools competed in the South. The president of the Georgia Negro Teacher's Association also had heard of no Negro children participating.

We have written the director of the National Spelling Bee Contest to find out if there are Negroes participating in any of the states, and to see if there is anything in the rules which would exclude Negro participants if the local communities are willing to admit them.

An Atlanta Journal correspondent is now in Washington covering the National Spelling Bee Contest. When she returns next week we can get information from her as to whether there were Negroes in the national competition.

We will forward whatever information we get to you.

If you have a local interracial committee perhaps they could help in opening the contest to the Negro schools.

Thank you for sending the clipping. It does indeed show progress.

Sincerely,

Anna Holden
Research Assistant

ah or

Longwood, Fla.
May 10-1952

Southern Regional Council
Atlanta Georgia

RECEIVED
12 1952
Southern Regional Council

Sirs:

The enclosed clipping certainly shows progress.

I want information on the National Spelling Bee Contest. I noted only white winners were being announced in the papers so I wrote to Miami Herald, sponsor of Florida's 12th Annual Spelling Bee for 1952. I asked if colored schools compete, ated and if they did not, how were they kept out. I got no answer. I put the same questions to the county superintendent before the primary. The man nominated I think will cooperate in letting colored schools take part next year. If you have suggestions or help, please write to me.

Sincerely

Seth Babcock

Educ. Negro

September 2, 1952

Mr. Luke Greene
City Editor
THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Greene:

The enclosed story missed a good bet.

Anybody who read it, under the heading "Atlanta Area," would have been justified, as I felt, in expecting news about enrollment at the Negro colleges too.

The CONSTITUTION has been careful and good about so many things that I thought it no more than right to call this one to editorial attention.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec
Encl.

Educ. Neg.

September 9, 1952

Dr. F. D. Patterson
Tuskegee Institute
Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Dear Dr. Patterson:

How about picking a boy who wants to study forestry and cracking Auburn?

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

Educ. - Neg.

November 10, 1952

Mr. Matthew A. Trotty
RFD 3 Box 569
Augusta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Trotty:

I am interested in your letter of November 8.

I assume the school that was closed was on the South Carolina side, within the Government purchased area. If so, you surely are in touch with the Palmetto State Teachers Association?

A woman who should be interested and effective is Mrs. J. M. Dabbs, Mayesville, S. C. She is a white lady, wife to the chairman of the South Carolina Division of the Southern Regional Council, and is herself, for the South Carolina Council of Church Women, if I mistake not, actively working at recreational and religious problems for people in the H Bomb area. She would be fully sympathetic, and she knows how to get things done.

If the problem is on the Georgia side, of course, Mr. C. L. Harper here, for the Georgia Teachers and Education Association, would be concerned.

Let me know more details, and we will see what influence we or our friends could have in the matter.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

R.F.D. 3 Box 569
Augusta, Ga.
Nov. 8, 1952

RECEIVED
NOV 10 1952
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George S. Mitchell,
Executive Director of the
Southern Regional Council

Dear sir:

I am writing you concerning the closing of our Colored Schools by the "H bomb plant." About eighteen of us Colored Teachers were thrown out of jobs with out being notified and refused the privileges of being replaced. The Colored Schools were sold and no other provisions were made. If you think any thing can be done write me for further information.

Yours truly
Matthew A. Trotty

Educ

Paine College

ESTABLISHED 1882

AUSPICES METHODIST CHURCH AND
COLORED METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

E.C. PETERS, PRESIDENT

RECEIVED
NOV 17 1952
Southern Regional Council

Augusta, Georgia
Nov. 14, 1952.

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Ex. Dir.,
Southern Regional Council
Wesley Memorial Building
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.,
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Dr. Mitchell:

Matthew Trotty, the young man from the H-Bomb Plant Area who wrote you concerning the teachers in that section, came in to see me this morning. I made notes during my conference with him and I am giving you in this letter the substance of what he told me in this meeting.

This young man was principal of a three-teacher school in Ellenton, South Carolina. These teachers, in 1951, were given contracts for what the County Superintendent called "The Duration". This, it seems, meant that these contracts would be discontinued when the schools in the H-Bomb Plant Area were closed because of work at the plant. The schools were closed down March 1, 1952.

New schools were built or opened in new Ellenton Community, now in Aiken County, South Carolina; old Ellenton was on the line between Aiken and Barnwell, South Carolina. Most of the teachers in these small schools in the H-Bomb Plant Area that were closed were not fully certified. The County Superintendents may contend, therefore, that it was for this reason that most of them were not given positions elsewhere. Mr. Trotty is not in this category. He completed his college work at Paine College in the class of 1934 and holds a State Certificate secured through the examination given to Negro teachers in South Carolina some years ago. His wife, who is not a college graduate but has approximately three years of college training, has been given work now.

According to Mr. Trotty, most of the teachers in the school where his wife teaches hold only "Permits" to teach, which means that the salaries paid them are lower than would be the case if they held State Certificates.

Mr. Trotty states that he asked for a new contract during this school year but was told that there was no place for him except as teacher in a three teacher school in the New Ellenton School at the third grade level. He states that he did not accept this position as it was at a reduced salary. He is of the impression that the Superintendent is definitely trying to get him out of the system and thus released from

MEMBER
UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND

obligations to him, since he is on what I would presume might be called tenure--certainly retirement under the plan in use in South Carolina. Mr. Trotty has been teaching in this county since his graduation in 1934, except for the time that he was in the armed services of the U.S.

This is an interesting angle that I gathered from Mr. Trotty's conversation.

> He refused to do any cheating in connection with the examinationg given to Negro teachers some years ago. He passed this examination with a good grade, however. For this reason he has rated a higher salary than the teachers who did cheat and now work on permits.
>
> According to his statement a Negro Supervisor by the name of L. R. Pendarvis, in his county, was reduced in rank and given this pay because he was possibly mixed up in this cheating business.
>
> Because of this difficulty in connection with the cheating on the teachers examinations and his refusal to cheat on same, Mr. Trotty feels that the the following situation, as printed in the October number of the PSTA JOURNAL (the journal of the Negro Teachers Association in South Carolina) has been brought to pass:
>
> "The State Department of Education reports that 139 Negroes and 94 whites who have had five or more years of teaching experience are holding permits. This in part accounts for the difference in the average salary between Negro and white teachers, since salaries are based upon the type of certificate held. The average Negro teacher's salary was $603 less than that of the white in 1951."

If the foregoing is true (I regret that I do not have full information on same) then it would seem that we have a very good example of racial discrimination. Certainly this would be the case if county superintendents are employing Negro teachers who hold permits as this would enable them to pay smaller salaries to them than would be the case if they hired teachers holding state certificates. This situation with reference to Negro teachers in the H-Bomb Area merits, I believe, further investigation. Whether or not you have someone reliable, informed friend in Columbia who could do this I do not know. Possibly someone in Aiken could look into the matter. Mr. Trotty certainly feels that the Superintendent of Schools in Aiken County has not treated him fairly.

If I can be of further help to you in this matter I shall be happy to do so.

With good wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

E C Peters

ECP:G

Educ.

March 20, 1953

Mr. P. H. Mason
State Department of Education
Jackson, Miss.

Dear Mr. Mason:

We would be very grateful if you could send to us a copy of the report of the joint committee from the Mississippi Legislature on the differentials in Negro-white education in Mississippi.

We try to be informed, and, as you know, try to be helpful too.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

RECEIVED
JUL 16
Southern Regional Council

HELEN LOUISE COHEN
94 OLIVER STREET
ROCHESTER 7, NEW YORK

July 12/53

Dear Dr. Mitchell:—

Thanks very much for the 10 copies — They will be discretely distributed — (Postage (30¢) enclosed herewith.)

Also the letter of A. J. Clement, Jr. — the one referred to in the News & Courier — aren't you intrigued by the brief one preceding it?

I must try to meet Mrs. Childs when I am next in Charleston — Her letters in the News & Courier are always revealing —

Cordially

Helen L. Cohen

2 enc.

Educ. = 7

July 21

Dear Miss Cohen,

Many thanks for Charleston clip, which we had not seen. Clement is a new Board member of SRC.

We share admiration for Mrs. Childs. South Carolina would be perfect if everybody in it had something of her spirit!

Queer thing, but I know what that first man was talking about. "Manner of living and methods of doing things" means the tiny cultural differences that each generation tries so hard to put across to its successors the children. Neatness, order, truth, gentleness of speech, etc., etc. People work like the dickens to get these over, and on the schools matter I think one important factor is the reluctance of many white people, particularly those who have the hardest time teaching these lessons, to see their efforts diluted by the every-day schooling-together of their own kids and other children whom they think, rightly or wrongly, haven't had so much pressure put on them for these points. So every advance of the two groups toward a common level in thes e cultural traits eases the transition. Wherefore, all speed to basic economic equality, on which let us hope basis cultural equality comes along. The guy reflects what I think is a pretty common view. Still, he's wrong.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

Educ., —"

September 8, 1953

Dean C. G. Gomillion
Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Dear Dean Gomillion:

I wonder if somebody at Tuskegee could not steer some able young fellow toward one of these scholarships? Forestry is a field wide open to Negro talent.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec
Encl.

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF
GEORGE S. MITCHELL

Education, Negro

See also:

1. AFSC

2. Eleazer corresp.

MEMORANDUM TO: Dr. Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director

FROM: Margaret Fisher, Public Relations Director

How splendid it would be if there were more Mr. Osborns! It is heartening to know of an individual who wishes to turn his material accumulation toward the development of civilization in his native land.

In my opinion, Mr. Osborn has gone to the heart of our problem: full employment opportunities for Negro citizens. We agree with him, for certainly all other social and economic gains will stem from a healthy economy for the whole population. It seems to me that Mr. Osborn seeks counsel on one thing only: in what specific field can he make the greatest contribution toward bringing about full employment opportunities for Negroes?

In the fourth paragraph of his letter he suggests two possible courses of action: 1) promotional work to break down prejudice and thus create job openings; 2) provision of training to equip Negroes for skilled jobs.

As you know, the United States Office of Education has been conducting broad vocational training programs for Negroes as well as for white people. Also, the college level courses provided by the federal government under the Engineering, Science, Management War Training Program provide technical and professional training for Negroes. These training courses are available at no cost to the trainee--in fact, some of the vocational courses carry a small salary for the trainee during the training period.

I am informed that there are ample appropriations for these courses for Negroes, and that the number of classes throughout this Region could be greatly expanded

if it were possible to secure more job openings for skilled Negroes in industry. For example, in the city of Atlanta there are two large companies which are searching for aircraft production workers. There are large numbers of Negroes who have completed free government courses in aircraft assembly, who have acquired skills and are prepared for employment in those skills, and who have been unable because of existing patterns to obtain employment at their skills in Atlanta. The companies fear the reverberations among white workers and seem not to know how to go about a promotional program of breaking down within-plant prejudice.

So, the obstacle has not been the lack of training opportunities, but the difficulty of placing trained Negroes in southern industry. Many have migrated to other regions, but migration as the solution would undoubtedly take generations.

In my opinion we shall see a continuance of similar training programs by the federal government. In fact, I look for increased activities in that field. Already there is much talk in political circles of re-training courses for war workers and veterans. It seems that both major political parties recognize the wisdom of making possible the mass development of skills.

It is not my intention here to imply that these government training programs are as extensive as we shall hope for in the future. I do, however, firmly believe that the creation of employment opportunities in industry will control the extent of government training rather than vice versa.

While the establishment of scholarships for Negro training would be splendid indeed, it might be that Mr. Osborn's contribution could have much wider influence. So, it seems to me that suggestion 1) under paragraph 4 of Mr. Osborn's

letter is the one to which we should respond. Would it not be probable that the investment of the sum mentioned by Mr. Osborn would yield far greater dividends in the hands of a social action agency engaged in promoting racial understanding, good will, and democratic citizenship? An agency which attempts through broad operating channels to influence public opinion, to promote democratic legislation, to create citizens' pressure for fair administration of federal funds in public works programs; an agency which turns its attention toward the constant development of attitudes which will result in greatly increased employment opportunities for Negroes--in fact, an agency engaged in activities such as those of the Southern Regional Council? Would not such an agency, by virtue of its contacts and audience, be likely to use such a contribution toward the solution of basic problems?

I hope you will find it possible to suggest for Mr. Osborn's consideration that the Southern Regional Council is progressing on the road he pictures, and that contributions to this organization bid fair to pay wholesome dividends for the future of democracy in general, and for raising the economic and social status of the Negro, in particular. Certainly, I should hope to see this splendid effort channeled through a social action agency.

Education
Regional

February 17, 1948

TO: Mr. Harold C. Fleming

FROM: George S. Mitchell

As soon as you have a copy of Ira Reid's article on regional colleges, Tom Allen in Richmond would like one.

If circumstances provide us with an advance copy of the manuscript, it would be well to send one to Allen. The controversy is pretty hot in Virginia and he needs to have all the advice he can. If circumstances do not permit, then send him proof or, as a last resort, an immediate mailing of the printed article.

BROOKS HAYS
5TH DISTRICT ARKANSAS

LITTLE ROCK OFFICE:
514 FEDERAL BUILDING

~~file: Regional Colleges~~

MEMBER
BANKING AND CURRENCY COMMITTEE

SECRETARY:
CLAUD D. CURLIN

10 - Education, Regional

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

March 1, 1948

RECEIVED
MAR 3 1948
Southern Regional Council

~~file - Regional Colleges~~

GM

Mr. George S. Mitchell
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

I don't recall having sent you a copy of the Governors' compact for the regional institutions. I would be glad to get your reactions.

The Governors frowned upon my bill since it involved participation of the Federal authorities in developing a policy. I think they muffed a fine opportunity but you know something of their point of view right now. I will not press my ideas until action upon the compact is completed.

I hope you will have time to give me a report on the results of your meeting on the 27th.

With warm regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Brooks

Later:

enc.

Sorry to read that the group opposes.

Hope you will continue efforts to find basis for compromise

WHEREAS, The States who are parties hereto have during the past several years conducted careful investigation looking toward the establishment and maintenance of jointly owned and operated regional educational institutions in the Southern States in the professional, technological, scientific, literary and other fields, so as to provide greater educational advantages and facilities for the citizens of the several States who reside within such region; and

WHEREAS, Meharry Medical College of Nashville, Tennessee, has proposed that its lands, buildings, equipment, and the net income from its endowment be turned over to the Southern States, or to an agency acting in their behalf, to be operated as a regional institution for medical, dental and nursing education upon terms and conditions to be hereafter agreed upon between the Southern States and Meharry Medical College, which proposal, because of the present financial condition of the institution, has been approved by the said States who are parties hereto; and

WHEREAS, The said States desire to enter into a compact with each other providing for the planning and establishment of regional educational facilities;

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual agreements, covenants and obligations assumed by the respective States who are parties hereto (hereinafter referred to as "States"), the said several States do hereby form a geographical district or region consisting of the areas lying within the boundaries of the contracting States which, for the purposes of this compact, shall constitute an area for regional education supported by public funds derived from taxation by the constituent States for the establishment, acquisition, operation and maintenance of regional educational schools and institutions for the benefit of citizens of the respective States residing within the region so established as may be determined from time to time in accordance with the terms and provisions of this compact.

The States do further hereby establish and create a joint agency which shall be known as the Board of Control for Southern Regional Education (hereinafter referred to as the "Board"), the members of which Board shall consist of the Governor of each State, ex officio, and two additional citizens of each State to be appointed by the Governor thereof, at least one of whom shall

be selected from the field of education. The Governor shall continue as a member of the Board during his tenure of office as Governor of the State but the members of the Board appointed by the Governor shall hold office for a period of five years except that in the original appointment one Board member so appointed by the Governor shall be designated at the time of his appointment to serve an initial term of three years, but thereafter his successor shall serve the full term of five years. Vacancies on the Board caused by death, resignation, refusal or inability to serve, shall be filled by appointment by the Governor for the unexpired portion of the term. The officers of the Board shall be a Chairman, a Vice Chairman, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and such additional officers as may be created by the Board from time to time. The Board shall meet annually and officers shall be elected to hold office until the next annual meeting. The Board shall have the right to formulate and establish by-laws not inconsistent with the provisions of this compact to govern its own actions in the performance of the duties delegated to it including the right to create and appoint an Executive Committee and a Finance Committee with such powers and authority as the Board may delegate to them from time to time.

It shall be the duty of the Board to submit plans and recommendations to the States from time to time for their approval and adoption by appropriate legislative action for the development, establishment, acquisition, operation and maintenance of educational schools and institutions within the geographical limits of the regional area of the States, of such character and type and for such educational purposes, professional, technological, scientific, literary, or otherwise, as they may deem and determine to be proper, necessary or advisable. Title to all such educational institutions when so established by appropriate legislative actions of the States and to all properties and facilities used in connection therewith shall be vested in said Board as the agency of and for the use and benefit of the said States and the citizens thereof, and all such educational institutions shall be operated, maintained and financed in the manner herein set out, subject to any provisions or limitations which may be contained in the legislative acts of the States authorizing the creation,

establishment and operation of such educational institutions.

The Board shall have such additional and general power and authority as may be vested in it by the States from time to time by legislative enactments of the said States.

Any two or more States who are parties of this compact shall have the right to enter into supplemental agreements providing for the establishment, financing and operation of regional educational institutions for the benefit of citizens residing within an area which constitutes a portion of the general region herein created, such institutions to be financed exclusively by such States and to be controlled exclusively by the members of the Board representing such States provided such agreement is submitted to and approved by the Board prior to the establishment of such institutions.

Each State agrees that, when authorized by the Legislature, it will from time to time make available and pay over to said Board such funds as may be required for the establishment, acquisition, operation and maintenance of such regional educational institutions as may be authorized by the States under the terms of this compact, the contribution of each State at all times to be in the proportion that its population bears to the total combined population of the States who are parties hereto as shown from time to time by the most recent official published report of the Bureau of Census of the United States of America; or upon such other basis as may be agreed upon.

This compact shall not take effect or be binding upon any State unless and until it shall be approved by proper legislative action of as many as six or more of the States whose governors have subscribed hereto within a period of eighteen months from the date hereof. When and if six or more States shall have given legislative approval to this compact within said eighteen months period, it shall be and become binding upon such six or more States 60 days after the date of legislative approval by the sixth State and the governors of such six or more States shall forthwith name the members of the Board from their States as hereinabove set out, and the Board shall then meet on call of the governor of any State approving this compact, at which time the Board shall elect officers, adopt by-laws, appoint committees and otherwise fully organize. Other States whose

names are subscribed hereto shall thereafter become parties hereto upon approval of this compact by legislative action within two years from the date hereof, upon such conditions as may be agreed upon at the time.

After becoming effective this compact shall thereafter continue without limitation of time provided, however, that it may be terminated at any time by unanimous action of the States and provided further that any State may withdraw from this compact if such withdrawal is approved by its legislature, such withdrawal to become effective two years after written notice thereof to the Board accompanied by a certified copy of the requisite legislative action, but such withdrawal shall not relieve the withdrawing State from its obligations hereunder accruing up to the effective date of such withdrawal. Any State so withdrawing shall ipso facto cease to have any claim to or ownership of any of the property held or vested in the Board or to any of the funds of the Board held under the terms of this compact.

If any State shall at any time become in default in the performance of any of its obligations assumed herein or with respect to any obligation imposed upon said State as authorized by and in compliance with the terms and provisions of this compact, all rights, privileges and benefits of such defaulting State, its members on the Board and its citizens shall ipso facto be and become suspended from and after the date of such default. Unless such default shall be remedied and made good within a period of one year immediately following the date of such default this compact may be terminated with respect to such defaulting State by an affirmative vote of three-fourths of the members of the Board (exclusive of the members representing the State in default), from and after which time such State shall cease to be a party to this compact and shall have no further claim to or ownership of any of the property held by or vested in the Board or to any of the funds of the Board held under the terms of this compact, but such termination shall in no manner release such defaulting State from any accrued obligation or otherwise effect this compact or the rights, duties, privileges or obligations of the remaining States thereunder.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF this compact has been approved and signed by the Governors of the several States, subject to the approval of their respective legislatures in the manner hereinabove set out, as of the 8th day of February, 1948.

STATE OF FLORIDA,

By s/ Millard Caldwell
Governor

STATE OF MARYLAND,

By s/ Wm. Preston Lane, Jr.
Governor

STATE OF GEORGIA,

By s/ M. E. Thompson
Governor

STATE OF LOUISIANA,

By _____
Governor

STATE OF ALABAMA,

By s/ James E. Folsom
Governor

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,

By s/ F. L. Wright
Governor

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,

By s/ _____
Governor

STATE OF TENNESSEE,

By s/ Jim McCord
Governor

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA,

By s/ _____
Governor

STATE OF ARKANSAS,

By s/ Ben Laney
Governor

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

By s/ _____
Governor

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

By s/ J. Strom Thurmond
Governor

STATE OF TEXAS,

By s/ Beauford H. Jester
Governor

STATE OF OKLAHOMA,

By _____
Governor

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA,

By s/ _____
Governor

Education, Regional

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Southern Regional Council

HEADQUARTERS
ATLANTA ALL CITIZENS COMMITTEE ON THE SOUTHERN
REGIONAL EDUCATION PLAN

Phone: CY-7046

250 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia
May 11, 1948

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Wesley Memorial Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Friends:

The South-wide Conference on the Southern Regional Education Plan convened Saturday, May 8th, at Clark College. More than 100 leaders representing 37 organizations from various Southern states voted to reject the Regional Education Interstate Compact and adopted resolutions calling for action in opening up all colleges, public and private, to such whites and Negroes as are willing to enter. The group opposed the taking over of Meharry Medical College by the Southern Governors and deplored action of leaders co-operating with the Regional Education Plan. Telegrams and copies of resolutions were mailed to the press, members of Congress and other organizations. For your further information, we are enclosing a copy of the resolutions.

We take this occasion to thank you for the opportunity of joining with you in vigorously attacking a plan to perpetuate segregation and inferior preparation toward inferior citizenship. Thus, we sincerely hope you agree that this Conference was well worth your sponsorship.

Just as the South's policies of maintaining discrimination, educational inequalities and injustices are expensive, likewise, the fight against such undemocratic and unfair practices is also expensive. In planning for this Conference, the Atlanta All-Citizens Committee (of which your organization is a member) asked that each organization contribute $10 toward financing the Conference. Thus, we are urging that your organization BRING or MAIL its contribution to C. L. Harper, Chairman, 250 Auburn Ave., N.E., in order that we may clear up all expenses incurred in the promotion of the Conference by May 15, 1948, if possible. We shall be glad to furnish your organization with a statement of receipts and disbursements.

Very sincerely yours,

C. L. Harper

C. L. HARPER, Chairman

H. B. Michael

H. B. MICHAEL, Executive Secretary

P.S. Your contribution acknowledged; many thanks. - HBM

Encl. - 1:

RESOLUTIONS AND PROPOSALS FOR ACTION ADOPTED BY THE SOUTHWIDE CONFERENCE ON THE PROPOSED REGIONAL EDUCATION PLAN, CLARK COLLEGE, ATLANTA, GEORGIA
MAY 8, 1948

As a result of discussions and proposals considered in today's sessions, the conference hereby resolves as follows:

I ON PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS

1. We believe that the only way a Negro can approach equity in the whole matter of professional education in the South and throughout the United States, is for all professional schools to open their doors to students, without regard to race, creed, or sex. To this end, we feel that every effort should be made to abolish all barriers in the form of tradition and laws, which tend to continue the segregated professional schools.

2. As to Negro institutions which now have professional schools, it is our opinion that they should put forth every effort to strengthen their facilities in the form of equipment and faculty as the opportunities permit. We also feel that our Negro graduate and professional schools should attempt to admit to their student bodies such white students as are willing to come. Another venture in this same direction is in the area of exchange students among white and Negro institutions, as has long been the practice in regard to teaching personnel.

3. As regards the compact seeking authority to establish regional schools in the South by the southern governors, we are opposed to the setting up of such regional schools. Any provisions for professional training not now available to white and Negro students of the South, should be opened up to all groups, without regard to race, creed, or sex. We also oppose the establishment of professional colleges as separate units scattered throughout the southern area, as that would defeat the primary aims of the university, which is composed of a collection of colleges, and through the exchange of ideas and research, strengthen one another.

4. We stand for and urge private, church, and public colleges and universities to open their doors to all citizens without regard to race, creed, or sex, and that the necessary action, legal and otherwise, be initiated to achieve this end.

5. We wish to state clearly that we stand opposed to the taking over of Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn., or any other such institution by the proposed Regional Education Interstate Compact Board of Control, and we deplore the fact that any educational leader would offer to co-operate with the proposed plan in any way.

II ON PUBLIC AND LAND GRANT COLLEGES AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS

1. There is a great amount of distrust of the sincerety of the people who proposed this plan, due to the past records of performance in the area of Negro education in these particular states.

2. The proposal is a plan to perpetuate segregation. Moreover, the duplication of education is more costly.

3. Regardless of the soundness of the principles of the proposal for regional schools, we are opposed to it because it is a set-up to be maintained for educating special groups.

4. We feel that it is undemocratic for a state to provide and maintain within its borders, institutions for one certain group and require the other group to go outside the borders of the state to secure the same training. We feel firmly that it is the duty of each state to take care of all of its people regarding their education within the State.

5. If the segregated regional schools are set up while we try to democratize the countries of the world, we will hold up America for criticism.

6. The Southern Regional Education Plan is an effort to get around U. S. Supreme Court decisions.

III ACTION PROPOSED

In order to effect the spirit of these resolutions, we request the national office, state and local branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to institute the following proceedings:

1. To attack the legality of the Southern Regional Education Interstate Compact, if the joint resolution should be passed by the Congress of the United States, as to the ownership of property and administration of funds, and as to the decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court, which provide for equal education for all citizens within the borders of each state.

2. To institute tax-payers' suits within the several states subscribing to the compact, against the payment of state funds for the purchase and operation of regional institutions for education.

3. To initiate the making of applications and, if necessary, the filing of suits within the borders of the several states by Negro students to enter white colleges and by white students to enter Negro colleges.

We further resolve that these resolutions be presented to the Press, members of Congress, and to all organizations interested in the subject of equal education with a view toward influencing public opinion and securing support for the ideas adopted, through resolutions and active programs.

C. L. Harper, Chairman

R. A. Thompson, Secretary

136 Representatives from the following organizations registered for the conference

Kappa Omega Chapter - Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, American Teachers' Assn., Atlanta NAACP Youth Council, Young Women's Christian Association, Albany State College, National Association of Collegiate Deans and Registrars of Negro Schools Atlanta Urban League, Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, Barber Scotia College, Rome, Ga., Civic and Political League, Shaw University, Southern Regioanl Council, Atlanta University Alumni Association, Ga., Teachers and Education Association, Atlanta Branch, NAACP, Atlanta Business and Trade Assn., Atlanta Daily World, Atlanta Housing Authority, National Negro Business League, Dade County, Florida Medical Academy, Hampton Institute, Atlanta University, Morehouse College, Spelman College, National Medical Association, Georgia Workers' Education Service, Paine College, Florida State Teachers' Assn., Meharry Alumni Association, Ga., Negro Chamber of Commerce, National Dental Assn., Florida A. and M. College, Interdenominational Ministers Alliance, Atlanta, Ga., Gammon Theological Seminary, B. T. Washington Night School, Arkansas State Teachers' Assn., Virginia State Teachers Assn.

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HEADQUARTERS

ATLANTA ALL CITIZENS COMMITTEE ON THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL EDUCATIONAL PLAN

28 Butler Street, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia
April 9, 1948

Dear Friends:

The All Citizens Committee on the Regional Education Plan met Thursday night, April 2, at which time a discussion of ideas and plans for conducting the Southwide Conference was heard. The group had at first decided that the proposed Conference would convene on April 24th and 25th, but the final date was set for Saturday and Sunday, May 8th and 9th, 1948, because of the limited time for promotion.

The following points were established as the purpose of the Conference:

1. To secure facts, figures, and intelligent opinion upon the history, potentialities, and consequences of the Southern Regional Education Plan.

2. To discuss and draw up resolutions with the hope that they will be adopted by the Conference.

3. To propose immediate action, based upon such resolutions as may be adopted.

At present, a cross-section of leaders representing various educational, student, religious, civic, and business groups from all over the South is being invited to attend and to participate in the Conference here on May 8th and 9th. A number of acceptances have already been received.

We are urgently appealing to your organization to support the local Conference Committee with your presence, your ideas, and with your financial contribution. Each organization has been asked to subscribe $10.00 with which to promote the Conference. It is hoped that your organization will rally to this great cause. Please MAIL or BRING your organization's contribution to C. L. Harper, Chairman, 250 Auburn Avenue, N. E.

Yours very truly,

C. L. Harper

C. L. Harper, Chairman

H. B. Michael

H. B. Michael, Executive Secretary

Education - Regional
(other copies in material file

AMERICAN COUNCIL ON RACE RELATIONS

[redacted] STREET [redacted] PHONE CENTRAL 3066

4901 S. ELLIS AVE. CHICAGO 15, ILL.

LOUIS WIRTH
President

CLARENCE E. PICKETT
Chairman of Board

CHARLES HOUSTON
Vice-President, Consultant

WILL W. ALEXANDER
Vice-President, Treasurer

LEONARD M. RIESER
Secretary

June 1, 1948

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Mr. George Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, NE. - Room 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

The under Regional Colleges or Regional Universities

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

At Mr. Hosch's request, I am enclosing three copies of our memorandum on racial segregation in higher education. GWM

Very truly yours,

Hazel M. West

Hazel M. West
Secretary to L. E. Hosch

Enclosure

AMERICAN COUNCIL ON RACE RELATIONS
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago 15, Illinois

MEMORANDUM
O N
RACIAL SEGREGATION IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Racial segregation in higher education is being challenged. The President's Committee on Civil Rights and the President's Commission on Higher Education have subjected the segregated pattern to detailed analysis and both have found it wanting. Governors of southern states have recently convened to discuss the matter partly as a result of the recent Supreme Court decision in the Oklahoma Law School case. The press of the nation, North and South alike, is full of discussions of the problem, and the nations of the world are watching to see what we will do to make real our pronouncements of democracy.

In recent months one southern state, Arkansas, has announced that Negroes will be admitted to several professional schools in the state-supported university. A border state, Delaware, has opened the graduate schools of the state university to Negroes. A Negro medical school, Meharry, has been offered as a regional school for the training of Negro doctors in the South - a proposal that has won the interest of governors in some southern states. These events are conducive to an atmosphere that is favorable to the establishment of regional higher educational institutions.

The basic issues in the matter of segregation in general and in education in particular have been well stated in the reports of two commissions mentioned above. Said the President's Committee on Civil Rights:

> Segregation has become the cornerstone of the elaborate structure of discrimination against some American citizens.
>
> Theoretically this system simply duplicates educational, recreational and other public services, according facilities to the two races which are "separate but equal". In the Committee's opinion this is one of the outstanding myths of American history for it is almost always true that while indeed separate, these facilities are far from equal.....
>
> ...not even the most mathematically precise equality of segregated institutions can properly be considered equality under the law. No argument or rationalization can alter this basic fact; a law which forbids a group of American citizens to associate with other citizens in the ordinary course of daily living creates inequality by imposing a caste status on the minority group. (Vol. I, pp. 81-2)

The Commission on Higher Education states,

> ...the social role of education in a democratic society is at once to insure equal liberty and equal opportunity to differing individuals and groups, and to enable the citizens to understand, appraise, and redirect forces, men and events as

> these tend to strengthen or to weaken their liberties....education is the making of the future.....and its responsibilities are defined in terms of the kind of civilization society hopes to build. (Vol. I, pp. 5-6)

The Commission's report states a consideration that should weigh heavily in the light of America's present position in the world:

> Harmony and cooperation among peoples of differing races, customs, and opinions is not one thing on the regional and national level and another on the international. The problem of understanding among men is indivisible, and the mutual acceptance and respect upon which any reliable international cooperation must depend, begin at home. If we cannot reconcile conflicts of opinion and interest among the diverse groups that make up our own Nation, we are not likely to succeed in compromising the differences that divide nations.....It is the American faith that the ultimate verdict in (the conflict between ideologies) will go to that form of human association and government which best serves the needs and promotes the welfare of the people. We firmly believe that democracy is that form, but we shall convince others only by demonstration, not by words.....We need to experiment boldly in the whole area of human relations, seeking to modify existing institutions and to discover new workable patterns of association. (Vol. I.,pp. 8-9, 21)

The Commission points out the retarding effect of segregation upon both white and Negro education:

> Although segregation may not legally mean discrimination as to quality of the facilities it usually does so in fact..... Segregation lessens the quality of education for the whites as well. To maintain two school systems side by side - duplicating even inadequately the buildings and teaching personnel - means that neither can be of the quality that would be possible if all the available resources were devoted to one system, especially not when the States least able financially to support an adequate educational program for their youth are the very ones that are trying to carry a double load. (Vol. I., p. 34)

"The time has come," according to the Commission, "to make public education at all levels equally available to all, without regard to race, creed, sex or national origin." * The majority of the members of the Commission agreed to the following statement:

> If education is to make the attainment of a more perfect democracy one of its major goals, it is imperative that it extend its benefits to all on equal terms. It must renounce the practices of discrimination and segregation in educational institutions as contrary to the spirit of democracy. Educational leaders and institutions should take positive steps to overcome the conditions which at present obstruct free and equal access

* Vol. I., p. 38

> to educational opportunities. Educational programs everywhere should be aimed at undermining and eventually eliminating the attitudes that are responsible for discrimination and segregation - at creating attitudes that will make education freely available to all. (Vol I, pp. 38-9)

The Commission concludes that "there will be no fundamental corrections of the total condition until segregation legislation is repealed". (Vol II, p. 35)

The Supreme Court of the United States in the Gaines Case on appeal from Missouri held that the Fourteenth Amendment, guaranteeing equal protection under the law, obligates every state to make available within its borders, to qualified Negro applicants, facilities for graduate and professional instruction equal to those offered white students. This was the dictum. In January of this year, the Supreme Court, in the Sipuel case from Oklahoma, ruled that Negroes are entitled to receive in state institutions equal education of any type that white persons can get in such schools and that they are entitled to get it as quickly as any other group. In interpreting this decision District Judge Justin Hinshaw ruled that Miss Sipuel must either be admitted to the Law School at the University of Oklahoma, until a separate law school for Negroes could be established, or the university would have to close its law school to new enrollees.

The Oklahoma case that led to the above decision was no isolated litigation. In many states below the Mason and Dixon Line, there were many similar cases in the courts. Additional litigation is in the making. The Texas Third Court of Civil Appeals had under advisement Herman Sweatt's request for admittance to the law school of the University of Texas, claiming that the recently established "Negro law school" was not equal to that at the University of Texas. This case may reach the United States Supreme Court.

Following the pattern set by Maryland, where under the pressure of a decision of the state Court of Appeals, (the Murray Case) the state university admitted a Negro to the law school; (West Virginia had been doing likewise for a decade), the University of Delaware lifted its ban on admission of Negroes in the latter part of January of this year. This action was taken by the Board of Trustees as they contemplated the implications of the Supreme Court decision in the Oklahoma case, and in spite of the fact that state law requires separate schools for white and Negroes. According to the president of the University, Negroes can now enroll in any course at the University of Delaware not provided by the Delaware State College for Negroes.

The University of Arkansas recently announced the acceptance of a Negro student. According to the chairman of the Board of Trustees, any qualified Negro applying for graduate work will be accepted. Negroes, however, will not be allowed to attend the undergraduate schools of the university. Where there are colored students, they will be provided with regular instruction apart from white students but in the regular building and by regular members of the faculty.

Following closely upon the decision of the Supreme Court in the Oklahoma case the governors of six southern states met to discuss, among other things, the offer of the trustees of Meharry Medical School, hardpressed for funds, to transfer the school to the states as a regional university for the training of Negro doctors, dentists, pharmacists and nurses, and the establishment of regional universities, as a means of giving all Southerners better graduate and

professional education and as a way out of the dilemma of keeping such education for Negroes equal and separate.

There are several avenues of approach to the problem of adequate graduate and professional education for Negroes in light of the rulings of the Supreme Court. The first and most direct is to admit Negroes to existing facilities in the state universities. The second is to attempt to achieve non-segregation, but to find a formula for reconciling it with the practice and ceremonial of segregation. The third is to establish separate and equal facilities for Negroes in the case of each type of education provided for whites. The fourth is some form of a regional university. In considering these alternatives it is important to keep in mind that, as the President's Committee on Civil Rights and the President's Commission on Higher Education have shown, in wide sections of the country and especially in the South there exist glaring inequalities of educational opportunity and that this inequality is most obvious where separate facilities are provided for Negroes. In attempting to remedy this situation it is also well to be skeptical of measures which promise short-run improvement but which in the long-run serve to entrench the existing pattern of segregation.

1. Admission of Negroes on a Non-Segregated Basis

Clearly the policy of non-segregation would satisfy the letter and the spirit of the decisions of the Supreme Court. Experience of several years in Maryland and West Virginia indicates that it can be effected without great difficulty in some states. Delaware, too, seems to be engaged in the demonstration that a direct clear-cut program of action is the best and simplest in the long-run. In Oklahoma, despite the adverse comment of some of the State press to the recent decision of the Supreme Court and the temporary failure of the liberal forces in the State to raise an effective voice in support of progressive action in the matter, the students themselves, who would be most directly concerned, have indicated a readiness to accept a democratic pattern. Over four-fifths of those enrolled in the University's Law School voted to accept the Negro applicant. As the Toledo Blade observed in an editorial in the February 2, 1948 edition,

> One thousand.....young people gathered on the University campus at Norman last week to express their disapproval of the continued ban against Negro students. To symbolize their protest, they burned a copy of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution and mailed the ashes to President Truman.
>
> There could be no better illustration of what increased enlightenment is doing to erase old attitudes of prejudice and bitterness. The older generation, personified by state officials, attempts to perpetuate these racial patterns. But the young people, whom they assume to protect, vociferously express their disinclination to accept the shelter of this wall of segregation.

Many signs indicate the receptiveness of students in the universities of the Sout to new patterns. The possibilities of integrating Negroes into the graduate and professional schools of the South appear to be greater than most spokesman for the region have admitted.

An editorial appearing in the January 15, 1948 issue of the Washington Post, recommended that Negroes be accepted in the law school at the University of Oklahoma.

> Perhaps the lawmakers of Oklahoma will discover, after Miss Sipuel has attended classes at the University for a little while, that her presence does not actually contaminate her white fellow-students and that it simply would not be worth the enormous trouble and expense to set up a separate system of legal education. Perhaps, even, other states requiring segregated schools will learn the same lesson from this interesting experiment.

2. Not Quite Separate and Not Quite Equal

The Arkansas plan, despite its novelty, has, at best, limited application. It will prove expensive and wasteful to teach a small number of students - in some instances, a single student - in separate classes. It is hard to conceive of the actual operation of the plan. Several possibilities suggest themselves: harassed and overworked teachers may slip the darker student or two in with the others; and they may succeed in doing so as long as the numbers are small. There is, of course, the risk that a political candidate looking for a stirring campaign issue may expose the threat of such action to "white supremacy". Nor is it inconceivable that someone may suggest the technique of the dining cars, proposing a curtain in the classroom and, perhaps, separate entrances. Even the most callous educator however will not be completely insensitive to the ridicule he, his institution and his nation could be subjected to if pictures of such arrangements were to be widely circulated.

The Arkansas plan, therefore, is almost sure to die from its own absurdity. It may, however, prove to be a transitional state from the past exclusion to some form of inclusion. It may be a gesture to avoid facing the problem. In many states, with a large potential number of qualified Negro applicants, the plan would not even serve as a stop-gap device. At best the scheme may serve in Arkansas to tide over the period until some formal modification can be made in state legislation to bring it into accord with actual practice.

3. "Separate but Equal"

The most talked of solution in the South is to provide separate but equal graduate and professional education for the races. Such a program has never succeeded in less complex and costly areas of education and there is every reason to believe that it will be equally unsuccessful in the more advanced aspects of higher education.

The Oklahoma case offers an excellent illustration of the difficulties that are involved. It is particularly significant, since, because of the Supreme Court, it was necessary for the State not only to establish equal facilities, but to set them into operation in a very short period of time. In this situation, the State set up a law school for Negroes. The program involved use of one or two committee rooms in the State Senate Building, use of the State Law Library, and employment of three faculty members. The Dean of the new school was paid $6,000 a year; one of the professors $5,000 and another $4,500. After all this had been arranged overnight almost, the young woman for whom the school had been established refused to attend it on the

ground that it was not, in accordance with the ruling of the Supreme Court, an equal law school. It would have been dangerous to disband the faculty, however, because other Negroes might apply for legal education and then, if the State insisted upon maintaining a separate school, another similar arrangement would have to be established. As Justice Jackson indicated at the time that the case was before the Supreme Court, it is impossible to establish a reputable professional school overnight; no matter what facilities are made available it would take years to build a law school for Negroes that would, in all ways, be equal to the long established one at the State University.

The futility of this effort was realized in the North and South alike. Said the Birmingham Herald, in a January 25, 1948 editorial:

> ...it is obvious to all that a special library cannot be established in a week. It is also obvious that the state cannot afford to set up for use of Negro students a separate library that is "equal" to the one provided for white students. Nor can a separate faculty be provided on a week's notice which would be in all respects equal to the one developed over the 40 years of the school's history. Thus it is evidently impossible to establish a law school in one week.

Outside the South, the implications of the move in Oklahoma were more fully discussed. Said the Milwaukee Journal editorial of January 22nd, "The regents doubtless realize that they are only making a gesture.....The only way in which the regents could have fully complied with the spirit and the word of.....the Supreme Court order would have been to accept Mrs. Ada Lois Sipuel Fisher as a student in the university law school, as she requested two years ago." The Salt Lake Tribune of January 21, said:

> For a state, in order to preserve a Jim Crow tradition, to be forced to establish a separate institution of learning - or a reasonable facsimile of one - seems to be the acme of stupidity .....Other members of the Negro race could conceivably cause the establishment of separate schools for medicine, agriculture or any other subject not provided in other institutions. Multiply this number by the number of state universities in the South and the need for institutions of higher learning might reach almost astronomical proportions.

This warning was not novel. The price of segregation in education, when a state attempted to approach equal quality in graduate work, had already been established and recorded on a small scale. Writing in the May, 1946 issue of the Survey Graphic, R. I. Brigham, formerly on the faculty of the University of Missouri, discussed the budget problems that had developed when Missouri attempted to establish separate professional education for Negroes. The first result of this effort was a distinct loss to the white youth of the State. Rather than admit a qualified Negro woman to the graduate division of the School of Journalism, the State discontinued the graduate division of the school. Then, it turned attention to setting up separate and equal schools of law and journalism - the latter on the undergraduate level. The Negro law school was established in 1939 and the Negro school of journalism in 1941; a graduate school was established in 1940. All were tied in with the Negro state-supported college, named Lincoln University. By the spring

of 1946, the state had appropriated more than a half million dollars for the training of the 150 colored students that had been in these new divisions of Lincoln University.

The record in the two professional schools was revealing. One Negro had graduated from the School of Journalism and ten from the law school. The cost of the law library and the salaries of the faculty for one year amounted to over $20,000; in addition a building had to be rented in St. Louis. The student enrollment reached a maximum of 35 in 1941; in 1943 it was zero. In the latter year, however, the state had to appropriate $9,000 in salaries for the law school in order to keep it on the list of accrediting associations.

The story of the School of Journalism was equally tragic - and expensive. A new building costing $65,000 was built on the Lincoln University campus in 1941, and a faculty costing over $13,500 annually was hired. The student body in 1941 numbered 3. In 1942 there were 6 students and in the following year, 14. In a state where there was an effort to establish equal though separate higher education, for the biennium 1939-1940, $856,000 was appropriated for 1,228 students at the Negro university; $3,908,000 for the 17,010 students at the University of Missouri. For Negroes, the per capita cost was $697; for whites, $229. As great a strain as this was on the treasury of the State, it was negligible as compared to what a similar program would cost in many Southern states. In Missouri, Negroes are but 6 per cent of the population.

Regional Educational Centers

Establishment of regional centers of study in the South is an attractive proposal. In light of the high cost of adequate graduate and professional training, there are sound economic reasons for fostering such a development. At the same time, regional institutions of higher education would permit maximum use of scarce teaching talent. Not the least of the benefits that would accrue from such centers of advanced training is the opportunity they would offer for wider and more varied contacts by students and instructors in the fields of higher education.

Largely because the plan has so much to recommend it, the dangers of its misuse are alarming to those who look beneath the surface, realizing that a basically sound instrument may be perverted into a device for perpetuating the segregated pattern. This is clearly the intent of those who advocate establishment of regional graduate and professional schools for Negroes in the South as a means of providing training for colored youth in those areas where existing Negro state-supported institutions clearly cannot do the job. It is asserted that such action would permit the states to share the resulting financial burden, while providing training equal to that available to whites in Southern states. Obviously, the results would not satisfy the ruling of the Supreme Court requiring the states to make available such equal education within their borders.

There are additional and more serious difficulties. Regardless of its scope, there can be no equality of education within the segregated pattern, and there is no magic in the word regional that alters this basic fact. Segregated regional schools would, in fact, entrench further separate educational facilities in the South, creating a new set of vested interests and additional capital investment in the segregated pattern. Actually, their creation would be a step backward rather than for-

ward, despite the fact that they might provide better training for some of those who would enroll in them. Even now as the proposal is being made, segregated regional universities and schools should be exposed for what they are: instruments for evading the rulings of the Supreme Court and making racial segregation in education more respectable and palatable by giving it regional symbolism.

There are operating and legislative difficulties, too. The former can best be indicated by considering the proposal for transfer of the Meharry Medical School from private to a cooperative states' control. Were this proposal accepted by both interested parties, there is no conceivable way to assure that adequate financial support would be forthcoming to maintain the school over a period of years. In the first place, it is doubtful if a clearly evasive and make-shift plan could result in anything other than ultimate neglect and financial starvation of the institution involved. There is inherent in the historical purpose and the tradition of segregation in public facilities the generation of attitudes leading to inadequate support and finance. Knowing this, the present Board of Trustees of Meharry faces a dilemma. The board has a responsibility for assuring the satisfactory operation of an institution for which it holds a public trust. It, therefore, will be interested in negotiating agreements to meet its responsibilities for the future of the school. But what assurances can the board have that the legislatures in the states for which governors negotiate will appropriate sufficient money to carry out the agreements? If, for example, each of several states is assigned a quota of a budget, what is to prevent one or more of the states from failing to live up to the commitment of the governor? Assuming that adequate financial support for the school, operated on a regional basis, is voted for a year or two, what assurances can the governors of the states give that such support will be forthcoming over the years? In light of these questions, it is difficult to see how a private institution can secure the necessary guarantees to justify its conversion to a publicly-supported regional institution. All the problems of assuring financial support from a single legislature that are inherent in any transfer of a private institution to state control are multiplied when a group of states is involved in a regional plan.

The trustees of Meharry, of course, face additional problems. The most important is the implications of their being party to - and it seems instigators of - a proposal for taking the heat off of certain states, while perpetuating segregation in public education. Those responsible for the future of Meharry will have difficulty in justifying such action. Temporary relief of the financial crisis that faces Meharry is too high a price to pay in 1948 for perpetuation of make-shift arrangements for the training of Negro Americans.

Establishment of regional centers of public education requires more than negotiations, agreements and financial support. Legislation on the national as well as the state level seems to be needed. This means that any proposal for such centers of training will become more than a matter of concern to the South. It will be discussed in the Congress and in the nation. This in turn will permit those who see the dangers of furthering segregated patterns to be heard. Legislation to facilitate regional schools will certainly occasion violent opposition if the plan is intended to spread the scope of segregation in educational facilities. Nor is this all. The NAACP has recently announced that it "is unalterably opposed to the passage of any legislation, state or federal, designed to authorize any state to join with, appropriate funds for or officially associate with any state or group of states for the purpose of establishing regional colleges designed to separate the races in educational opportunities. All lawful steps, including court action,

if necessary, will be taken to block this plan to circumvent the Constitution of the United States and the mandates of the Supreme Court by extending and perpetuating segregation in education." This statement is significant because the NAACP has been the organization responsible for sponsoring litigation challenging the present inadequate educational facilities for Negroes in the South.

The segregated regional school is no guarantee of equal educational facilities. In fact, the spirit in which the idea has been nurtured and the principal motivation of its strongest advocates in the South today almost assure that it will be haunted by too little money and by legislative neglect. At the same time, the plan itself faces so many practical and legal difficulties as to render it of little value as a real solution to the problem of adequate graduate and professional education for Negroes.

Regional educational centers in the South, however, should not be written off the books. If we are really interested in meeting the twin issues of better education in the South and equal educational opportunities for Negroes, regional centers have a real contribution to make, provided they are set up on a democratic basis and remain open to all racial groups. The President's Commission on Higher Education has recognized this, saying in its report:

> Another expedient which has received consideration is the establishment of regional centers of study, attached to strong colleges and open to both white and Negro students, with broad curricular offerings and high standards of scholarship and research. This fails to meet the legal issue of providing equality of educational opportunity within each State but it has the immediate practical merit that it would be economically feasible and conducive to a more non-segregated approach to educational problems.

As it is always unfortunate to establish new segregated facilities, so it is easier to introduce bi-racial patterns in newly created institutions at the time of their opening. There is considerable evidence that many university students in the South are ready to accept unsegregated graduate - and, for that matter, undergraduate - schools. Regional centers, if they live up to their promise, should offer the all-important additional inducement of a higher quality of education. With such attractions, the regional school would have no problem of attracting a large segment of the white youth in the South today. If we want to establish new patterns of racial attendance in the schools of the South, the unsegregated regional university is made to order.

There is nothing in the nature of the regional university that would prevent a state from offering separate education for its racial groups within its borders - if it wanted to go to that expense. Since the Supreme Court in the long run will probably insist that such education be equal for the races, the cost may be prohibitive. In a democracy, however, publicly sponsored racial segregation should be made expensive. It is most likely that southern youth, if they had a choice, would press for participation in good unsegregated schools rather than in second-rate segregated ones. It is already apparent that a complete system of equal but separate graduate and professional schools within each southern state means second-rate graduate and professional schools for whites as well as Negroes within those states.

A regional university open to all racial groups might not encounter insurmountable legal difficulties. The existing legislative basis for segregation in education in the South, despite a high degree of uniformity, has some striking variations. In most southern states, there are both constitutional and legislative provisions requiring separation of the races in schools. In both Alabama and Maryland, however, there are no constitutional requirements. Alabama has a statute requiring maintenance of separate schools by school directors; Maryland has a statute requiring separate schools. It has already been indicated how practices in the latter state, following a precedent of West Virginia, where for some time a few colored students have attended graduate schools in the state university with little notice despite a constitutional provision and statutes requiring separate schools, have varied from the requirements of the segregation legislation. In Delaware, where there is a constitutional requirement and a law stating that separate schools be maintained for Negro and white residents on elementary, secondary and college levels, segregation has been done away with on the graduate and professional levels.

Without change in state laws or constitutions, therefore, several border states have already departed from the segregated pattern. In one state in the deep South, Alabama, such a departure would be legal if merely a new statute were enacted. Once the concept of the regional, unsegregated university gains support, it is not improbable that other southern states would find in the possibility of attracting such facilities an incentive to take the necessary action to qualify as a possible location.

Non-segregated regional professional schools could provide equal educational opportunities for the races. At the same time such schools would effect real economies in those states where inadequate funds stand as a real impediment to the development of first-class facilities for any elements in the population. These schools would make a real contribution toward breaking down the attitudes that lead to discrimination and segregation. They probably would not conflict with the requirements that equal training be provided for both races within the state, since, in all probability, states could not duplicate within their borders facilities of the same type as they would assist in financing in a regional center.

A program of action to meet this pressing problem, therefore, can be formulated. Regional professional schools could be established by interstate compacts. As new institutions, they would be in a position to effect, from the outset, a non-segregated pattern. Such an effort frankly faces the fact that there never has been and probably never will be equal but separate public education in the South. It attempts to create a pattern that will permit of equality in educational opportunity at once on the highest levels, realizing that the place to start reform is at the top. It rejects the notion of segregated regional schools on the grounds that such schools will not offer equal education, will be contrary to the decisions of the Supreme Court, and will serve to complicate the whole problem by extending and entrenching further the segregated pattern. In order to guard against the possibility that regional higher and professional educational facilities might be used as a means to perpetuate segregation and thus serve as deceptive devices to circumvent the spirit if not the letter of the Supreme Court decisions and the requirements of a democratic society, it is essential that any congressional action such as the approval of interstate compacts authorizing the establishment of such interstate institutions and any federal or state legislation or appropriation designed to establish and maintain such institutions be clearly conditional upon the inclusion of adequate non-segregation and non-discrimination provisions.

uopwa-39-cio
March 1, 1948

PAUL D. WILLIAMS, RICHMOND
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P. B. YOUNG, NORFOLK
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
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GEORGE S. MITCHELL
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
MRS. AGNES McKOY
SECRETARY-TREASURER
HAROLD C. FLEMING
DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION

Education ~~School~~

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

Equalization

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

December 29, 1948

Mr Sam B. Taylor
Division of Negro Education
Kentucky Department of Education
Frankfort, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Taylor:

For our monthly publication, New South, we are preparing an article to show the differential in white and Negro school plants in the Southern states. We are in hopes that the article will help point up the need for greater federal and state participation in the job of equalizing school facilities.

We should greatly appreciate your filling out the attached slip and returning it at your earliest convenience. You will note that the figures requested are for the year 1945-1946. This is the latest year for which we are able to obtain comparable figures for most of the Southern states.

Many thanks for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

HCF:mb

STATE OF Kentucky

ENROLLMENT			VALUE OF SCHOOL PROPERTY			VALUE PER PUPIL ENROLLED		
Total	White	Negro	Total	White	Negro	Total	White	Negro
546,098 ~~509,486~~	509,486	36,612	$80,999,400	$76,422,900	$4,576,500	$142.	$150.	$125

PAUL D. WILLIAMS, RICHMOND
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A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

December 29, 1948

Mr. P. H. Easom
State Agent for Negro Schools
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Easom:

For our monthly publication, New South, we are preparing an article to show the differential in white and Negro school plants in the Southern states. We are anticipating that the article will help point up the need for greater federal and state participation in the job of equalizing school facilities.

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Many thanks for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,
Harold C. Fleming
Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

HCF:mb

White $56,307,507
Col $11,000,000
Total $67,307,507

~~These figures were tabulated in 1934~~

STATE OF _____

ENROLLMENT			VALUE OF SCHOOL PROPERTY			VALUE PER PUPIL ENROLLED		
Total	White	Negro	Total	White	Negro	Total	White	Negro
854755	377,698	477,157	~~27,955,238~~ $67,307,507	~~24,467,557~~	~~3,487,681~~ $11,000,000			
				$56,307,507				

1945-46

U. S. OFFICE OF EDUCATION

Continental U. S.	Enrollment			Value of School Property			Per Pupil Enrolled			
	Total	White	Negro	Total	White	Negro	Total	White	Negro	
Alabama	638,375	412,771	225,604	$66,711,240	$58,995,040	$6,716,200	$104	$145	$30	25,944,460
Arizona										
Arkansas	393,070	297,370	95,700	52,478,551	47,970,690	4,507,861	134	161	47	10,909,800
California										
Colorado										
Connecticut										
Delaware										
Florida	373,177	271,360	101,817	91,188,787	84,995,384	6,193,403	244	313	61	25,657,584
Georgia	694,382	435,271	259,111	97,623,348	87,118,744	10,504,604	141	200	41	41,198,649
Idaho										
Illinois										
Indiana										
Iowa										
Kansas										
* Kentucky	~~526,461~~	~~490,256~~	~~36,205~~	~~91,255,503~~			173	?	?	
	546,098	509,486	36,612	80,999,400	76,422,900	4,576,500	148	150	125	915,300
Louisiana	436,273	279,567	165,706	103,954,922	93,555,305	10,399,617	238	347	63	47,060,504
Maine										
Maryland										
Massachusetts										
Michigan										
Minnesota										
* Mississippi	~~517,024~~	~~259,224~~	~~258,800~~	~~52,307,507~~			101	?	?	
~~Missouri~~	854,755	377,598	477,157	67,307,507	56,307,507	11,000,000	78	149	23	60,121,782
Montana										
Nebraska										
Nevada										
New Hampshire										
New Jersey										
New Mexico										
New York										
North Carolina	813,499	562,192	251,307	139,797,278	122,270,096	17,527,182	172	217	70	36,942,129
North Dakota										
Ohio										
Oklahoma	461,265	~~424,570~~	~~36,695~~	97,731,069			212	?	?	
Oregon										

Arizona										
Arkansas	393,070	297,370	95,700	52,478,551	47,970,690	4,507,861	134	161	47	10,909,800
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Colorado										
Connecticut										
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Nevada										
New Hampshire										
New Jersey										
New Mexico										
New York										
North Carolina	813,499	562,192	251,307	139,797,278	122,270,096	17,527,182	172	217	70	36,942,129
North Dakota										
Ohio										
Oklahoma	461,265	~~424,570~~	~~36,695~~	97,731,069			212	?	?	
Oregon										
Pennsylvania										
Rhode Island										
South Carolina	448,244	247,224	201,020	60,421,342	51,731,431	8,689,911	135	209	43	33,369,320
South Dakota										
Tennessee	595,019	~~492,951~~	~~102,068~~	70,500,000			118	~~118~~ ?	?	
Texas	1,246,453	1,048,899	197,554	331,393,948	312,698,615	18,695,333	266	298	95	40,103,462
Utah										
Vermont										
Virginia	547,981	400,282	147,699	110,492,861	96,738,650	14,754,211	202	239	100	20,530,161
Washington TOTAL			2,159,287							
			Nation	8,190,858,063			351			
West Virginia										
Wisconsin AVER.			196,299			AVER:		$221	$63	31,015,242
Wyoming										
Dist. of Col										
Outlying Parts of the U. S.										
Alaska										
American Samoa										
Canal Zone										
Guam										
Hawaii										
Philippine Islands										
Puerto Rico										
Virgin Islands										

Total: 342,753,431

÷ 5

Average cost per state:
$ 31,159,404.63

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—29789-1

* FIGURES supplied by state agents

National Citizens Commission for the Public Schools
2 WEST 45TH STREET • NEW YORK 19, N. Y.
MURRAY HILL 7-1535

RECEIVED
MAY 12 1949
Southern Regional Council

May 7, 1949

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

The enclosed release announces the formation of the National Citizens Commission for the Public Schools, for publication on May 16. Among the initial members are men and women in the fields of business, labor, publishing and law, many of whom will be familiar to you.

These men and women have decided that the time has come for all of us who have concern for the welfare of our country to take time out to understand and, if possible, do something about the urgent problems confronting one of the greatest actual and potential forces for the development of our country -- our public schools.

We are established as a national Commission, not because we think there is any national solution to the problems confronting our public schools. On the contrary, we believe that what happens in and to our public schools is primarily a community problem. We start our studies of the schools with the prejudice that the best schools in any area will be found where the local citizens have made the schools a top concern. As one of our earliest public actions, we hope to cite instances of successful community action for the improvement of the schools. In the process of arriving at such citations we hope to assemble many case histories of community action which we can analyze and pass along to help other community groups who want to go into action.

The idea for this Commission was originally suggested by a group of leading educators who felt that real improvement in the public school situation could not come without citizen understanding, planning and action. We accepted the educators' challenge in the conviction that their premise was correct, and with full appreciation of the size of the job we have undertaken.

As one who has shown deep interest in the problems of public school education, I hope that you find the Commission's objectives as challenging as we believe them to be.

We would appreciate it greatly if, as we begin our work in this complex public school field, you could give us any information or suggestions you think would be helpful.

Sincerely,

Roy E. Larsen

Roy E. Larsen
Chairman

List of Members of the National Citizens Commission for the Public Schools

Mrs. Barry Bingham	Vice President, Louisville Courier-Journal and Times	Louisville, Ky.
Stuart Bradley	Member of Executive Board, Louisiana Education Foundation, 611 Gravier Street	New Orleans, La.
James F. Brownlee, *Vice Chm.*	Chairman of Business-Education Committee, Committee for Economic Develop't	Fairfield, Conn.
John Cowles	President, The Minneapolis Star and Tribune	Minneapolis, Minn.
Edward R. Eastman	President and Editor, American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building	Ithaca, N. Y.
George Gallup	Director, American Institute of Public Opinion, 110 East 42nd Street	New York 17, N. Y.
Mrs. Bruce Gould	Editor, Ladies' Home Journal, Curtis Publishing Co., Independence Square	Philadelphia, Pa.
Lester B. Granger	Executive Director, National Urban League, 1133 Broadway	New York 10, N. Y.
Ralph A. Hayward	President, Kalamazoo Vegetable Parchment Co.	Parchment, Mich.
Robert Heller	President, Robert Heller & Associates, Inc., Union Commerce Building	Cleveland, Ohio
Palmer Hoyt	Editor and Publisher, The Denver Post	Denver, Colorado
Roy E. Larsen, *Chairman*	President, Time Inc., Time and Life Building, Rockefeller Center	New York 20, N. Y.
Mrs. Samuel A. Lewisohn	Chairman, Board of Trustees, Public Education Association, 20 West 40th Street	New York 18, N. Y.
Walter Lippmann	3525 Woodley Road, N. W.	Washington 16, D. C.
Robert Littell	Senior Editor, The Reader's Digest	Pleasantville, N. Y.
Stanley Marcus	Executive Vice President, Neiman-Marcus Company	Dallas, Texas
James G. K. McClure	President, Farmers' Federation, Inc.	Asheville, N. C.
George Houk Mead	Chairman of Board, The Mead Corporation, 131 North Ludlow Street	Dayton, Ohio
Mrs. Eugene Meyer	The Washington Post	Washington, D. C.
Leo Perlis, *Secretary*	National Director, National CIO Community Services Committee, 1776 Broadway	New York 19, N. Y.
Raymond Rubicam	P. O. Box 416	Scottsdale, Ariz.
Beardsley Ruml	Chairman of Board, R. H. Macy & Co., Inc.	New York 1, N. Y.
Harry Scherman	President, Book-of-the-Month Club, 385 Madison Avenue	New York 17, N. Y.
Louis B. Seltzer	Editor, The Cleveland Press	Cleveland, Ohio
Richard Joyce Smith	Partner, Whitman, Ransom, Coulson & Goetz	New York, N. Y.
John A. Stevenson, *Treasurer*	President, The Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co., Independence Square	Philadelphia, Pa.
Charles Allen Thomas	Executive Vice President, Monsanto Chemical Company	St. Louis 4, Mo.
Judge Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr.	U. S. District Judge for Massachusetts, U. S. Court	Boston, Mass.

National Citizens Commission for the Public Schools
2 WEST 45TH STREET • NEW YORK 19, N. Y.
MURRAY HILL 7-1535

RELEASE

FOR RELEASE MONDAY A.M.
May 16, 1949

DOLLARD, OF CARNEGIE CORPORATION,

GIVES REASONS FOR SUPPORT OF NEW COMMISSION

* * *

NEW YORK, N.Y. - "The creation of the National Citizens Commission for the Public Schools is heartening evidence of America's concern for the maintenance of a healthy democratic society," Charles Dollard, President of the Carnegie Corporation, said today. He added: "Democracy and education are inseparable allies and it is vain to assume that this country can continue to grow and prosper without a sound public school system. The franchise is a dangerous weapon in the hands of the ill-informed and the poorly educated.

"The fundamental strength of the American public school system has been the tradition of local responsibility for local schools. In this connection, it is reassuring to note that the Commission has no prefabricated program which it seeks to impose on America's schools but will confine itself to discovering, describing and generalizing sound and progressive developments in primary and secondary education throughout the country.

"While the Carnegie Corporation's interest has traditionally been in higher education and while most of the income of the Corporation is and will continue to be devoted to research and training at the graduate and undergraduate level, we are very happy to have a part in this very significant enterprise. The stature of the men and women who have accepted membership on the Commission warrants high hope for its success."

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON MEMBERS OF NATIONAL CITIZENS COMMISSION FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

MRS. BARRY BINGHAM, Louisville, Kentucky—Vice President of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* and *Times*, and Book Editor of the *Courier-Journal*. Trustee of Radcliffe College and Protestant Co-Chairman in Louisville of the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

STUART BRADLEY, New Orleans, Louisiana—Member of the Executive Board of the Louisiana Education Foundation, an organization of citizens formed in 1946 to work for improvement of Louisiana public schools.

JAMES F. BROWNLEE, Fairfield, Connecticut *(Vice Chairman)*—Deputy Administrator of the Office of Price Administration, 1943-45; Deputy Director of Office of Economic Stabilization, 1945-46. At present director of several firms including Pillsbury Mills, Bank of Manhattan Co., and American Express Company. Chairman of Business-Education Committee of the Committee for Economic Development.

JOHN COWLES, Minneapolis, Minnesota—President of the Minneapolis *Star* and *Tribune;* Chairman of the Board of the Des Moines *Register* and *Tribune*, Cowles Magazines, Inc. (publishers of *Look)*, and the Cowles Broadcasting Company. Overseer of Harvard University, Trustee of Carleton College and the Foreign Service Educational Foundation.

EDWARD R. EASTMAN, Ithaca, N.Y.—President and Editor of the *American Agriculturist*, member of the Board of Regents of New York State, past President of the New York State Council on Rural Education, Former Trustee of Cornell University.

GEORGE GALLUP, Princeton, New Jersey—Founder and Director of the American Institute of Public Opinion and President of Audience Research, Inc. With Young & Rubicam advertising agency, 1932-47, as Director of Research and then Vice President; previously on faculties of Drake, Northwestern and Columbia universities.

MRS. BRUCE GOULD, Hopewell, New Jersey—With her husband, Bruce Gould, has been Editor of the *Ladies' Home Journal* since 1935. Formerly woman's editor for New York Sunday *World;* author, with her husband, of short stories and plays.

LESTER B. GRANGER, New York, N.Y.—Executive Director of the National Urban League; First Vice President of the American Association of Social Workers and Chairman of its New York City Chapter; Corporator of Springfield College. During World War II served as special adviser to the Secretary of the Navy.

RALPH A. HAYWARD, Parchment, Michigan—President of the Kalamazoo Vegetable Parchment Company. Chairman of Kalamazoo City Planning Commission; served as President of Parchment School Board for seventeen years. A graduate of the University of Michigan, former professor of chemical engineering and at present a Regent of the University of Michigan; Trustee of Kalamazoo College.

ROBERT HELLER, Cleveland, Ohio—Founder and President of the industrial engineering firm of Robert Heller & Associates, Inc. Chairman of the National Committee for Strengthening Congress; in 1944 directed the study which resulted in the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946. Trustee and member of the Executive Committee of the National Planning Association.

PALMER HOYT, Denver, Colorado—Editor and Publisher of the Denver *Post*, and a director of the Associated Press. President of the Oregon Newspaper Publishers Association 1943-45, and Publisher of the Portland *Oregonian* 1939-46 (on staff since 1926). 1949 President of Denver Community Chest; member of President's Air Policy Commission, 1947-48.

ROY E. LARSEN, New York, N.Y. *(Chairman)*—President of Time Incorporated *(Time, Life, Fortune, Architectural Forum)*. President of the United Hospital Fund of New York; Vice President and director of Greater New York Fund; Trustee of New York Public Library; member Hospital Council of New York; former director Associated Hospital Service (Blue Cross); Vice Chairman Vocational Service Center Branch, YMCA; and Overseer of Harvard University 1940-46.

MRS. SAMUEL A. LEWISOHN, New York, N.Y.—Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Public Education Association of New York, a citizens' group working for better public schools. Member of Advisory Board on Vocational Education of New York City Board of Education; former President of Lincoln School P.T.A.; Trustee of Vassar College and the Institute of International Education; one of the founders of Bennington College.

WALTER LIPPMANN, Washington, D.C.—Author of the syndicated column "Today and Tomorrow" and of magazine articles and books on political and educational topics, including *The Good Society*, *U.S. Foreign Policy*, and *The Cold War*. In World War I served as assistant to Secretary of War Newton D. Baker; secretary of organization which prepared data for the Peace Conference; was assigned to American Commission to Negotiate the Peace.

ROBERT LITTELL, New York, N.Y.—Senior Editor of *The Reader's Digest* since 1942, on staff since 1937; formerly with other magazines and newspapers including *The New Republic* (Associate Editor, 1922—27), New York *Evening Post* (dramatic critic, 1927-29) and New York *World* (dramatic critic and columnist, 1929-31).

STANLEY MARCUS, Dallas, Texas—Executive Vice President of Neiman-Marcus Company; 1949 Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the American Retail Federation; Trustee of the National Retail Consumer Council. Member Greater Dallas Planning Council; 1948 President of Dallas Symphony Society.

JAMES G. K. McCLURE, Asheville, N.C.—President since 1920 of the Farmers' Federation, Inc. President of American Forestry Association 1936-39; former member of Fairview (North Carolina) Township School Committee and Trustee of Cullowhee Normal College. President of the Asheville Civic Music Association and Trustee of the North Carolina Symphony Society.

GEORGE HOUK MEAD, Dayton, Ohio—Chairman of the Board of The Mead Corporation; President of American Paper and Pulp Association, 1942-43. Member of the (Hoover) Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government; member Business Advisory Council, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1933-45 (chairman 1936-37); named on President's Committee of Business Men appointed to advisory board to director War Mobilization and Reconversion, November 1944; appointed member Federal Price Control Board, July 1946.

MRS. EUGENE MEYER, Washington, D.C.—Reporter on social problems for the Washington *Post* and author of *Journey Through Chaos*, studies on social conditions in U.S. war centers. Member of Executive Committee of National Health Assembly, President's Commission on Higher Education, Library of Congress Trust Fund Board, Trustee of Barnard College.

LEO PERLIS, New York, N.Y. *(Secretary)*– National Director of the National CIO Community Services Committee. Member of Department of Labor Commission on Children and Youth; director of Community Chests and Councils, Inc. Labor consultant to the Office of Production Management and War Production Board, 1941-43.

RAYMOND RUBICAM, Scottsdale, Arizona–Founder and executive head of Young & Rubicam, Inc., advertising agency, 1923-44. Trustee and former Chairman of the Research and Policy Committee of the Committee for Economic Development; Trustee of Colgate University; member of National Committee for Strengthening Congress; director of American Arbitration Association.

BEARDSLEY RUML, New York, N.Y.–Chairman of the Board of R. H. Macy & Co., Inc.; originator of "pay-as-you-go" income tax payment plan. Trustee of National Planning Association and Museum of Modern Art, New York City; former Dean of the Social Science Division of the University of Chicago.

HARRY SCHERMAN, New York, N.Y.–Founder and President of the Book-of-the-Month Club. Director-at-large of the National Bureau of Economic Research and Trustee of the Committee for Economic Development.

LOUIS B. SELTZER, Cleveland, Ohio–Editor of the Cleveland *Press* since 1928; Editor-in-Chief of Scripps-Howard newspapers in Ohio. President of the Cleveland Welfare Association, Trustee of the YMCA and Vice President of the Boy Scouts of Cleveland. Founder and member of the executive board of the American Press Institute.

RICHARD JOYCE SMITH, Southport, Connecticut–Partner in Whitman, Ransom, Coulson & Goetz, New York law firm. Chairman of the Board of Education of Fairfield, Connecticut, since 1945 (member since 1941). Chief Counsel of the Special Committee of the U.S. Senate Investigating Petroleum Resources, 1944-45. Graduate of The Catholic University of America and former Associate Professor at Yale Law School.

JOHN A. STEVENSON, Philadelphia, Pa. *(Treasurer)*–President of The Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company; Trustee of the University of Chicago, the University of Pennsylvania, Temple University and George Peabody College for Teachers. Former high school principal, city school superintendent, member of faculty of Universities of Illinois and Wisconsin, Director of the School of Life Insurance Salesmanship at Carnegie Institute of Technology. Director of task force on Federal personnel of (Hoover) Commission on Organization of Executive Branch of the Government.

CHARLES ALLEN THOMAS, St. Louis, Missouri–Executive Vice President and Technical Director of Monsanto Chemical Company; 1948 President of American Chemical Society. Deputy Chief of National Defense Research Committee, 1942-43, section member after 1943; Project Director of the Clinton Laboratories at Oak Ridge, Tennessee, under the Manhattan Project, and co-author of 1946 "Report on the International Control of Atomic Energy." Director of Board of Governors of National Farm Chemurgic Council; curator of Transylvania College; Trustee of the John and Olga Queeny Educational Foundation, Antioch College.

JUDGE CHARLES E. WYZANSKI, JR., Boston, Mass.–U.S. District Judge for Massachusetts since 1941. Solicitor, Department of Labor, 1933-35; special assistant to Attorney General of U.S. and on staff of Solicitor General, Department of Justice, 1935-37. Member International Labor Organization Committee on Application of Conventions since 1945. Overseer of Harvard University since 1943; Visiting Professor at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1948-49.

5-16-49

National Citizens Commission for the Public Schools
2 WEST 45TH STREET • NEW YORK 19, N. Y.
MURRAY HILL 7-1535

RELEASE

FOR RELEASE MONDAY A.M.
May 16, 1949

PROMINENT LAYMEN FORM COMMISSION

TO HELP IN PUBLIC SCHOOL CRISIS

* * *

Hailed by Conant as "Potentially the Most

Important Move for the Advancement of Public

Education Taken in Last Fifty Years"

* * *

NEW YORK, N.Y. - Aroused by the continuing nationwide crisis in the public schools, a group of prominent men and women have formed a National Citizens Commission for the Public Schools which will work for concerted action by citizens in their local communities, it was announced here today.

The Commission has received initial financial support from the Carnegie Corporation and the General Education Board.

Dr. James B. Conant, President of Harvard University, hailed it as "potentially the most important move for the advancement of public education taken in the last fifty years."

The Commission is composed exclusively of laymen, many of them outstanding in business, labor, law and publishing. Its members are convinced that because of the grave challenges America faces in today's world the prime need of this country is a wise and informed citizenry. For this reason they feel that the public schools have never before been so important to the nation

and that there is a special urgency in the problems of the public schools today.

The members of the new Commission point to the lack of clarity in educational goals, the shortage of trained teachers, overcrowded classrooms and the serious inequalities of educational opportunity for children in many parts of the country as only a few of the public school problems which should be of direct concern to us all.

The Commission is the first independent national association of laymen dedicated to the improvement of the public schools established in this century, and as it gathers sufficient information and knowledge, will act as a clearing house of information on public school problems for local groups throughout the country. The Commission plans to cite outstanding examples of community action for the improvement of public schools.

Roy E. Larsen, president of Time Inc., is chairman of the Commission. Its other officers are: James F. Brownlee, former Deputy Administrator of the OPA, vice chairman; John A. Stevenson, president of Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co., treasurer; and Leo Perlis, Director of the National CIO Community Services Committee, secretary. The initial membership, which will eventually total sixty, includes twenty-eight people from many sections of the nation.

"No one can examine the problems facing our nation today without realizing that public education is more important now than ever before in our history," Mr. Larsen said in announcing the Commission.

"More than 9 million adults have completed less than five years of school, but what is even worse, uncounted millions of our children are today being handicapped by grossly inadequate schooling.

"Professional educators, many conscientious school boards, the

Parent-Teacher Associations, and other groups are working hard for better public schools. But the problems of public education are so broad that they concern all of us, and it is time for all of us to do something about them.

"Good public schools require money. But we might as well face the fact that we can't buy our way out of this situation just with money. Regardless of the amount of Federal or State aid granted, citizens in every community must shoulder the responsibility for their public schools and must provide the thought and energy to insure that the public schools do their job.

"Our group starts from scratch. We begin our voluntary effort with deep appreciation of our own lack of knowledge of the varying problems and conditions in the public schools in different communities. In trying to help others, we will need the enthusiastic cooperation of all interested citizens.

"As soon as we gather sufficient information and knowledge, the Commission will act as a clearing house to enable one group of laymen working for better public schools to benefit from the experience of others," Mr. Larsen said. "While we recognize that the situations in no two communities can ever be exactly alike, and no pat solution can be offered to any, we have no doubt that community efforts now being carried on in isolation would benefit immeasurably from the continuing encouragement which the union of forces and common goals can provide.

"As things are now, many of us do not know what to expect of our public schools. Some of us do not know whether the ones we have are good or bad. Many school boards are in a position where they must first find out how much they can spend, and then decide what the quality of education offered in their public schools will be. We believe this process is in reverse. We must all decide what results we want from our public schools, and then we must begin at once to take the necessary steps to obtain them."

With regard to the major problem of recruiting and preparing enough teachers of the proper caliber for the public schools, Mr. Larsen said, "Too many of us have been lulled into a false feeling that the teacher problem has been taken care of by recent increases in teachers' salaries. Nothing could be further from the truth."

The Commission's program calls for the citations of groups of laymen who have made exceptional progress in improving their local public schools. Later, outstanding achievements of good public schools may be chosen for public citation.

The Commission will expand its present membership to sixty persons of varied experience from every region of the nation. Members must be citizens of the United States, and not professionally identified with education, religion or politics. The Commission's staff will include a full-time educational consultant, assisted by an advisory board of educators.

Mr. Larsen emphasized that the twenty-eight persons who form the nucleus membership of the Commission are so convinced of the urgency and importance of the work of the new organization that they are going to give "first priority" to it. Besides the Commission's officers, these members are: Mrs. Barry Bingham, Vice President, Louisville (Kentucky) Courier-Journal and Times; Stuart Bradley, Member of the Executive Board, Louisiana Education Foundation, New Orleans; John Cowles, President, The Minneapolis Star and Tribune; Edward R. Eastman, President and Editor, American Agriculturist, Ithaca, N.Y.; George Gallup, Director, American Institute of Public Opinion; Mrs. Bruce Gould, Editor, Ladies' Home Journal; Lester B. Granger, Executive Director, National Urban League; Ralph A. Hayward, President, Kalamazoo Vegetable Parchment Co., Parchment, Michigan; Robert Heller, Robert Heller &

Associates, Inc., Cleveland; Palmer Hoyt, Editor and Publisher, The Denver Post.

Also Mrs. Samuel A. Lewisohn, Chairman, Board of Trustees, New York Public Education Association; Walter Lippmann, columnist, Washington, D.C.; Robert Littell, Senior Editor, The Reader's Digest; Stanley Marcus, Executive Vice President, Neiman-Marcus Company, Dallas; James G.K. McClure, President, Farmers' Federation, Inc., Asheville, N.C.; George Houk Mead, Chairman of the Board, The Mead Corporation, Dayton, Ohio; Mrs. Eugene Meyer, The Washington (D.C.) Post; Raymond Rubicam, co-founder of Young & Rubicam, Inc. (N.Y.), Scottsdale, Arizona; Beardsley Ruml, Chairman of the Board, R. H. Macy & Co., Inc.; Harry Scherman, President, Book-of-the-Month Club; Louis B. Seltzer, Editor, Cleveland Press; Richard Joyce Smith, partner in law firm of Whitman, Ransom, Coulson & Goetz, New York; Charles Allen Thomas, Executive Vice President, Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis; and Judge Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr., U.S. District Judge for Massachusetts, Boston.

The Commission's headquarters are at 2 West 45th Street, New York City.

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10 - Education
Larsen, Roy E

May 23, 1949

Mr. Roy E. Larsen, Chairman
National Citizens Commission for the Public Schools
2 West 45th Street
New York 19, New York

Dear Mr. Larsen:

I send you various of the Southern Regional Council's publications touching on school problems.

Particular attention is called to the December-January issue of New South, called HOW A VIRGINIA COUNTY MADE UP ITS MIND. We have sent out 20,000 copies of this. One went to every County Superintendent of Schools and to most of the city superintendents in the South. We are satisfied that it has greatly speeded up the movement in the South for equal school facilities.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

10 — Education

President
Paul B. Norris
State Department of Public Instruction
Des Moines, Iowa

Vice President
Marcia Everett
Warren County Helping Teacher
Belvidere, New Jersey

Executive Secretary
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Director of Rural Service
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U. S. Office of Education
Washington, D. C.

W. A. Early, *President*
Division of County and Rural Area Superintendents
Norfolk, Virginia

Earl C. Welshimer, *President*
Division of School Transportation
Columbus, Ohio

DEPARTMENT OF RURAL EDUCATION

OF THE NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES

1201 Sixteenth Street, N. W. • Washington 6, D. C.

June 2, 1949

Mr. George S. Mitchell
National Farmers Union
410 Law Building
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

The Annual South Atlantic Conference on Rural Life and Education will be held on the campus of the University of Virginia at Charlottesville, June 16 to 18. The purpose of this conference is to bring rural leaders, representatives of rural service organizations, and school people together to discuss development programs of improvement for our rural communities. The theme for this year's conference is, "Educating for Community Living in Rural Areas."

Efforts have been made to secure the attendance of a large number of rural people and leaders working in rural areas. I might add that all indications point toward a large attendance by these people. The planning committee is particularly interested in having representatives from organizations such as yours attend the conference and to take an active part in the discussions.

As one of the co-sponsors of the forthcoming conference at Charlottesville, the Department of Rural Education, NEA takes pleasure in inviting you to attend and to take part in the conference proceedings. Unfortunately the Department is not in a position to pay your expenses to the conference, but we nevertheless would appreciate the assistance you can give us by your participation. Enclosed is a copy of the program which may give details additional to those I have outlined above.

With all best wishes and kindest personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

C. O. Fitzwater

C. O. Fitzwater
Assistant Director
Rural Service

COF:JS

Encl.

FOURTH SOUTH ATLANTIC CONFERENCE
ON RURAL LIFE AND EDUCATION
UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA AT CHARLOTTESVILLE
June 16-18, 1949

Theme: Educating for Community Living in Rural Areas

Thursday afternoon, June 16 - General Session

Panel Discussion: Problems Involved in Educating for Community Living in Rural Areas

Panel Topics: 1. Health, 2. Making a Living, 3. Transportation, 4. Recreation 5. Human Relationships (Guidance, Marriage and Family Relationships, Understanding Children), 6. Spiritual Growth, 7. Cultural Growth, 8. Communication, 9. Housing.

Thursday Evening - General Session

Friday Morning, June 17 - General Session

Keynote Address - Dr. Carl Taylor, U. S. Department of Agriculture

Group Meetings:

1. Community Living - Emphasis on Health

   A. Suggested discussion guide:

      a. What are the basic needs in this area of community living?

      b. What are some examples of good practices in the South Atlantic States?

      c. What are the valid goals in this field for communities to consider?

      d. How could Federal Aid be used to good advantage?

      e. What are the next steps?:

         (1) At the local community level?

         (2) At the state level?

         (3) In teachers' colleges?

   B. Group participants

      a. Group Leader

      b. Recorder

      c. Resource persons

      d. Veterans

e. Members of Youth Groups

f. School people and lay leaders

Note: The above suggestions apply to each of the topics listed below.

2. Community Living - Emphasis on Making a Living

3. Community Living - Emphasis on Transportation

4. Community Living - Emphasis on Recreation

5. Community Living - Emphasis on Human Relationships

6. Community Living - Emphasis on Spiritual Growth

7. Community Living - Emphasis on Cultural Growth

8. Community Living - Emphasis on Communication

9. Community Living - Emphasis on Housing

Friday Afternoon, June 17

Continuation of Group Meetings

Tours to points of interest. These will be made at the conclusion of the group meetings sometime after mid-afternoon.

Friday Evening, June 17

Dinner Meeting

Address: Contribution of Rural Life to World Understanding

Saturday Morning, June 18, General Session

Youth Panel: Doing My Part in Community Living

Panel Participants: Members of youth organizations such as: FFA, FHA, Future Teachers of America, Scouts, Student Cooperative Associations, Honor Societies, Young World War II Veterans

Conference Summary

The Task Ahead - Implementing the Conference Deliberations

Note: Probably attention should be given here to preparation of the Charter for Community Living. If this is done, interim committees might be appointed to continue this project.

EDUCATIONAL SERVICES INCORPORATED
44-A BRATTLE STREET · CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS · 02138
SOCIAL STUDIES CURRICULUM PROGRAM

TELEPHONE
868-5800

(5)

7 November 1966

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul,

It was good to see you last week, and I thank you for the kind offer of the use of a desk in your headquarters if it turns out that I will be in Atlanta for any extended period of time this winter. As you know, Dr. Hilliard Bowen, Superintendent of Atlanta Public Schools Area One, will be participating in a test of some of our social studies materials; I expect to be in Atlanta at least twice, and perhaps three times before March.

I really owe you a large debt of gratitude for putting me in touch with John Griffin. Without his aid, I'm sure that our program would have not been introduced into the Atlanta public schools. In addition, he is interested in a joint enterprise in teacher training for the use of the so-called "new wave" social studies units, and it seems to me that it is quite possible that ESI and SEF will set up a project together.

I look forward to seeing you again after the first of the year.

Cordially,

Cos Bishop

Costello Bishop

CB:ss
Enclosure: ESI Quarterly Report

P.S. Mr. Anthony —
I certainly regret the delay in your receiving this letter — During the week it was written, we moved furniture + files + your letter was among those things on the bottom of the pile —— S.S.

November 28, 1966

Mr. Costello Bishop
Educational Services Incorporated
44-A Brattle Street
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138

Make file

Dear Cos:

Thanks for your letter and the welcome news that you are developing a program in Atlanta. We look forward to seeing you, and certainly the offer still holds of our having available space and any other assistance we can provide while you are here.

Please express to your secretary, a Miss S.S., that no apology is needed for the delay in your letter getting to us. It reassures us that other people get other things on the bottom of the stack.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

To Jay: Please Note Telephone No.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: George Esser DATE: September 14, 1972

FROM: Emory F. Via COPIES:

SUBJECT:

Egerton tells me that the Clark Foundation has underwritten RRIC for a year. Evidently there is a promise of a second year of support. The "hand written check" was for $275 thousand.

Incidentally, Egerton has a new number (a private office): (615) 292-5328.

EFV/gms

SRC REFERRAL SLIP

TO: Esser, DATE: 10/26/72

FROM: Via

FOR YOUR		PLEASE	
Information	✓	Note & Return	
Approval		See Me	
Comment		Respond	

The Egerton piece

OCT 13 1972

Wash. Research Project
10-2-72

H. R. 13915: "The School Segregation Act of 1972"

For almost 20 years now, the Judicial Branch of the Federal Government has been seeking a harmonious union between the actions of the American people and the principles expressed in our Constitution. The Constitution's guarantee of due process and equal protection of the laws--indeed, the pervasive theme of equality before the law--has been blatantly and systematically ignored countless times in our history. Specifically on the issue of educational equality, the federal courts have acknowledged this denial of equal rights, and with increasing consistency and unanimity, the courts have ordered that steps be taken to redress the injustice.

There was a time in the 1960s when the Executive and Legislative branches of the Federal Government shared the determination of the Judicial Branch to make our practices consonant with our principles. Segregation and discrimination in the schools, all three branches seemed to agree, was a denial of legal rights; equal educational opportunity must be made a reality for all children.

That time is now in danger of disappearing. The Executive Branch has already retreated, and one House of the Legislative Branch, with the passage of H. R. 13915, has followed. The Judicial Branch, despite intense pressure,

has remained faithful to the Constitution. Now it falls to this body--the United States Senate--to decide whether it will stand with the courts and be faithful to Constitutional principals, or join the House of Representatives, the Executive Branch of government, and the President of the United States in a tragic and destructive return to segregation and inequality.

H. R. 13915, passed by the House of Representatives in August, is called the "Equal Educational Opportunities Act of 1972." It is grossly and cynically misnamed. In reality, it is the "School Segregation Act of 1972." Its intent is to eliminate the school desegregation that has taken place since 1954--almost all of it in the South--and to return the nation to an educational system designed to favor that segment of the population which is white, middle-class, affluent, and suburban, at the expense of those Americans who are non-white, who are not classified as middle-class, who earn low incomes, and who are concentrated in urban and rural areas.

H. R. 13915 declares it to be the policy of the United States that "the neighborhood is the appropriate basis for determining public school assignments." But what is a neighborhood? Is it four solid blocks of high-rise public housing in a city ghetto? Or is it 25 square miles of high-cost countryside, beyond the reach even of those middle-class suburbanites whose split-level homes are not

quite as far from the city? In the outer reaches of suburbia this morning, little children waited in the dark for the school bus to come and take them on a 30- or 45-minute ride to school, and this evening, after dark, little children from suburbia will get off their buses at home. How long those children ride in the dark, how far they go away from home, and how much danger they will face while they are riding are not matters of great concern to anyone. They are in good hands. They are safe. They are white, and their fellow students are white, and their school is in white hands. That is their "neighborhood." No black kids, no poor kids, no "different" kids. In that context, the school bus is a welcome sight.

By the same token, the children from the high-rise public housing projects are pretty much alike too. Their "neighborhood" is made up of people who are alike by virtue of racial segregation, discrimination in housing and employment, poor health care, and inferior schools. They, too, have a "neighborhood" school, and all the children can walk to it.

The neighborhood school, says H. R. 13915, "is the appropriate basis for determining public school assignments." It is, in other words, the surest way to guarantee a continuing advantage to those citizens who already have all the advantages. It will keep low-income people, whatever their race, in inferior

schools. And it will perpetuate this inequity in the name of "equal educational opportunity."

In the name of "equal educational opportunity," this Act says a completely desegregated, unitary school system is one in which students are assigned to the schools nearest their homes--even if such assignments result in segregation of the races.

In the name of "equal educational opportunity," this Act specifically prohibits "the transportation of any student to ~~any~~ a school other than the school closest or next closest to his place of residence which provides the appropriate grade level and type of education for such student." In other words, a black child in the inner city may be bused to the nearest school--in all probability, an all-black school--or to the next nearest, which may be populated primarily by low-income whites. Under no circumstances could the child be bused beyond the confines of his city's low-income sections.

In the name of "equal educational opportunity," this Act prohibits school desegregation involving the combining of two or more school districts in an urban area. Separate municipal governments in metropolitan areas are encouraged by the Federal Government to cooperate in the search for solutions to many urban problems, including transportation, law enforcement, water and sewer services,

and zoning. But cooperation in the solution of educational problems is not to be encouraged. Under this Act, it is prohibited.

In the name of "equal educational opportunity," this Act would permit school systems where desegregation has been implemented to go back into court and demand a return to segregation based on neighborhood school assignments. Not only would Northern and Western school systems which have always been segregated in that manner be permitted to remain so; Southern school systems which have desegregated over the past two decades would be allowed to segregate again. What has been laboriously achieved at great cost in many communities can be undone overnight by the passage of this Act.

The effort to achieve school desegregation and to eliminate dual systems of education has brought measurable progress over the past two decades. Busing to maintain segregation has been stopped. Some schools have been closed, others have been rezoned, or paired, or clustered. New schools have been built. Majority-to-minority transfers have been permitted. Yet in many areas, segregation has persisted, and now busing is being used as a tool to reduce it, and the United States Supreme Court has specifically approved the use of that tool.

While these changes have been taking place, resistance to school desegregation has also been evident in many ways. Some Southern states tried interposition and

nullification in a vain effort to block the implementation of Federal court orders. States' rights, another ancient ploy of resistance, was also attempted. After that failed, the opponents of school desegregation tried the so-called "freedom of choice" tactic, and they built private schools, and finally they turned to "neighborhood schools."

For a time, the advocates of integrated schools seemed to have the power of the Federal Government and the weight of public opinion in their favor. Now, under the leadership of the Nixon Administration, Federal power and public opinion have switched to the side of the segregationists. After almost 20 years of struggle, we are told that most Americans don't want integration in the schools after all, and so that goal is being abandoned. H. R. 13915 is designed to give the American people what they now supposedly want: "equal educational opportunity, in the context of neighborhood schools."

I submit to you that equal educational opportunity in the context of the neighborhood school is a physical impossibility. From 1896 until 1954, segregation was sanctioned by law in this country, and it did not work. Segregation and equal educational opportunity are mutually exclusive. It is not just racial minorities and the poor who are denied equal educational opportunity by segregation, although they are its principal victims. The white American majority--the affluent,

middle-class, suburban majority--is also victimized by segregation. Children who grow up in isolation from others of different races or socio-economic classes are disadvantaged by their ignorance of people who are not the same as they are. Inevitably, they will come to view themselves as either superior or inferior to the people about whom they have learned nothing. Segregation breeds suspicion, contempt, hatred, fear. It is a disease, a sickness, and it afflicts all, white and black, rich and poor. In this nation, where non-white minorities constitute 20 per cent of the population and low-income people make up an even larger percentage, it is a form of national suicide to attempt a return to racial and socio-economic segregation. Yet that is precisely the intent of H. R. 13915.

After failing to block the movement toward educational equality by the use of such tactics as interposition, nullification, states' rights and freedom of choice, the advocates of white supremacy in this country have now turned to a defense of the neighborhood school. It is a tragic irony that such a ploy should succeed where other expressions of racism have failed, for it reveals a lingering and deep-seated strain of racial prejudice in many white people, just at a time when the most obvious manifestations of that sickness seemed to be on the wane. But now the yellow school bus has become a symbol of our deepest

fears and prejudices. Never mind that 20 million pupils are transported to school on buses each day, and that all of the states have been using public funds for that purpose for more than 50 years. Never mind that some Southern states now have less busing under desegregation than they had when their schools were segregated. Never mind that statistics from the National Safety Council show school buses to be the safest form of transportation in the nation. To the opponents of busing, these facts do not matter. To them, busing is evil, dangerous, and extravagantly expensive.

If it were true that school buses are a menace to society, then the appropriate remedy would be simply to outlaw them. We could have a School Bus Prohibition Amendment to the Constitution, similar to the amendment that prohibited alcohol. It would then be a criminal offense to drive, ride, or otherwise use a school bus. But that, of course, would be ludicrous, an unwise and unenforcible requirement, even more unenforciole than the prohibition of alcohol. Our school systems could not operate without buses--particularly those school systems in rural, small-town and suburban districts where distances to and from school are too great to be walked. So we are left in the ridiculous position of demanding school buses for certain children in certain school districts, and denying them to others.

Since his campaign for the Presidency four years ago, Mr. Nixon has demonstrated time and time again his willingness to sacrifice true equality of educational opportunity in order to gain what he perceives to be a political advantage. He has led the chorus against what he calls "massive busing," and "forced busing," and "busing to achieve a racial balance." He has turned the Federal Executive Branch around, and the Congress has begun to follow his lead. In this election year, "busing" is what "law and order" was previously: a code word that plays on the fears and emotions of a diverse group of dissatisfied people. Last March, when the President told a national television audience that he was going to do something about busing, he set into motion a frantic and destructive assault on our legislative and judicial processes, and H. R. 13915 is the shameful end result of that assault. With this legislation, we would reopen all of the school desegregation cases in the South, put an end to busing as a means of achieving desegregation, make the segregated neighborhood school the basic unit of public education, and attempt to pacify all those who are confined to inferior schools by promising them money. In this case, there is only a promise of money, and not any authorization of new funds. But even if money were being offered, that is nothing but a cheap and cynical political ploy. It is like telling the people of Southeast Asia, "We will rebuild all your countries,

if only you'll end this war and let us escape from our mistakes without losing face."

Money, we have come to believe, will fix anything--a war-ravaged country, an inequitable school system, a poverty-scarred life. And it bears repeating: Mr. Nixon, in his legislative solution to school problems, is merely promising money, not delivering it, and worse yet, his promise only goes to a reshuffling of other program funds, and not to the authorization of any new appropriations.

While there is still time, we need desparately to put a halt to the emotional breast-beating and the political rhetoric surrounding school desegregation and return to a rational and sober consideration of the issue. Before this Senate is swept along into complicity with the House and the President, we must take a hard look at the social and educational consequences of this proposed Act. We must lay aside hysteria and prejudice and look at the facts.

Forty years ago, there were 127,000 school districts in the United States. Today there are 17,000. Few people would argue that consolidation has not improved America's public schools; the virtual elimination of one-room schools and the growth of comprehensive educational units have added breadth and depth to the curriculum, strengthened teaching, and increased the economy and the efficiency of school operations.

Consolidation has also required an enormous expansion in school transportation. It takes five times as many buses now as it did in the 1930s, and the buses are larger: They carry 20 times as many children. More than four of every 10 students now ride school buses, and when those who use public transit systems are added, the ratio increases to more than six in 10. Busing, then, has been a fixture on the public school scene for generations, and it has not only served the movement toward consolidation; it has also been a safe, efficient, convenient and essential means of getting children to and from school.

It has also served as a tool of segregation. Until very recently, many cities were busing black children past white schools, and vice versa, to perpetuate segregation. Even now, in some rural areas, busing for segregation is still practiced. In a report in the Wall Street Journal last March, Neil Maxwell described how the school system in Wilcox County, Alabama, maintained segregation by busing. "Up until now," Maxwell wrote, "the 12 Wilcox County schools, all within a 20-mile radius of Camden, have had remarkably little integration thanks in part to the use of extensive busing to maintain segregation. But the vast majority of Wilcox County's approximately 4,500 whites (there are around 11,500 blacks) insist that they have had no busing until now. 'We don't call what we've been doing busing. That's just carrying the children to school,' says Roland

Cooper, a state senator and the Chrysler dealer in Camden. 'If a kid's got to ride a bus 50 miles to get to school, I'm in favor of it. But I'm not in favor of carrying them one mile to achieve integration.'"

The attitude of Mr. Cooper apparently is shared by many other Americans, and not all of them are in the South by any means. In Pontiac, Michigan, in Denver, in San Francisco and elsewhere, there is evidence of resistance to busing, based not on a fear for the safety of children but on a fear of racial integration.

Yet it is precisely that fear that must be faced. The enemy is segregation and discrimination, not buses. In cities all over this country--in New Orleans and Charleston, in New York and Philadelphia, in Chicago and Detroit, in Denver and Los Angeles, and in many other places--school segregation is pervasive, and it is waroing the educational experiences of children of every race and economic class. As a prominent example, look at three Southern cities: New Orleans, Atlanta, and Memphis. Out of 453 schools in those three cities, almost 200 are virtually all-black, and at least 60 are virtually all-white. That is an illustration of segregation <u>by race</u>. If segregation by socio-economic class were charted statistically--that is, segregation of the poor from the non-poor, regardless of race--the record would be even more dismal: Probably more than

three-fourths of all the schools in the three cities are rigidly and completely segregated, either by race or by class.

The effect of such segregation is damaging beyond measure: community instability, deteriorating tax base, massive and accelerating inequities in family income and in academic achievement, and perhaps worst of all, growing hostility and estrangement between blacks and whites and between the poor and the affluent.

No city can afford such problems. Indeed, no city can expect to survive them indefinitely without catastrophe. New York, Chicago and Detroit--three Northern cities where the same trends are more advanced--are sobering examples of what the cities of the South can expect if segregation is allowed to continue. It is clearly in the best interest of any city, North or South, to try another route while there is still time.

School desegregation is one such route. It is no panacea, no guarantee of salvation. But the evidence from many desegregated school systems and the overwhelming preponderance of research indicates that in schools where there is a favorable balance of races and socio-economic classes, the children who have have the least advantages tend to show improvement, while those who have had the most advantages tend to continue making progress. In other words, schools that

are all-black or all-white, or schools that are all-affluent or all-poor, will almost certainly increase the educational, social, and economic problems of any community. And schools that favorably balance a community's racial and socio-economic groups offer some hope of reducing these problems. Community stability, quality and equality of educational opportunity for all children, increased understanding and appreciation among races, classes and cultures--these are some of the achievements school desegregation can help to make possible, and segregation cannot. School desegregation in most communities is not possible without some measure of busing, but under the circumstances, busing is cheap. It is segregation and its consequences that are far more costly.

In the midst of all the furor over busing, scores of Southern communities have quietly adopted comprehensive desegregation plans. Those school systems are not problem-free as a result of the changes they have made, but they are finding the potential for educational improvement enhanced by desegregation, and without making any extravagant claims about attaining perfection, they are in fact moving toward genuine integration and equality of educational opportunity.

In the fall of 1971, the school system serving the metropolitan area of Tampa, Florida, and surrounding Hillsborough County began a busing program designed

to give each of the system's 129 schools approximately the same percentage of black and white students as there were in the system as a whole: 20 per cent black, 80 per cent white. The plan necessitated an increase from about 32,000 to about 54,000 in the number of students being bused, yet it was accomplished with a minimum of disruption, prompting one high-level school official to remark: "Maybe it isn't so bad after all. Maybe it is really worthwhile."

Two years earlier, Greenville, South Carolina, and suburban Greenville County, which form a single school district, accomplished desegregation through the use of busing, and all of the system's 57,000 students--about 23 per cent of them black--now attend schools that reflect the overall black-white ratio. In the opinion of Superintendent J. Floyd Hall, it would be a setback for the system to undo the changes that have been made, and many of the students share that view. "I think it would be ridiculous to go back to segregated school systems," one of them said on a nationally-broadcast television program, and another added, "Nobody wants to go backwards."

And the same year, in Athens and Clarke County, Georgia, a desegregation plan was initiated to make each of the school system's 19 schools approximately one-third black, consistent with the percentage of black students in the district's total enrollment of 11,000. "If we want desegregated schools, a neighborhood

school plan simply wouldn't work here," said Superintendent Charles P. McDaniel.

Tampa, Greenville, and Athens are three communities where school desegregation is succeeding. The changes have not only eliminated the waste and inequity of segregation, but have increased the potential for overall educational improvement as well. And they are not by any means the only communities to make such progress. In cities, small towns, and rural districts throughout the South, evidence of progress through desegregation can be found. And in virtually every case, busing has been an essential tool in the process. It is doubtful that many of those communities would willingly turn back to the segregation of the past. Their momentum is in a different direction now. They have adjustments yet to make before integration in the fullest sense is achieved, but they are moving toward it.

And here lies the bitterest irony and the cruelest hoax of all. For almost 20 years, the South has been told that it must change its way of life, give up segregation, and practice the principals of equality and justice set forth in the Constitution. The South was singled out: It had de jure segregation, imposed by law, and that was wrong. The rest of the country had de facto segregation, imposed by custom, and nothing could be done about that. The white South resisted. It did not want to surrender its special advantages. But the federal courts prevailed, and the South was forced to change. Now, after years of turmoil and trauma--made

the more unbearable by the self-righteous ridicule of non-Southerners--there is a large and growing number of white and black people in the South who are seeing integration for the first time as an asset, a positive value, a condition any community would be fortunate to have. That new attitude is becoming evident just at a time when the national leadership and many of the erstwhile critics of the South have decided that integration may not be such a good idea after all. So once again, the South may be told that it must change. If this Senate concurs and H. R. 13915 becomes law, it will be the South, once again, that is forced to conform to the nation. Tampa and Greenville and Athens and all the other Southern communities that have shown us the way will be told that segregation is alright, after all. The President of the United States has already said as much. So has the United States House of Representatives. Will the United States Senate now compound this insane folly?

This time, the rest of the nation must learn from the South. This time, the South can teach us something. This time, we must pay heed to the hopeful changes that are taking place in the South. With federal support and encouragement, with state and local cooperation, with proper planning and preparation, school integration can become a reality. To the individual community and its citizens, that can mean an end to instability in the schools, an end to abandonment and

deterioration, an end to resegregation and racial isolation. It can mean measurable improvement in the academic performance of children who are disadvantaged because of circumstances beyond their control, and continued academic achievement by children who are already doing well in school. It can mean a lessening of uniformity, and an increase in racial, socio-economic and cultural diversity in the schools. And it can mean a new understanding and harmony between races and classes, an appreciation based on experience.

Those are goals worth working for. The communities which achieve them may come to look upon themselves--and be looked upon by others--as the fortunate ones, the ones no longer burdened by the wasteful preoccupations and problems that segregation and discrimination and inequality inevitably produce. We simply must not ignore and negate the achievements made possible by school desegregation. H. R. 13915 would have that effect.

We have been misled before by the Nixon Administration. Now we face that danger again. We are told that massive federal support for compensatory education will be made available if this segregation bill passes, but on close examination we see that the promise is really to reshuffle and reallocate funds from existing programs, and not to appropriate any new funds. We are told that the masses of American people, white and black, prefer neighborhood schools, but we are not told

that most Americans want a fair chance and an equal opportunity from their schools, busing or no busing. And we are told that busing is an extravagant and unnecessary expense that produces no meaningful results, yet a secret study commissioned by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare comes to precisely the opposite conclusions.

The Lambda Corporation, a private firm in Arlington, Virginia, made its report, entitled "School Desegregation With Minimum Busing," to HEW last December. The report ~~may~~ might never have been made public, had not syndicated columnist Joseph Kraft come upon a copy of it and let us in on the secret. The Lambda researchers analyzed data from 29 urban areas in the United States--among them such heavily segregated cities as St. Louis, Detroit, Philadelphia, Cleveland and Atlanta--and concluded that it would take a lot less busing to desegregate their schools than most people seemed to think. I quote to you from a two-page synopsis of the report:

"HEW has informally released a study entitled 'School Desegregation With Minimum Busing.' The study was done by the Lambda Corporation of Arlington, Virginia--an independent research contractor--and is informally known as the 'Lambda Report.' It is a computer assisted analysis of 29 urban areas with the principal focus, according to HEW, 'to determine whether, in fact, reasonable

opportunities exist for school desegregation in communities with varying demographic characteristics, consistent with appropriate limitations defined by geography, school size and locations, travel time, travel distance and the number of students transported.'

"The study examines the degree of desegregation accomplished by various amounts of student transportation. It finds that 'almost complete elimination of segregation in the schools seems possible without exceeding practical limits for student travel time or economically reasonable limits on the number of students bused.'

"For example, on the elementary level in a typical school system analyzed by the study, a color-blind neighborhood school method of assignment (called 'minimum transportation assignment') could bring about a significant increase in desegregation from the actual level of desegregation. In the same typical school system, 'minimal extra busing' of both black and white students could bring about an enormous increase in the actual level of desegregation, eliminating every all-black or virtually all-black school, with only 1.5%-2% more students bused. 'Moderate extra busing,' an additional 3% transported, could bring another significant jump toward total desegregation, eliminating every school in which black students are a majority of the student body. Transportation of an increment

of about 7% of the elementary school population would bring about almost complete desegregation. No student would spend more than 35 minutes on the bus--the average ride would take 13 minutes with a 'minimal' expansion of busing, 17 minutes with a 'moderate' expansion. These are negligible increases over the 12-minute average which would exist anyway under a strictly neighborhood (nearest) school assignment method. As the study notes, all of these calculations are based on extremely conservative assumptions about such variables as efficiency of transportation and the proper walking distance for elementary students. At the junior high and high school levels, even less additional transportation is needed to achieve desegregation."

That does not sound like "massive busing" to me. That sounds more like a practical solution to a logistical problem. And it is certainly interesting to note that the Department of Health, Education and Welfare commissioned this study, paid for it, and then when the results were in hid it from the public. The Lambda Report does not follow President Nixon's party line. Perhaps that is why we have heard so little about it, and so much about "massive busing." The Lambda Report stands in stark contradiction to H. R. 13915.

And speaking of contradictions, we must face the sobering fact that this proposed Act stands in irreconcilible contradiction to the Constitution of the United States. Let me quote to you just one passage from the unanimous ruling

of the United States Supreme Court in the case of Swann v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg in April of 1971. The opinion was written by Chief Justice Warren Burger, Mr. Nixon's first appointee to the Supreme Court. Said Chief Justice Burger: "We find no basis for holding that the local school authorities may not be required to employ bus transportation as one tool of school desegregation. Desegregation plans cannot be limited to the walk-in school."

We are flirting with a Constitutional crisis of disasterous proportions in our consideration of this Act. The consistency and unanimity of the Supreme Court on the issue of school desegregation since 1954 is a matter of record. It cannot be washed away by political rhetoric. If H. R. 13915 should be approved by the Senate and signed into law by the President, the Supreme Court would be compelled to strike it down as unconstitutional. The Congress and the President cannot repeal the 14th Amendment in this fashion, and if we are so foolish as to attempt to do so, we will surely pay a heavy price for our foolishness.

Busing and school desegregation have been burning issues before the nation far longer than they should have been. Congressional committees have recently published volumes of testimony on the subject, and the nation's newspapers, magazines and publishing houses have produced literally thousands of articles

and books covering every conceivable aspect of desegregation. Television and radio programs, speeches, and research reports have added to the volume. There is much wisdom in all this material; our continuing problem with regard to school desegregation is not that we lack the knowledge or the information to act wisely, but rather that we lack the resolve to use the knowledge and information we already possess.

From all the words that have been written or spoken on this subject, I wish to choose comments from two men as examples of the sort of understanding we must have in order to confront this issue wisely and constructively. One of the men is Derrick A. Bell Jr., a law professor at Harvard University; the other is the Honorable Reubin O'Donovan Askew, governor of Florida. First, Professor Bell:

"If there is little solace in history, some reassurance may be gained from the judiciary's present firmness, for opposition to school desegregation is in reaction to federal court orders requiring just that. Despite its new personnel chosen to reflect the President's conservative view, the Supreme Court . . . has protected and enhanced the Warren Court legacy from Brown. Lower federal courts, under the prodding of civil rights lawyers, have enjoined one evasive scheme after another in a slow but steady flow of decisions requiring redrawing of school zone

lines and busing to integrate school systems in compliance with Swann. . . . These decisions have aroused passions in the North, where school desegregation was believed to be a 'Southern problem.'

"White resistance to integrated schools is the same as white resistance to fair employment opportunities for blacks, or to black representation on school boards or jury panels, or black residents in the house next door. The principle is supported, but the practice is avoided and, when necessary, opposed. The North favored school desegregation as long as it occurred in the South. Decent housing for blacks is a worthwhile goal, except in the suburbs where its presence may threaten the affluent white environment. The examples are endless. The message is the same.

"The relatively inferior social, economic, or political status of blacks in this country did not happen by accident. It was dictated and enforced by the relative advantage it provided to whites. The status of blacks cannot be upgraded substantially without threatening and sometimes causing whites to surrender their superior social, economic, and political status. Most whites simply are unwilling to make or even risk making what they deem an unfair sacrifice. This unwillingness, expressed in overt or institutional actions tending to perpetuate the subjugation

of blacks, is what is defined as 'racism.'

"Clearly, the mixing of black and white children in a school does not guarantee a quality education for either racial group; in some situations, the degree of racial hostility renders even the suggestion a farce. But, if integration is not a guarantee of quality education, what is it?

"The short answer is that the right to an integrated education makes possible a legal and political climate in which the potential for quality education for black children can exist and grow. This potential is not lessened and may increase in the face of white opposition and hostility.

"This is not to say that we should not be concerned about the racial fears, violence and harrassment that frequently mar public school integration efforts. But it would be a surprise if these schools did not mirror the racial antagonism of their communities. Sociologist Nathan Glazer suggests in a recent article that racial clashes among students in integrated schools, and the tendency of black and white students to remain separated in non-classroom activity, are indications that school integration has failed or is not worth pursuing.

"While school officials must do more to cope with racial harrassment, and while courts could certainly be more explicit about this responsibility when writing integration orders, it is not necessary that blacks and whites attending

integrated schools love one another, or even get along very well. Given the status of race relations in our society, this would take a miracle. Indeed, it is little short of miraculous that there are as many interracial friendships as exist, to say nothing of the presence of a few of the greatly feared interracial romances.

"Education is more than achievement scores on standardized tests. Education should prepare students for living. In integrated schools, whatever the academic value of blacks learning with whites or vice versa, the two groups are forced to cope with the problems of racial hostility and ignorance which have been imposed on them by the society in which they will soon take their places. It may not even be too extreme to say that, to the extent education lacks racial conflict, it is insufficient preparation for living in America as it is and as it is likely to be for a long time.

" . . . . Honest men who experienced the dictatorial atmosphere that so frequently pervaded old segregated schools and colleges will agree that life, even in a hostile integrated school, cannot be worse. In fact, conflict in desegregated schools may serve as a catalyst for student growth and racial maturity. This growth is not measured by standardized achievement tests and does not make the wire services, but it can be a crucial educational experience for students,

black or white, who will all too soon inherit society's racial problems."

As a black man, Professor Bell deals directly with the question of black disaffection with school integration, a point that President Nixon and other proponents of a return to segregation have hammered on repeatedly. "If blacks cease their pursuit of integrated schools," says Professor Bell, "it must be in favor of a more viable educational alternative, not in the expectation that whites will reward the surrender with concessions they are not forced to make." He then proceeds to examine every major alternative to integration that has been proposed--compensatory education, tuition grants, equalized school funding, community control, so-called "free schools"--and he concludes that none of them offers any hope for equality to the masses of black children. He states: "For relatively small numbers of black children, alternatives to integrated public schools exist which are available and quite attractive. None of them, however, are attainable by the masses of blacks. Indeed, functioning alternative programs often owe some of the credit for their existence to pressure for school integration." And he concludes: "Because white resistance to integrated schools is symbolic--and represents the core of the philosophy that America is a white man's country--it must be fought even by blacks who are convinced that the educational merits of integrated schools are overstated, misconceived, or simply nonexistent. The

right of black children to attend integrated public schools--quite literally whether exercised or not--is a right that is crucial not only to black success, but to black survival in this country."

Governor Askew, who speaks more eloquently for a Modern South and for a New America than perhaps any other governor, expresses this view on busing and school desegregation:

" . . . by the use of busing (and other methods), we have made real progress in dismantling a dual system of racially segregated public schools in this country. And I believe that until we find alternative ways of providing an equal opportunity for quality education for all, regardless of race, creed, color or place of residence (and that last part is important); until we are sure that ending busing will not bring a return to segregated public schools; until we have those assurances, we must not unduly limit ourselves--and certainly not constitutionally.

"We must not risk seriously undermining the spirit of the Constitution, one of the noblest documents produced by man. We must not risk returning to the kind of segregation, fear and misunderstanding which produced the very problem that led to busing in the first place. Instead, we must all work together to find ways other than busing to guarantee that no American is denied an equal opportunity to grow and develop in a nonsegregated society.

"That is what the present clamor is all about. Nobody is really committed to busing as an end in itself. It is the purpose for which we bus that is all-important. That goal is to put the divisive and self-defeating issue of race behind us once and for all. It is a goal worthy of vigorous pursuit by anyone who believes that all people should live together in peace, justice and harmony.

"I believe we are closer to this goal now than ever before. I believe we are closer than any civilization in history to achieving a society in which all races, creeds and religions can not only live with their differences, but thrive upon them, and learn from them as well. I think we are well within reach of understanding one another, caring for one another, and affirming our commitment to the principles of justice and compassion which made this country what it is today. How sad it would be to turn back now, not only for minority children but for all of us.

"Of course we do not want our children to suffer unnecessary hardships. That goes without saying. But neither do we want them to grow up in a world of continuing racial discord, racial hatred, and above all, racial violence. But I fear that this is what we will have if we do not work now to solve our racial problems. This is surely what we will have if we continue to thwart every attempt to bring us together.

"Ignorance is the father of cruelty. But we are beginning at last to overcome the ignorance which has kept us divided for so long, the ignorance which has been responsible for so much cruelty between the races. This is true especially of the South.

" . . . . For many years now, the rest of the nation has been saying to the South that it is morally wrong to deprive any citizen of an equal opportunity in life because of his color. I think most of us have come to agree with that. But now the time has come for the rest of the nation to live up to its own stated principles. Only now are the other regions themselves beginning to feel the effects of the movement to eliminate segregation.

"I say that the rest of this nation should not abandon its principles when the going gets tough. I do not say this to be vindictive, I say it to be fair. The rest of the nation has sought to bring justice to the South by mandate and court order. Now perhaps it is time for the South to teach the same thing to other regions in a more effective way--by example. I certainly hope we will.

" . . . . I hope we can say to those who would keep us angry, confused and divided, that we are more concerned about justice than about transportation, and that while we are determined to solve both, we are going to take justice first."

Honorable members of the Senate, I proudly stand with this great Southern governor. He has stated a noble position with clarity and eloquence. He has appealed to the highest instincts of the American people. I join with him in saying that the rest of this nation should not abandon its principles when the going gets rough. I join with him in saying to those who would keep us angry, confused and divided that we are more concerned with justice than with transportation. We must have justice first. The President of the United States and those other American citizens who are responsible for H. R. 13915 may have good intentions. I will give them the benefit of the doubt. But they are wrong, sadly and tragically wrong. We have come too far along the road to justice to be sidetracked now. The road to Hell is paved with good intentions, and the road to national disaster is paved by men who are blinded by the blinking lights of a yellow school bus. We have greater things to do than to waste our energy fighting against buses. We have a nation to build, and promises to keep. Let us defeat H. R. 13915, and get on with the job of delivering children to the schools, and justice to the people.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Jay

DATE:

FROM: File

COPIES:

SUBJECT:

Send quote of last paragraph on p. 3 to Walters, noting it comes from a letter from Egerton.

Agreed 1/5/73 on 1/4 time for next six months.

December 11, 1972

Memo to George, Harry and Emory

From John Egerton

I had hoped and intended to get this off to you last week, but my plans didn't work out. Since I have business with all three of you, I hope you don't mind if I put it together in one memo and let you pass it around.

Before I go on, let me say I thought the annual meeting was a good one, and the sense of interest and enthusiasm and optimism among most of the people there seems a healthy base for the building of the new program. If all that energy can be corralled, SRC should be off and running again. While I'm thinking of it, if you have copies of any of the addresses, I'd like to have them.

Harry, you spoke to me briefly about my getting involved in the Memphis situation, and then later Mrs. Coe asked me if I could come over there for some consultations. By now I'm sure you've decided how involved SRC is going to be on that case. My inclination was to beg off, and I presume you've gone ahead without me. For several reasons, I feel it would be a mistake for me to try to do anything there, and unless I hear from you otherwise, I'll know you agree with me, or at least accept my expression of reluctance.

One of the reasons is that I badly need these last couple of weeks to finish the paper on Greenville. I intend to have it to you by Christmas, Emory, and then we must decide what to do with the three papers. My own inclination now is to reproduce them as cheaply as possible and give them a very limited circulation--to the Task Force and staff, and to a few people with a direct interest in the specific subjects. I hope the papers will stimulate the Task Force in its effort to focus on 1973 programs and tactics, and I hope they will identify some people who can strengthen the developing constituency, but as mass-circulation research reports of the Council, I think they would be of little real value. They need editing and updating, and that would take time, and I just think the time could be more wisely spent on the new programs of the Task Force. But in any event, I want to finish before the first of the year, and that's what I'm rushing to do now. We can talk later about their disposition, whenever you're ready.

Emory, I never received the material on the Peabody superintendents conference. I did contact Prof. Alcorn, though, and here is a report:

He is a former superintendent in Virginia (Roanoke was his last stop before Peabody), and the meeting was apparently his idea, though the invitation came from Peabody's Center for Southern Education Studies, a sort of research arm of the college that has not done much in recent years. Twenty-two superintendents were invited, the list being made up primarily of people Alcorn knows personally--the fact that some obviously interested cities were overlooked seems to have no significance. As Alcorn described it, the purpose was to consider forming a sort of Southeastern urban study council which would engage in some cooperative educational activities and try to tackle some problems that individual cities can't handle very well by themselves. Alcorn wants Peabody to get involved in urban education studies, and he sees this as a step in that direction. Such a council, he says, could collect and disseminate

information, do research and development work, pool and share expertise, and provide a forum for all kinds of people interested in urban education. He made it a point to say to me that neither he nor Peabody would agree to be associated with any sort of collective action to reverse the direction of desegregation and return to "the good old days." The kinds of research he has in mind have to do with finance, integration, unitary schools and the like. "I'd be very disturbed," he said, "if this group took a position that was not progressive and in favor of quality education for all." I could tell by the way he kept saying all that to me that he was a little worried about what the mood of the superintendents would be.

I called him back this morning and got a report on how things went. He said almost all of the 22 superintendents showed up, in spite of terrible weather (the Center for Southern Education Studies paid the bill). He called it a very productive meeting, but said no firm decisions were made, except that he was left with the responsibility of naming an ad hoc committee to explore further the pros and cons of forming a coalition. In addition to the superintendents and Peabody people, representatives of Fisk, Tennessee State and the University of Tennessee at Nashville were invited, and they all came. I asked Alcorn how he would characterize the mood of the people there, and he said they were split over what to do about the various dilemmas they face. Peabody, he said, wants to offer them a neutral ground on which to build a coalition, but he reiterated that "we won't be part of any reactionary or regressive or racist or segregationist effort." Was there much of that mood in evidence? "With stabilizing leadership, I think two thirds of them would be ready to move forward," he said. "Not all of them are going to come out four square for busing, but they're practical and pragmatic, and they'll move in a progressive way if they have the leadership and support." He wouldn't talk about individuals present and where they seem to stand. He is sending me a copy of a proposal he circulated among the group. I think we should watch developments closely, and Alcorn seems quite willing to talk to me, so I'll keep in touch.

So much for that. I want to turn now to my future relationship with SRC, and lay out from my perspective the alternatives as I see them.

This morning I agreed on the phone to the terms of a contract with Harper's Magazine Press for publication of the book I've been trying off and on to sell since 1970. As you know, writing that book has come to be first on my priority list, and I'm determined to work hard on it during the next six or eight months. In addition, I have the arrangement with Saturday Review/Education. They're having some hard times now, and it's entirely possible that early in the new year they could drop their new correspondents (two or three others and me). If things work out there, I will be able to do as much or as little as I want for them, which means at least half a dozen articles in 1973. I think I can do that and write the book without any difficulty, and still have some time for SRC assignments. If the Saturday Review job dissolves, of course, I'd have just that much more time. What that leaves me with is this: I can't promise you right now that I can continue half-time as an SRC staffer without some serious misgivings about whether or not I could carry a half-time load. At the same time, I want very much to continue in some capacity, and I'm very reluctant to jeopardize the good relationship we've built. From your standpoint, there is obviously the need to have people who are available and dependable, and you need them now.

I can suggest several alternatives, none of which may suit you. First, I

could continue as a quarter-time staffer, working one week a month. Second, I could take occasional special assignments on an ad hoc basis. Third, I could take what amounts to a leave of absence until summer and then resume a staff role for, say, half time. Fourth, I could take on some sort of correspondent or contributing role with the new magazine, being paid according to how much I contribute. And finally, we could simply terminate my connection with the Council the first of January, and when I am looking for work again I could apply for a job and get in line like everybody else.

I think you all know that I don't want to opt for that fifth alternative. At the same time, I think you have to take a hard look at your needs now, and if I'm not there when you need me, you have to move on. If you think it would be a good idea for us to sit down and talk this over, I can of course come down--maybe either the week before Christmas or the week after, when I'm ready to deliver the Greenville paper, I could come in for the day. However you want to do it, just let me know.

I'll look forward to hearing from you.

By the way, if a name hasn't been chosen for the new magazine, calling it South and Nation would certainly be descriptive of its focus. It may be that Pat's book has already exhausted the use of that title, but I can't think of anything that better describes what the magazine will be about.

John

Southern Voices
Southern Regional Council
52 Fairlie Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

June 20, 1974

Ms. Edith McCormick
Assistant Editor
American Libraries
50 East Huron Street
Chicago, Illinois 60611

Dear Ms. McCormick:

Thank you for your request for information for a review of our magazine in American Libraries.

I am including here two copies each of the first two issues (the magazine is bimonthly), a story list for the next issue which comes out Aug. 1, a copy of the prospectus, and a sample of our circulation promotion. We will send you a copy of the next issue as soon as we get one, hopefully the last week of July; I think it is important that you see it because it will reflect considerable modifications of design, including a change in the logo.

I think the two issues and story list should give you a pretty good idea of the type and variety of material we use. Some stories we are particularly interested in scheduled for subsequent issues include:

A complete rundown and critique of recommendations for regional economic growth and development by the Southern Growth Policies Board, an interstate compact set up by state governments.

A series of articles seriously making a case that Southern cooking ranks with Chinese and French cuisine, treating Southern cooking philosophically, with color photographs of the various dishes.

The story of two Florida baseball scouts who got Jackie Robinson and Hank Aaron, among other black players, into the national leagues, ending with their attendance at an Atlanta Braves game to watch Aaron play and later talk with him.

A report on the gay and bisexual scene in cities across the South.

A profile of Chesterfield Smith, a Floridian, president of the American Bar Assn., outspoken critic of Nixon and champion of reform in administration of justice.

We are also developing material and advertising on alternate-culture activities in the South, including handicrafts, camping, organic gardening, etc.

Subscriptions at $7 per year (six issues, at least 80 pages) may be ordered from: Southern Voices, Southern Regional Council, P. O. Box 10802, Birmingham, Ala. 35202. (Our editorial offices are in Atlanta.)

I hope this tells you enough about us (maybe too much). If you have any questions, just call me. And thank you again.

Yours truly,

Pat Watters
Editor

PW/rh

Enclosures

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
DULUTH BRANCH
DULUTH 5

DIVISION OF HUMANITIES
Art — Music
English — Philosophy
Languages — Speech

May 26, 1954

RECEIVED
MAY 28 1954
Southern Regional Council

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

I am preparing a book CRUCIAL ISSUES IN EDUCATION TODAY with a chapter on RACIAL SEGREGATION. This chapter will include the recent Supreme Court Decision, a section or portion from a sociology book describing the present situation and its historical antecedents, and perhaps a portion of the 1947 President's Committee on Civil Rights: TO SECURE THESE RIGHTS.

I write this letter, first of all, to order your booklet: SCHOOLS AND THE COURTS.

But I also would like suggestions for articles or pamphlets presenting the "Southern" viewpoint on this issue--the point of view that segregation cannot be abolished rapidly, but is a gradual, difficult problem in areas such as Alabama where the proportion of Negros is high and where the traditions of White supremacy are ~~equally~~ well established.

Yours sincerely,

Henry Ehlers

Dr. Henry Ehlers
Associate Professor of Philosophy

May 28, 1954

Dr. Henry Ehlers
University of Minnesota
Duluth Branch
Duluth 5, Minnesota

Dear Dr. Ehlers:

Here is a copy of The Schools and the Courts. You should send us fifteen cents if you care to.

The Southern Regional Council believes in implementing the decision of the Supreme Court, though we recognize that it will be a difficult process.

There is an excellent article by John Popham in the Chattanooga Times and, I believe, in the New York Times for Sunday, May 23, Page E 5. Popham is Southern correspondent for the New York Times, quartered in the offices of the Chattanooga Times. He consulted us to some extent in the preparation of the article.

We have a new pamphlet on the whole matter coming out June 16, called Answers for Action, and I will see that you are sent a copy of that.

I send you, also, a copy of an article I have done all too hastily for a forthcoming issue of The Journal of Negro Education.

Sorry that you catch us at a time when everything is on the turn and things we want to get out are not yet in print.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encls.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
DULUTH BRANCH
DULUTH 5

DIVISION OF HUMANITIES
Art Music
English Philosophy
Languages Speech

June 11, 1954

RECEIVED
JUN 14 1954
Southern Regional Council

George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E., Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Enclosed are three of the five articles which I have tentative put together for a chapter in my anthology CRUCIAL ISSUES IN EDUCATION TODAY. The recent Supreme Court decision was not enclosed, as you know it well. The "Summary" of TO SECURE THESE RIGHTS: A REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON CIVIL RIGHTS, 1947, was from a pamphlet summary distributed by the COMMUNITY RELATIONS SERVICE, 384 Fourth Avenue, New York 16--but I do not have an extra copy to send to you.

I am wondering if you would care to look through these three articles to see if there are any errors of commission or omission. When your revised pamphlet comes out this summer, perhaps I may be able to borrow from it. The footnotes to some of your QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS suggests ways in which I personally think this pamphlet might be somewhat improved.

Yours sincerely,

Henry Ehlers

Henry Ehlers

RACIAL SEGREGATION IN THE SCHOOLS

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BEST COPY AVAILABLE

RACIAL SEGREGATION IN THE SCHOOLS

Introductory Essay

Within the memory of some people still alive, there was a time when human beings were bought and sold as chattel property, when men honestly affirmed that dark-skinned people had neither souls nor intellects, and that Negroes were incapable of rational, moral action or of intellectual achievement. Today, anyone who argued in this manner would be looked upon--in the South as well as in the north--as either demented or lamentably unregenerate. Tremendous changes in fact and in attitude have occurred within the past century.*

These changing attitudes are as genuine in the South as in the North. In 1950 the Southern Regional Council affirmed that the best way to achieve equality is for the Negro to have a voice in the policy-making which determines the quality of education children are to receive--not "arithmetical equality", not "paternalism", but "true equality." The Southern Regional Council recommended that Negroes be named to membership in all policy-making bodies that administer laws and govern public services, especially school boards both elective and appointive. Such Southern leaders believe that the time is rapidly running out when postponement and token approaches to equalization will suffice. The Negro is fully aware of the long record of evasion and inaction.

Of 15 million U. S. Negroes about 10 million live in the South. Northern migrations will probably continue, but in diminishing quantity, so that the proportion of Negroes will continue to be somewhat as it now is for many generations. Such differences in tradition and in race-proportion lead

*R. R. Clement, "America and Education at the Crossroads", Association of American Colleges Bulletin 39: 249-253, May, 1953.

to different situations. It is one thing to speak of treating Negro citizens fairly in Minnesota, where there are less than 15,000 Negroes, or about one out of every 200 inhabitants. It is quite a different matter in Mississippi where there are nearly a million Negroes, or about 90 out of every 200 inhabitants. It is easy for Northerners who are removed from concrete problems to argue that the Ten Commandments and the Golden Rule know no state boundaries. But it is doctrinaire to suggest that the interpretation and application must be precisely alike in all situations. For this reason, Southern leaders generally resent outside imposition, and prefer to accept local responsibility for wiping out differentials.*

It may be noted that segregation occurs in the North as well as in the South, and that some of the worst recent racial problems have occurred in the North. In Chicago over 90% of the Negroes live in areas predominantly Negro. Segregation distinguishes Negro housing from slum housing in general. People trapped behind such "ghetto walls" generally live in neighborhoods of poverty, filth and vice, and find it difficult to live according to social and ethical standards of the larger community, or to assimilate the prevailing cultural standards. "The distortion of social values in the Negro neighborhood is manifest in higher crime rates, and in relatively greater expense to the community in required police, fire and health services. In Chicago's Black Belt, for example, the rate of juvenile delinquency is eight times and the death rate almost twice that in the rest of the city."**

But the Negro's status is steadily improving.

~~The change is of many types.~~ Legally, the 1954 Supreme Court decision means that the "separate but equal" doctrine of the Majority of the

*Henry H. Hill, "The South is the Nation's Laboratory", Nat. Ed. Assn. Proc. 1952: 71-78, NEA Journal, 1953.

**Helfeld and Grosser, "Race Discrimination in Housing", 57 Yale Law Journal, 426 (1948); cited in Emerson & Haber, op. cit., p. 995 f.

Supreme Court in the Plessy case (1896) is overthrown. The 1954 court, in a unanimous opinion, vindicated the dissenting opinion of Mr. Justice John Marshall Harlan who in 1896 said the effect of the Plessy decision was "to permit the seeds of race hate to be planted under the sanction of the law", and who affirmed that "our Constitution is colorblind, and neither knows nor tolerates classes among citizens."

Although Southern educational facilities are still behind the North, in recent years the proportion of money spent on education is higher in the South than in the nation as a whole; and there has been a gradual but definite reduction of the differential between Negro and white schools.

> The general disparity between white and Negro schools has its counterpart in the inequalities between urban and rural schools in the South. In every (Southern) state there are counties in which the best white school by any standard is inferior to the worst Negro school in the larger cities.*

A few states have a very marked differential: Mississippi spends about $117 per white pupil as compared with $35 per Negro. But over the South as a whole the differential has been reduced to about 15 percent in 1952.

Economically and socially the past few decades have witnessed many impressive facts in the New South: ...the gradual redistribution of the Negro minority both nationally and within the Southern states; the growth of educational facilities nationally and regionally; the number of white-faced Herefords now grazing on Southern acres once devoted to cotton; the remarkable shift of cotton production to the Southwest and California and its rapid

*Harry S. Ashmore, The Negro and the Schools (University of North Carolina Press, 1954, p. 110).

mechanization; the industrialization and urbanization of the South; the increased mobility of population that has come with a revolution in transportation; the stabilization of agricultural prices, including that of cotton; the spread of rural electrification and soil conservation, and the impact of the T.V.A."*

There are over a million Negroes in labor unions that used to bar them. The Army's last all-Negro outfit is to be "integrated" racially by June, 1954. The Air Force and Navy are gradually extending a nonsegregation policy in all units. All schools on military posts must be nonsegregated by September, 1955, under a presidential decree.

Discrimination or segregation in streetcars, busses, hotels, theaters, restaurants, public parks, swimming pools and housing districts continues, but is gradually decreasing in most areas. All-white primaries are outlawed by Supreme Court decision, and Southern States now have over a million registered Negro voters, compared with less than 300,000 in 1936.

Segregation continues in the South in day coaches; though it is almost gone in chair cars, Pullman cars, dining cars and airplanes. Negroes can now stay in most hotels in Washington, D.C.--a change within the past decade.

Walter White, Secretary N.A.A.C.P., summarized the prevailing view when he said:

> We don't claim as yet to have a perfect democracy in the United States, but it is a system of society where through constitutional means we can wipe out existing evil. We are doing that in America--not at the speed that some of us would like, but nevertheless we are steadily making progress, and we are doing it through democratic means, which

*Carey McWilliams, "Climax of an Era", Nation 178: 453-457, May 29, 1954.

would never be permitted under Communism or any other form of totalitarian government.*

And Harry S. Ashmore ended the 1954 Ford Foundation study of The Negro and the Schools with this conclusion:

> In the long sweep of history the public school cases before the Supreme Court may be written down as the point at which the South cleared the last turning in the road to reunion--the point at which finally, and under protest, the region gave up its peculiar institutions and accepted the prevailing standards of the nation at large as the legal basis for its relationship with its minority race. This would not in itself bring about any great shift in Southern attitudes, nor even any far-reaching immediate changes in the pattern of bi-racial education. But it would redefine the goal the Southern people, white and Negro, are committed to seek in the way of democracy.**

*Walter White, reported in U.S. News 36: 21-26, 54-59, 92-97 (p. 56), March 26, 1954.

**Harry S. Ashmore, op. cit., p. 139.

THE NEGRO IN THE UNITED STATES *

Edward C. McDonagh and Eugene S. Richards

THE NEGRO IN THE SOUTH

The greatest concentration of the Negro population is in the region designated as the South by the Census Bureau of the United States....68.5 per cent of the total Negro population in the United States resided in the sixteen southern states and in the District of Columbia in 1950. This leaves a scattering of 31.5 per cent in the other thirty-two states. Although it is recognized that some shifting of the population distribution in the United States will occur, it is believed that this shifting will not be sufficient to disturb, to any extensive degree, the concentration of the Negro population in the South. (Here)...the proportion of the Negro population to the total population...ranged from 5.7 per cent in West Virginia to 45.2 per cent in Mississippi. The percentages for states outside the South range downward from around 5 per cent to less than 0.1 per cent. In nine of the southern states the percentage for the Negro is approximately 22 per cent or more: Mississippi, South Carolina, Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, Arkansas, Virginia, and Florida in the order listed....

This concentration of the Negro population is one of the factors that has contributed to the differentiated statuses of the Negro in the United States. At the present time it is impossible to refer to the status of "the Negro" in the United States. The fact is he has many statuses. These statuses vary in keeping with the different regions, the many states, and even within any one state in the United States....However, it seems as if there

*E. C. McDonagh and E. S. Richards, Ethnic Relations in the United States (Appleton-Century-Crofts, Inc., 1953). Excerpts from chapters 5 and 6, footnote references omitted.

is a high correlation between points of concentration and low status. Where the concentration is most intense the status of the Negro is lowest. On the other hand, in the areas where they are few in number Negroes appear to be accorded a higher status....

Early Negro-White Relations in the South

The first Negroes to be brought into the United States as permanent residents landed in a southern colony, Jamestown, Virginia in 1619. It is consensus among historians that these first Negroes were accepted as indentured servants, a system of securing workers that was in existence at that time in Virginia. In keeping with this system Negro servants were placed in a temporary status of servitude from which they were removed after serving for some definite period. Through a gradual process the status of the Negro in Virginia was changed during the latter part of the seventeenth century from that of indentured servant to that of slave. Since this degrading process was going on in all of the southern colonies, Negro slavery was well established as an economic system by means of which the labor needs of the South could be alleviated by the end of the seventeenth century.

With the development of slavery in the South, there was established a vertical stratification of whites and Negroes according to which all whites were considered superior to all Negroes. In keeping with this stratification Negroes were forced to accept always an inferior status in all contacts between whites and Negroes. The extent to which the inferior status of the Negro was recognized is illustrated by the majority opinion of the United States Supreme Court in the Dred Scott Case (1859), when it was declared that the Negro had no rights which the white man was bound to respect. Since slavery continued in the South for about two hundred years, this superior-inferior pattern of race contacts became so deeply entrenched that more than

eighty years of Negro freedom have not been able to remove it, and in some areas have not modified it to any considerable extent.

Contacts based on master-slave relations between whites and Negroes were the accepted pattern until after the Emancipation Proclamation was issued by President Lincoln in 1862. According to this proclamation "all persons held as slaves within any State, or designated part of the State, the people whereof shall be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free" on January 1, 1863. As most of the southern states were in rebellion against the United States on January 1, 1863, this proclamation decreed a sudden and abrupt change in the status of the Negro in the South--a change from an extremely inferior status to a status of potential equality. Within eight years after the Emancipation Proclamation was issued the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth amendments had become a part of the Constitution of the United States. In these amendments the equal status for the Negro that was decreed by the Emancipation Proclamation was given the sanction of the federal government. The extent to which the Negro has been able to gain an equal status in the South will be analyzed in the following pages.

Social Status

The social status of the Negro in the South will be determined by the nature of the attitudes and opinions of whites in the South toward Negroes. In an attempt to point out the attitudes and opinions of whites in the South toward Negroes, many studies have been made by students of ethnic relations in the United States. Five of these studies have been reviewed for the purpose of determining the predominant attitudes of whites in the South toward Negroes*...

*Studies by Powdermaker (1939), Dollard (1940), Johnson (1943), Odum (1943) and Myrdal (1944). Compare Ruth Benedict, Race, Science and Politics (Viking Press, 1943, 1947); Diana Tead, What is Race (UNESCO Department of Mass Communications, 1952). (Ed.)

The following six attitudes were reported in all five of the studies reviewed as attitudes of whites toward Negroes: (1) are mentally inferior, (2) social equality is impractical if not impossible, (3) are lazy and shiftless, (4) are incapable of self-discipline, (5) segregation is necessary, and (6) are criminally inclined. The following eight attitudes were reported in four of the five studies reviewed: (1) are all right in their place, (2) intermarriage should be prohibited, (3) possess a low moral standard, (4) are happy-go-lucky and carefree, (5) are not capable of assuming responsibility and leadership, (6) are highly sexual, (7) will lie, and (8) are satisfied with their present status.

A study of the attitudes...reveals that whites in the South assign the Negro to a very low social status for at least four reasons. In the first place, the Negro is considered as inferior from a mental and moral standpoint. In the second place, the Negro is believed to possess several traits that denote a low social status in the American social order, such as being lazy and shiftless, criminally inclined, happy-go-lucky and carefree, highly sexual, and very untruthful. In the third place, since he is not capable of assuming responsibility and leadership and is incapable of self-discipline, social equality is impractical if not impossible. Therefore, segregation is necessary, and intermarriage should be prohibited. In the fourth place, the Negro is all right in his place, which the preceding attitudes indicate is a very low place, and is satisfied with his present status. In summary, whites in the South assign Negroes to a very low social status because they believe that they have certain inferior characteristics, possess several traits that denote a low social status, are not capable of full participation in the American social order, and are satisfied with their present low social status....

An evaluation of the attitudes of whites in the South toward Negroes

will show that these attitudes include some of the stereotypes that are commonly held concerning Negroes. Many of these stereotypes are traditional in nature, and represent a carryover from the period of slavery in the United States. As stereotypes these attitudes have been handed down from generation to generation without much reflection or evaluation. It is therefore valid to assume that many of these attitudes are fallacious concerning Negroes at the present time. Whether these attitudes are fallacious or valid, the social status of the Negro will be determined by these attitudes as long as they are held by whites in the South. Thus, until efforts are exercised in an attempt to change the present attitudes of whites in the South toward Negroes, the Negro will continue to be assigned a low social status in the South....

Legal Status

Since the ratification of the Thirteenth Amendment, which abolished slavery; the Fourteenth Amendment, which guaranteed to the Negro citizenship and certain other personal rights; and the Fifteenth Amendment, which protects the Negro in his right to vote, the Negro has had the same legal status as other citizens according to the Constitution of the United States....In other words, if the legal status as stated or implied by federal laws were recognized, there would be very little, if any, difference between the legal status of Negroes and that of whites in the South. However, the principles included in some federal laws are written in such general terms that it is possible for many interpretations to be given to them. Even the United States Supreme Court at different times has given varied interpretations to the principles of the Federal Constitution. The many interpretations of federal laws have provided states with opportunities to enact state laws that are in keeping with these interpretations, but contrary to what many authorities consider the fundamental principles of federal laws....

Although the Negro is accorded by federal laws the same legal status as other citizens, this sameness fades when attention is directed to the laws of the states in the South. Many laws exist that provide for the separation of the races in telephone booths in Oklahoma, to laws prescribing separation in the most intimate of all social relations--that of marriage--in all of the states of the South. As with marriage, all of the states of the South have required separation of the races in public schools, in colleges, and in institutions for juvenile delinquents. The following are areas where separation is required by law in most of the states in the South: on railways, in penal institutions, in mental institutions, on busses, on streetcars, in waiting-rooms, and in institutions for physical defectives. Some of the other areas of activity in which separation is required in the South are: in places of amusement, in institutions for tubercular patients, in homes for orphans and the aged, in hospitals, in libraries, and in the use of textbooks....

Areas where separation is practiced but not required legally, in many instances, include employment, hotels, tourist camps, cafes and restaurants, churches, Christian Associations, boys' and girls' clubs, residences, social clubs, professional and occupational organizations, and many other activities where social contacts are involved. On the other hand, most economic enterprises in the South, in which profit is the major motive, will deal with the Negro on a basis of equality. A Negro can go into most stores and other economic enterprises with the expectation of receiving equal attention, and in most instances he will not be disappointed. In other words, functional democracy is frequently practiced more in private economic enterprises than in social, religious, or governmental agencies....

Educational Status

Educational Facilities. Although the public school facilities

available for Negroes in the South have increased at a rapid rate since 1930, they were still inferior to those for whites in all of the states in the South in 1945.... In Arkansas only two Negro schools were accredited by the regional accrediting agency, while seventy white schools were accredited by this agency. In Georgia the value of school property per pupil enrolled was $35.00 for Negro schools and $160.00 for white schools. In Louisiana there was one white teacher to every thirty pupils registered and only one Negro teacher to every fifty-one pupils. In Mississippi 2,015 (61.2 per cent) of the Negro schools were one-teacher schools, while only 105 (less than 5 per cent) of the white schools were one-teacher schools. In North Carolina 45.58 per cent of the white pupils were transported to and from school, while 17.75 per cent of the Negro pupils were transported. In South Carolina the expenditure per pupil enrolled was $37.00 for Negro pupils, but $113.00 for white pupils.* Although the Negro school population in Texas was 15.3 per cent of the total school population, Negro schools received only 5.7 per cent of the appropriations for facilities and special instructional programs in 1945. These illustrations should be sufficient to warrant the conclusion that, from the standpoint of facilities, the status of Negro education in public schools is on a very low level, even much lower than the level for white education in the South.

If attention is directed to facilities for higher and professional education for Negroes in the South, the situation is much worse than it is in public schools. In the sixteen states included in the South in this study there was not a Negro institution that was qualified to offer work for the

*(Ed. note): In 1951, South Carolina, under the leadership of Governor Byrnes, launched a huge educational budget, about 69 per cent of which went to Negro schools. (H. S. Ashmore, op. cit. p. 51)

Doctor of Philosophy degree in 1948, and only two of the Negro universities that offered work leading to the Master's degree were on the approved list of the Association of American Universities. One medical school was recognized by the American Medical Association in the sixteen states in 1948, and one school of social work was recognized by the American Association of Schools of Social Work. On the other hand, not a single recognized school for Negroes existed in the professional areas of engineering and architecture. Although several universities in a few southern states have admitted Negroes to graduate and professional schools during the past few years, Negroes with the desire and ability to pursue professional training are still very restricted in their choice....Further, the inferior educational facilities that are available for Negroes on the lower levels make it difficult, if not impossible, for many of them to qualify for admission to the graduate and professional universities to which they are now eligible for admission...

Years of School Completed. The educational status of the Negro, as reflected by the number of school years completed by persons 25 years old and over, is very low for the Negro in the South. The percentages for no school years completed ranged around 11 per cent for Negroes and 3 per cent for whites in 1940. Percentages for both groups decreased by 1950, but the percentages for Negroes were still much larger than those for whites. As examples, the rates in South Carolina for 1950 were 10.5 per cent for nonwhites and 2.6 per cent for whites. In Arkansas the rates were 7.8 per cent for nonwhites and 1.7 per cent for whites. The average for all states in the South was around 9 per cent for nonwhites and 2 per cent for whites.

On the higher levels the educational status of the Negro is much lower than that for whites in the South. In 1940 the rates for four years of high school were approximately 13 per cent for whites and 3.0 per cent for

nonwhites. In 1950 the rates in Arkansas were 13.5 per cent for whites and 3.2 per cent for nonwhites, and in South Carolina they were 10.9 per cent for whites and 1.7 per cent for nonwhites. A similar picture was evident in 1950 for four years or more of college completed. In Arkansas the rates were 3.6 per cent for whites and 1.2 per cent for nonwhites, and in South Carolina they were 7.2 per cent for whites and 1.7 per cent for nonwhites. These figures indicate that the educational status of the Negro in the South is much lower than that for whites as far as years of school completed are concerned.

The median number of school years completed is also much lower for Negroes than for whites in the South. In 1940 the range for Negroes was from 2.8 years in Louisiana to 6 years in Oklahoma, while it ranged from 6.2 years in Louisiana to 8.1 years in Mississippi for whites. In 1950 the median number of school years completed in Arkansas was 8.7 years for whites and 5.6 years for nonwhites, and in South Carolina it was 9.0 years for whites and 4.8 years for nonwhites. On the average, whites in the South have completed between three and four more years of formal schooling than Negroes.

<u>Professional Training</u>. The educational status of the Negro in the South is also low if judged by the proportion of the trained professional personnel to the total Negro population. As illustrations, there is one Negro physician and surgeon to about every 5,000 Negroes, but one white physician and surgeon to about every 800 whites. There is one Negro dentist for about every 12,000 Negroes, but one white dentist for about every 2,500 whites. There is one Negro lawyer for about every 25,000 Negroes, but one white lawyer for about every 700 whites. The number of lay persons for Negro professionals is five times or more the number for white professionals....

Economic Status

On the one hand, facilities for training and experience are not available for Negroes in the occupations that make possible a high economic status. On the other hand, Negro youth is often discouraged from training for higher occupations. He is told that there is no place for him in higher occupational activities and, therefore, he resigns himself to occupations that are on a low economic level....

For nonwhites in the South 43.9 per cent of the family incomes were below $1,000 (in 1949), while for the South 24.2 per cent were below this sum. In all of the income brackets under $2,500 the percentages for nonwhites are larger than those for workers in the South, while in all income brackets over $2,500 the percentages are larger for the total population. The incomes for 86.5 per cent of the nonwhites in the South were below $2,500, while the income of 55.1 per cent of all southern families and 39.5 per cent of all families in the United States were below this sum. The median income for nonwhite families in the South was $1,188, for the South it was $2,248, and for the United States it was $3,065....(The Negro in the South) owns very little property, and that which he owns is valued much lower than that of whites. However, it is true that the Negro's economic status has advanced and is advancing. Some few Negroes have been able to attain a degree of economic security that places them on a higher economic level than many whites. If this trend continues, the Negro in the South will probably be accorded a fair degree of economic equality long before he attains equality in other areas of group life.

Summary

The Negro's social status is low because whites have accepted many attitudes and opinions that are degrading to the Negro, and that tend to make

him socially unacceptable to whites. There are many laws that serve to restrict the advancement of the Negro in the South, and to relegate him to a position much lower than that of whites. Educationally, he is segregated in schools, and the schools and facilities provided for him are far inferior to those provided for whites. Also, he has acquired a much lower educational status than whites, as measured by the years of school completed. Economically, he is on the lowest level in the South, but the trend is in the direction of upward mobility.

THE NEGRO IN THE NORTH AND WEST

Social Status

In the North and the West attitudes and opinions toward the Negro differ in several ways from those in the South. It is recognized that basically there is much similarity in the attitudes and opinions toward the Negro in all sections of the United States. Yet, as discussed previously, three conditions serve to modify these attitudes and opinions to an important degree in the North and West: (1) limited contacts of whites and Negroes resulting from a scattered Negro population, (2) the urban concentration of the Negro population, and (3) the presence of other minority ethnic groups in these regions. These conditions make for somewhat superficial Negro-white relations, since in many instances these relations are based on vicarious experience instead of actual contacts.

Nevertheless, it has been pointed out that several attitudes and opinions are well fixed in the North and West. Among these attitudes and opinions accepted by whites are: (1) residential segregation is necessary and should be continued, (2) social equality is impractical if not impossible, (3) Negroes should be segregated in close social relations, (4) Negroes are best fitted for unskilled labor and domestic work and should be denied white-

collar jobs, (5) close personal contacts with Negroes should be avoided, and (6) interracial marriages are taboo and should be avoided....

Educational Status

In theory the facilities available to whites for higher and professional education are also available to Negroes in all of the states in the North and West with the exception of Missouri. However, if the study conducted in the state of New York is representative, Negroes are discriminated against for many reasons when they apply for admission to colleges and universities. In this study, 16 of the 39 high schools (41 per cent) having some Negroes in their student bodies, reported that Negro graduates had encountered some form of discrimination in seeking admission to the colleges and universities in the state of New York. Although they were not denied admission, many excuses were offered in discouraging Negro high school graduates from entering many colleges and universities in New York. Among the most common excuses were: (1) social life for Negro students is negligible, (2) parents object to Negro students, (3) the institution is not interested in Negro students, (4) the situation might not be happy for Negro students, and (5) scholarship or work aids are not available. To these reasons might be added the following: (6) most Negroes lack the economic resources necessary to attend many of these schools, (7) Negro youth receives little encouragement from their elders, and (8) many schools are not ready to admit Negroes into their dormitories. Thus, although Negroes are not denied admission to many of the colleges and universities in the North and West, they are confronted with many discouragements when they seek it. This means that only the courageous will follow through and many capable students who can be misled or discouraged will drop by the wayside. As a result, Negroes in the North and West are not able to make the best use of the facilities for higher and professional education that are available to them....

The educational status of the Negro in the North and West is far above that of the Negro in the South; it approaches that of whites in the South; but it is far below that of whites in the North and West. The general conclusions that these facts will support are that the educational status of the Negro in the North is above that of foreign-born whites, but below that of native whites; in the West the educational status of the Negro is above that of several minority ethnic groups, but, again, below that of native whites.

Economic Status

In the North and West, as in the South, Negro workers are engaged in occupations that require the least training, pay the lowest income, are the least desirable, and are accorded the lowest social status. Because the wage level is higher for most occupations in the North and West than it is in the South, the money income of Negro workers in these regions is larger than it is in the South. In other words, Negroes in the North and West may be better off than Negroes in the South from the standpoint of income, but in all regions of the United States they are engaged in occupations that denote a lower economic status than those engaged in by whites. Occupations engaged in by Negro workers pay an income much smaller than that required to maintain a minimum standard of living, they provide little economic security, and they offer few chances for occupational advancement....

Summary

In general, the status of the Negro is low in the North and West when compared with that of native whites. Although the laws in many of these states prohibit differential treatment between ethnic groups, the fact remains that differences are made. The source of these differences seems to be the attitudes and opinions that are common among members of the majority ethnic group. These attitudes and opinions relegate the Negro to a low social status,

and this low social status predominates in all other areas of group life. This fact strongly suggests the conclusion that attitudes and opinions are more important than laws in determining the general status of an ethnic group. Therefore, if ethnic relations, in the United States, are to be improved, it is essential that constructive programs and procedures be established that will modify attitudes and opinions. These programs and procedures should be so planned that they will serve to modify the many fallacious attitudes and opinions that are accepted, and to reinforce the democratic attitudes and opinions that science and logic have been able to prove valid.

THE SCHOOLS AND THE COURTS: QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS *

Southern Regional Council

Q. What are the main arguments that have been made for segregation?

A. That the Supreme Court's 1896 decision upholding the "separate-but-equal" doctrine is still the law of the land.**

That a state has the same right to separate school children by race as it has to separate them by age or sex or any other standards.

That the public school systems are state-supported, and therefore the state legislatures are the proper bodies to say how they shall be run.

That a court ruling against school segregation would create bitterness, strife, and even violence in the South.

That an end to segregation would virtually destroy public education, since the public would not support revenue measures for "mixed schools."

Q. What are the main arguments that have been made against segregation?

A. That recent Supreme Court decisions have clearly repudiated the "separate-but-equal" doctrine.

That, under the Constitution, race is not a proper basis for classifying school children--that it is unlawful to single children out for separate treatment solely on account of their race.

That segregation has always bred inequality--"separate-but-equal" has meant separate, but almost never equal.

That setting Negro children apart in segregated schools handicaps them psychologically, promotes feelings of inferiority, interferes with healthy emotional development, and retards their ability to learn.

*"Questions and Answers: The Schools and the Courts", Southern Regional Council, George S. Mitchell, Executive Director, 63 Auburn Ave., N.E.Atlanta 3, Ga.

**(Ed.note) Until the Supreme Court decision of May 17, 1954 (Selection_____ above).

That the Supreme Court "has always asserted the Federal rights to which citizens are entitled, regardless of state statutes and constitutions."

That segregation in the public schools is inconsistent with democracy and gravely weakens the United States' position as the leader of the free world.

Q. <u>If the Court rules against segregation, can separate schools be continued by turning them over to private groups?</u>

A. Governor Byrnes of South Carolina and Governor Talmadge of Georgia have threatened to do so. But neither of them has explained in detail how such a plan could be carried out.

Many questions have been raised. For example, could tax funds legally be spent to support private segregated schools? If not, how could they be supported? What assurance would there be that children from poorer families would get an even break? Would good teachers be attracted to positions that lacked public safeguards? What guarantees would parents have that their children would get a sound education, on a par with that of other children? These and many other objections to the private-school plan have gone unanswered.

In 1952, South Carolinians were asked to approve an amendment removing from their constitution the requirement that a public school system be maintained. The amendment was passed. But in the process many responsible citizens spoke their minds on the dangers of such action. State Representative William H. Nicholson, Jr., of Greenwood, had this to say:

> If it comes to a question of abandoning the public school system, I tell you frankly that the crisis would have to be serious indeed

before I could approve of that action. The public school has served the state well in educating thousands of poor girls and boys who otherwise would not have been educated. It has been the bulwark of democracy in destroying old lingering prejudices among our white citizens. Private or church schools would only bring about a return of social snobbery and religious bigotry, not to speak of the almost inevitable result that a number of white children, as well as Negro children, would be left in the shuffle, without an education.

In November of 1954, Georgians will vote on a proposed constitutional amendment authorizing "private" operation of the state school system."...

Q. <u>If the Court outlaws segregation, will the public school systems be transformed overnight?</u>

*(Ed. note): In 1951 Governor James Byrnes declared "Should the Supreme Court decide this case against our position, we will face a serious problem. Of only one thing can we be certain. South Carolina will not, now or for some years to come, mix white and colored children in our schools.

"If the Court changes what is now the law of the land, we will, if it is possible, live within the law, preserve the public school system, and at the same time maintain segregation. If this is not possible, we will abandon the public school system. To do this would be choosing the lesser of two evils."*

In 1954, after the Supreme Court decision was announced, Governor Byrnes said, "I earnestly urge all of our people, white and colored, to exercise restraint and preserve order."

About the same time a Mississippi Negro leader declared, "So far as changing the pattern of life, I don't think the decision will have much effect. But the decision puts a tremendous responsibility on the white man. Any violent reaction to the decision by whites would solidify the Negroes toward breaking down the segregation barriers."**

*Governor Byrnes, quoted in <u>U.S. News</u> 35: 41-42, Dec. 18, 1953. (Compare H.S. Ashmore, <u>op.cit.</u>, pp. 51-52, 96: 109, 131-132.) For a defense of private schools, and the abolition of public schools, a move away from Federal "autocracy" and "absolutism", read Frank Chodorov, "A Solution to Our Public School Problem", <u>Human Events</u>, Vol. XI, No. 20, May 19, 1954.

**<u>U.S. News</u> 36: 21-25, May 28, 1954.

A. No....Most educational authorities in the Southern states have talked in terms of ten or more years....There are several reasons why this is so:

First, the Court's decisions will have an immediate effect only in those areas where the suits were brought. Further suits will be necessary to get decisions affecting other places. That is a slow process.*

Second, a court ruling against segregation would not mean that the two races would have to be equally represented in every school. It would simply mean that children must be admitted, without regard to race, to the schools serving their district. Under the segregated housing arrangements found in most Southern cities, few schools would be greatly affected.** Rather, integration would grow in the schools along with increased integration in the community as a whole.

Third, Court decisions alone do not produce change. Only the people, through their state and local governments, can translate a decision into every day practice. The great danger is not over-hasty change, but too

*(Ed. note): The recent Supreme Court decision will apply only to the five cases before it: Clarendon County, South Carolina; Prince Edwards County, Virginia; Topeka, Kansas; and the one case in Delaware (and Washington, D.C.). Some localities will move immediately toward desegregation as some states have done in the case of higher education, but others may have to be ordered to do so by the courts.

**(Ed. note): In rural areas, there are no such well-defined residential areas, so that "gerrymandering" would be almost impossible. However, Mississippi now has a law which reads: "In making assignments of children to schools or attendance centers....the Board of Trustees shall take into consideration the emotional needs and welfare of the child involved, the welfare and best interest of the pupils attending the school or schools involved, health and moral factors at the school." (U. S. News 36: 21 f., March 28, 1954).

If such "pupil assignments" are declared legal, Negro and white pupils could be segregated without mention of the word "segregation," and the present pattern might continue for years to come.

great a lag between law and practice.*

Q. <u>If the Court rules against segregation, will Negro teachers lose their jobs?</u>

A. This argument was put forward by some of the defense lawyers in the public school cases. For several reasons, however, it seems most unlikely that there would be any mass discharge of Negro teachers.

For one thing, it is hard to see how they would be replaced. According to the latest figures available (1949-50), there were 71,352 Negroes teaching in the segregated public schools of seventeen states and the District of Columbia. Furthermore, there was a shortage of both white and Negro elementary teachers, and only a small surplus of high school teachers. It is difficult to believe that these school systems would try to get along with 70,000 fewer teachers than they now have.

These figures are doubly important in view of the fact that the number of school children is steadily growing and, according to the population experts, will continue to grow. So the demand for elementary teachers is likely to become even more acute.

Forty-three per cent of the Negro teachers are protected against arbitrary dismissal by state tenure laws. As the effort to abolish school segregation applies to teachers as well as pupils, these tenure rights would undoubtedly be defended in the courts, if necessary.

In those places outside the South where school segregation has recently been abandoned, Negro teachers for the most part have kept their positions.

*"In many parts of the South, Negro parents will move very cautiously.... Proof for this view is seen in the case of interstate travel. Although a goodly number of Negroes ride across state lines unsegregated, the vast majority of Negroes ride segregated across state lines. It will be this way for a while in the public schools even after segregation has been declared unconstitutional."--Benjamin E. Mays, "We Are Unnecessarily Excited", <u>New South</u>, Vol. 9, No. 2, Feb., 1954.

Q. Is the whole South opposed to any change in the present pattern of segregated schools?

A. No. In those parts of the South where the Negro population is small, there appears to be a growing feeling that separate schools are prohibitively costly and difficult to maintain.*...

Q. Why do Negroes want mixed schools? Wouldn't Negro children be happier in schools of their own?

A. Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, noted Negro churchman and educator of Atlanta, has put it this way: "To argue that the suit makes an attack on segregation because the initiators of the suit want Negro children to go to school with white children is to miss the point entirely. Mixed schools are not the heart of the suit. Negroes opposed the curtain and the partition on the dining cars not because they wanted to eat with white people, but because the curtain and the partition were embarrassing to Negroes and because they set Negroes off as inferior persons. This the Negro resented. Eating with white people on the diner was not the issue....

"The motive behind the (school segregation) suit represents the growing conviction, rightly or wrongly, among Negroes everywhere that there can be no equality under segregation--the growing belief that the 'separate but equal' theory is a myth....The Negroes who believe this way may be in error, but there is one thing that sustains their belief. The history of segregation is a history of inequality. History seems to be against

*(Ed. note): But "In areas where the Negro population is high, often 50 per cent and more, and where economic and social forces are strongly propped by prevailing racial customs, the controlling group may want segregation at any cost, even if it means flouting the law and eliminating public schools." --John H. Popham, The Chattanooga Times, May 23, 1954.

the idea of 'separate but equal'."*...

Q. What about the argument that mixed schools will lead to violence?

A. In the words of Dr. Guy B. Johnson, of the University of North Carolina, "Anyone who thinks that the transition from segregation to racial co-education can be made without problems, tensions, and even personal tragedies is a fool. Anyone who thinks that the transition means the end of civilization is also a fool. The operation may be serious, but the patient will recover. And when he recovers and looks back over his experience, he may say, 'Well, it wasn't half as bad as I thought it would be.'"....

The prophets of violence were wrong... when the Court gave Negroes the right to vote in Democratic primaries, when segregation in railroad dining cars was outlawed, when Southern graduate schools were opened to qualified Negroes. There was no widespread public disorder when public school segregation was abandoned in such border states as New Mexico and Delaware or in parts of New Jersey, Illinois and Arizona with a longstanding tradition of segregation.

Predictions are risky. But past experience argues strongly against the likelihood of violence. Most Southern newspapers have urged that whatever decision the Supreme Court renders be accepted with calmness and restraint. If political leaders and law enforcement authorities prove

*(Ed. note): "Few Negroes advocate segregated education. Those who do give the following reasons for supporting separate schools: (1) Mixed schools are concerned only with the needs of the white group; (2) the social discrimination which Negro children face in mixed schools has detrimental personality effects; (3) segregated schools provide an increased number of administrative and teaching positions for Negroes; and (4) segregated schools, completely controlled by Negroes, are better than mixed schools in which Negroes have no influence at all....

"Most Negroes fight segregation if there is any chance of success. Even among those who are seemingly resigned to the force of race prejudice, there is strong resentment against segregation and discrimination. The principle grounds for opposing segregation are that (1) separate schools invariably mean inferior schools for Negroes, and (2) Negroes cannot participate fully in American life as long as they are compelled to live separately."--G.E.Simpson and J.M.Yinger, Racial and Cultural Minorities, pp. 562-563 (Harper, 1953). Compare U.S.News 36: 22-23 (Also 21-26; 54-59, 92-97), March 26, 1954.

equally responsible, there is every reason to expect the people of the South to react as responsible, law-abiding citizens.

June 14, 1954

Mr. Henry Ehlers
University of Minnesota
Duluth Branch
Duluth 5, Minnesota

Dear Mr. Ehlers:

Quite right to use anything you want from Questions and Answers: The Schools and the Courts. We get it out in order for it to be used.

I will see that you are sent a copy of Answers for Action as soon as it comes out.

Meanwhile, thanks for $.48 in stamps duly received.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
DULUTH BRANCH
DULUTH 5

DIVISION OF HUMANITIES
Art Music
English Philosophy
Languages Speech

RECEIVED
JUN 4
Southern Regional Council

June 1, 1954

George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Many thanks for the materials which you so promptly mailed to me. I am returning all except three:

(1) THE SCHOOLS AND THE COURTS,
(2) NEW SOUTH, Vol.9, No.2, Feb.,1954, and
(3) John N. Popham: Article mimeographed from May 23 Chattanooga Times.

The NEW SOUTH states that "All material presented inNEW SOUTH may be used freely by other publications. A credit line will be appreciated."

Does this apply to the Questions and Answers: THE SCHOOLS AND THE COURTS? If so, I will thank you now, for permission to quote about half of this pamphlet. If not, please let me know the charges for reprinting part of this in my forthcoming (1955) book CRUCIAL ISSUES IN EDUCATION TODAY.

Tentatively, I have thought of this chapter on STATES RIGHTS AND RACIAL SEGREGATION as including:

About 3500-4000 words from Chapters 5 and 6 of ETHNIC RELATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES by Edward C. McDonagh and Eugene S. Richards (Appleton-Century-Crofts, Inc.,1953);

About 2000 words from the Anti-Defamation League summary of TO SECURE THESE RIGHTS, the 1947 report on the President's Commission on Civil Rights;

The recent Supreme Court Decision, entire, but with only three footnotes; this decision to be preceded by your

Questions and Answers: THE SCHOOLS AND THE COURTS (About ~~half~~ 3/4 of this pamphlet is still up-todate).

The Ford Foundation study, THE NEGRO AND THE SCHOOLS, edited by Harry S. Ashmore, has not yet arrived. When it does, I may change my plans, substituting it for some of the above materials. Or, it may be merely a footnote.

Your forthcoming pamphlet ANSWERS FOR ACTION may be more appropriate than THE SCHOOLS AND THE COURTS--since my manuscript is due Sept.1.

If you have any suggestions to help me write this chapter, I am sure your advice would be most welcome.

Enclosed find stamps --15¢ for the SCHOOLS AND THE COURTS pamphlet,
--15¢ for the forthcoming ANSWERS FOR ACTION, and
--18¢ for postage on your last letter.

48¢

Many thanks!

Yours sincerely,

Henry Ehlers

Henry Ehlers

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
DULUTH BRANCH
DULUTH 5

DIVISION OF HUMANITIES
Art Music
English Philosophy
Languages Speech

HCF

September 21, 1955

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Please let me know whether or not you have received a copy of CRUCIAL ISSUES IN EDUCATION, edited by myself, and published a few months ago by Henry Holt & Co. If you have already received a copy of the anthology, allow me to thank you again for your generous permission to reprint what you and your committee have written in the two pamphlets THE SCHOOLS AND THE COURTS, 1953, and ANSWERS FOR ACTION, 1954. If you have not received a copy, please let me know to what address you would like a complimentary copy mailed.

Yours sincerely,

Henry Ehlers

Dr. Henry Ehlers
Professor of Philosophy

September 28, 1955

Dr. Henry Ehlers
Professor of Philosophy
University of Minnesota
Duluth Branch
Duluth 5, Minnesota

Dear Dr. Ehlers:

Your letter having arrived just as Dr. Mitchell was leaving the city, he has asked me to write you. We have not seen a copy of your anthology "Crucial Issues in Education", and should like very much to have a copy. It should be sent to Dr. Mitchell at this address.

We are happy that our material was deemed suitable for inclusion and will look forward with interest to seeing the book.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director

HCF/ys

Franklin, Tennessee
Route 5, Pine Circle Dr.
May 18, 1965

Dear Les:

Will and I came by to visit with you, but you were in N.Y. trying to get some Yankee money.

I've taken a job with Economic Opportunity. I don't know whether the poor can be helped or not. Some of the material sounds like we are going to help them whether they like it our not, even if it kills both of us. Actually I am rather enthused about the possibility for the program.

The one thing that I don't like about the job is, I won't have much occasion to travel about and see the folks, so how about you and yours sojourning in this land?

as ever,

Elbert

PA
AV
MJ-file

~~file Southern Leader~~
Make folder:
Jean, Elbert

December 5, 1969

Mr. David Hunter
Executive Director
Stern Family Fund
21 East 40th Street
New York, New York 10016

Dear Dave:

This letter is written with some reluctance but I know you will understand that, given the current situation in the Congress, I have no choice but to explore every possible avenue of fund-raising.

It seems likely that the 25% provision of agency income from a single foundation will be our biggest loss in our fight with Congress. Should this be the case, we will likely have to turn down approximately $400,000 of a commitment for 1970 from the Ford Foundation. (There is a bear chance -- and a very bear one -- that the Internal Revenue Service will rule that we may still receive this grant since it was made in late 1968 for a three-year period, 1969-71.)

Quite frankly, in recent times I have not attempted to approach you further on the matter

of grants because I felt the Fund indicated clearly it was interested in other agencies and other programs -- and, of course, I respected the opinions of those who made that decision. Now, as I indicated above, I must look everywhere possible.

This, therefore, is to inquire whether or not there is any purpose in hoping for an opportunity to place a proposal before you?

Toward that end, I am enclosing an outline of our new Resources Development Center. This has changed somewhat and should we be in a position to submit a proposal I would want to send you a revised version indicating our present staff, organization, and programs of the Resources Center. But, since you and the Fund Directors have long shown an interest in employment and economic development I thought this new thrust of the Council would be of some interest to you.

It was good to see you at Quail Roost. I will watch with real interest to see what happens. I feel that was a remarkable collection of people.

Warmest regards.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj
Enclosure - 1.

December 5, 1969

Mrs. Harold Friedman
607 Longwood Avenue
Glencoe, Illinois

Dear Helen:

We have won some very significant battles against the so-called tax reform law. The latest was a very significant victory yesterday where the Senate voted 52-26 on an amendment reversing the Finance Committee's decision that voter registration was not an acceptable tax-exempt activity.

However, it looks as if in both houses we have lost on the provision that no more than 25% of our income can come from any single foundation. As I indicated to you earlier, should this prevail we will be unable to use about $400,000 of money already committed from the Ford Foundation for next year. This is a real matter of urgency to us, since much of these funds represent salaries of persons now employed here. Meaning, of course, I am ready to crank up on Chicago if you are. Would you be willing to give some thought to your role in this and your schedule and give me your thinking as well as any other specific ideas you have?

As soon as this bill becomes law I will be happy to come to Chicago to talk with you about this, or preferably, to have you and Harold come to Atlanta for a visit.

I said earlier when the time came to crank up I would let you know. My dear friend, the time has come!

Warmest regards to you both.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj
P. S. We didn't get that junk shop opened one minute too soon.

P.A.

Mrs. Leonard (Sara) Bagen - a B'nai Brith enthusiast
The Hyman and Sadie Jacobs Foundation
1471 Moores Mill Road

Mrs. Sadie Jacobs is in her 80's and lives in the White House Apts. Evidently, her daughter, Mrs. Bagen, administers the Foundation.

Hyman Jacobs (deceased) was tight with his money, until a lawyer in his family convinced him of the need to give away monies. One of the major philanthropies is a hospital in Denver.

The money came from his private investments, and he was not connected with National Service, as his wealthy brother was. My guess is that they are exclusively "Jewish charity" oriented, and that (over

the Foundation is comparatively small. My friend said he did not have as much money as his brother, Joe Jacobs, formerly of National Service Industries.

December 9, 1969

Mrs. Leonard Bagen
c/o The Hyman and Sadie Jacobs Foundation
1471 Moores Mill Road, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30327

Dear Mrs. Bagen:

In the morning mail, from Anti-Defamation League, I received a copy of Bayard Rustin's speech which was published through the support of the Jacobs Foundation. You are to be commended for making this splendid address available.

Quite candidly, the purpose of this letter, in addition to thanking you, is to inquire whether or not it would be appropriate for the Council to approach the Jacobs Foundation for support, even for very modest support.

The Council, for a number of years, has attempted to operate through the support of major national foundations. In the last several years we have been reasonably successful and this year will expend approximately $1,200,000; 95% of which comes from national foundations.

We have attempted to avoid individual contributions or small foundations on the rationale that such sources of support should be left to others who need support and likely cannot get the attention of major foundations. Now, however, we are likely facing a crisis because of action of the Congress under the so-called tax reform law.

It is likely that bill will pass with the stipulation in it that no more than 25% of an agency's support may come from any one foundation (we have been able to get the Senate to strengthen several measures relating to several foundations and agencies such as reinstating the legality of the use of tax-exempt funds for non-partisan voter registration).

However, should the 25% provision remain, in 1970 we will be unable to receive approximately $400,000 of a commitment of $625,000 already made by the Ford Foundation. It is not only very frustrating to be unable to accept funds committed after long negotiation, it is also frustrating to face this problem at a time when we had planned major new programs in human and economic development.

Please forgive me for adding to the paper on your desk, but I hope you will have an opportunity to read the enclosed description of our new Center which is now staffed and operating.

Should you be in a position to receive a proposal from us, I would like to revise or up-date the description of our work in the Center.

I am sincerely reluctant to pose this question to you, and I trust you understand it is being done

only because of the serious problem we are likely to face. If you would like further information, or would like for me to speak with you or someone on the Foundation staff, needless to say, I would be more than happy to comply.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj
Enclosures - 2.

Hyman & Sadie Jacobs
Foundation
—
Atlanta –

Mrs Leonard Bagen
c/o the Hyman & Sadie
Jacobs Fdn.
1471 Moores Mill Rd NW
ATL- 30327

Lieu
Lieu

December 9, 1969

Mr. William C. Archie
Mary Reynolds Babcock Foundation
Reynolda
Winston-Salem, North Carolina 27106

Dear Bill:

It now seems likely that the "tax reform" bill will have in it, when it becomes law, the stipulation that no more than 25% of a private operating foundation's (i.e., the Council) income could come from a single foundation. This will be devastating to us.

Next year we have a commitment for 1970 from the Ford Foundation for total support of $625,000. This represents slightly more than one-half of our anticipated income for the year. We recognize the danger in being so dependent on one source and, in fact, have said to Ford before this bill was introduced that we had every intention of reducing the percentage of support from that foundation to around 20%.

In the meantime, however, if the 25% provision becomes law, we will likely be unable to

receive funds which had already been raised after very long negotiation. It is also very frustrating to have to take on the battle of maintaining our operation at a time when we had great plans for significant and needed expansion of programs.

Part of the plans for expansion are reflected in the enclosed outline of our plans for creating a Resources Development Center within the Council. In spite of this set-back we have created the Center and it is functioning and we still hope to expand. But, first, every effort has to be made to maintain what we now have, including an unusually competent staff.

The Babcock Foundation has been generous and, as I have written you several times, this support from a Southern foundation was perhaps as valuable for its meaning as for its funds.

Now, with some reluctance, I have no choice but to confront our friends to determine whether or not it would be appropriate to submit proposals for even modest, additional support.

Should it be appropriate, I would like to send you a revised description of our Resources Center as it now exists and some examples of the programs already underway.

I would not impose on you further except for the seriousness of this matter. And, even though we will not know for a while the wording of the new law, I feel this matter so serious that I wanted to place it before you immediately.

In spite of all the gloom above, all of us here extend to you and those of the Foundation every good wish for the Season.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj
Enclosure

May 30, 1957

The Law Firm of Bingham, Dana
and Gould
One Federal Street
Boston 10, Massachusetts

Dear Sirs:

This will acknowledge with appreciation the notice of probate of the will of the late Mr. William Emerson of Cambridge.

The Southern Regional Council will have no objection to make to the petition for probate filed by the proposed executors.

We shall greatly appreciate, however, any information that you may give us as to the way in which the Southern Regional Council figures in Mr. Emerson's will.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

NORMAN W. BINGHAM
FRANCIS S. MOULTON
GEORGE S. FULLER
MILES WAMBAUGH
NEIL LEONARD
CHARLES J. WINKLER, JR.
WALTER D. MALCOLM
SUMNER H. BABCOCK
JOHN T. HAYES
SEYMOUR P. EDGERTON
KENNETH W. BERGEN
LAWRENCE DANA
GILMAN P. WELSH
JOSEPH FORD
AUSTIN S. ASHLEY
JOSEPH H. B. EDWARDS
ROBERT HAYDOCK, JR.
ROBERT C. HOOPER
CHRISTIAN A. HERTER, JR.

JOHN CANCIAN
EDWARD M. CASEY
FRANCIS S. MOULTON, JR.
JOSIAH A. SPAULDING
ROBERT J. HALLISEY
RICHARD D. LEGGAT
JAMES M. WHITE, JR.
RICHARD D. SEARS III
ROGER A. WELCH

BINGHAM, DANA & GOULD
1 FEDERAL STREET
BOSTON 10

CABLE ADDRESS "BLODGHAM"
TELEPHONE LIBERTY 2-7756

June 3, 1957

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Thank you for your letter of May 30. Of course, Mr. Emerson's will has not yet been allowed, but we know of no reason why it will not be, and if and when it is, the Southern Regional Council, Inc., under Article XIV (b), is entitled to 20 per cent of the residue.

At the moment we have no way of knowing what the residue will amount to, and, consequently, can give you no figures as yet.

Very truly yours,

Bingham Dana & Gould

FSM Jr:CM

RECEIVED JUN 17 1957

HAAS, HOLLAND & BLACKSHEAR

HERBERT J. HAAS (1905-1953)

JOSEPH F. HAAS
J. KURT HOLLAND
M. HARDEMAN BLACKSHEAR
JACK H. ZINKOW

ROSE M. SCHREIBER
RICHARD C. FREEMAN
S. JARVIN LEVISON

LAW OFFICES
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

June 15, 1957.

Mr. Harold C. Fleming, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
Room 432 - 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Harold:

This will acknowledge your letter of the 14th. I suggest something of a middle ground between Mr. Wright's suggestion and yours concerning the Estate of William Emerson. Since the obtaining of an appraisal of the estate is not going to be the occasion for an immediate distribution, it hardly seems worthwhile, even for "a fairly small fee" to try to obtain a copy of the will and appraisal.

Furthermore, I feel confident that a letter written to the Boston Firm which is handling the Estate would produce all of the information that is needed, and I suggest that you write them, as follows:

Type a ltr for HCF

> We appreciate very much your letter of June 3rd. Fully understanding that matters of probate are not completed without the passage of some time which is necessary in the settlement of estates, we respectfully ask if you would be good enough to send us a copy of the appraisal of the estate when, in the normal course of events, this becomes available.
>
> We look forward to your advising us whether you can do this, and, if so, approximately when you think this will be available.

I see no reason to ask for a copy of the will at this time.

Very truly yours,

Joseph F. Haas

JFH:RS

For Haas, Holland & Blackshear

Emerson Wise
Boston

June 17, 1957

The Law Firm of Bingham,
Dana and Gould
1 Federal Street
Boston 10, Massachusetts

Dear Sirs:

We appreciate very much your letter of June 3rd. Fully understanding that matters of probate are not completed without the passage of some time which is necessary in the settlement of estates, we respectfully ask if you would be good enough to send us a copy of the appraisal of the estate when, in the normal course of events, this becomes available.

We look forward to your advising us whether you can do this, and, if so, approximately when you think this will be available.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

Emerson Will

For your info - PA ✓ RHA ✓ HGA

DOUBLEDAY & COMPANY, INC., *Publishers* 575 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22 ~ MURRAY HILL 8-5300

October 31, 1957

Robert Haydock, Jr., Esq.
Bingham, Dana & Gould
1 Federal Street
Boston 10, Mass.

Dear Bob:

This is to ask a favor from you, which may be outside your jurisdiction - in which case, please ignore the request.

When I was at The Fund for the Republic, we gave substantial support to the Southern Regional Council, which seemed to us the most promising organization working in the field of race relations in the South. The executive director of the Council is an old college friend of mine, Harold Fleming. He wrote me recently to say that he had learned the Council was to receive a bequest under the will of a Mr. Emerson. Your firm is apparently handling the estate, and Fleming has been in correspondence with a Mr. Moulton in order to try to get an estimate of the amount of the bequest. Mr. Moulton has reported that, since the Council is to receive 20% of the residue of the estate, he cannot yet estimate it.

Fleming is particularly anxious to have even the most approximate notion of how much is involved here, since the Council lives very much from hand to mouth, and one of his greatest difficulties is in planning a long-range program without knowing where the next month's rent may be coming from.

If you could give him, directly or through me, even the vaguest idea of what 20% of the residue of Mr. Emerson's estate may amount to, you would be striking a blow for liberty.

I hope things are going well with you. I seem to find myself in the publishing business, which is a pretty interesting place to be, although quite a distance from the practice of law. Best regards.

Yours sincerely,

Adam Yarmolinsky

Emerson will

copy

November 25, 1957

Adam Yarmolinsky, Esq.
Doubleday & Company, Inc.
575 Madison Ave.
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Adam:

This is in response to your letter of October 21 regarding Mr. Emerson's bequest to the Southern Regional Council. On the basis of present values, which may decline considerably in the near future, I estimate that the bequest should end up somewhere between $25,000 and $35,000. Since I am not handling the estate, this is a completely unofficial and uneducated guess.

Sincerely yours,

BOB HAYDOCK (signed)

Harold: Congrats!

A.Y.

Emerson Wills

November 27, 1957

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen: Re: William Emerson
Late of Cambridge, Massachusetts

Pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 192, Section 12 of the General Laws of Massachusetts, you are hereby notified that a legacy has been made to you by the will of the above-named decedent.

Very truly yours,

Donald Moffat and John F. Partridge,
Executors o/w/o William Emerson

By [illegible]
Counsel for the Executors

Emerson

November 20, 1958

Mr. John F. Partridge
Preston, Moss & Company
24 Federal Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Dear Mr. Partridge:

We have been advised by Bingham, Dana & Gould that you are holding for our account stock certificates representing a gift to this organization from the Estate of Mr. William Emerson.

The final disposition of these securities will be decided upon by our Executive Committee at its next meeting, probably sometime in January 1958. Meanwhile, we should be glad to have you continue to hold the certificates pending instructions from us. If for any reason you would prefer not to do this, you may transmit the certificates to me at this address.

I shall look forward to hearing from you. In the meantime, thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

BINGHAM, DANA & GOULD
1 FEDERAL STREET
BOSTON 10

TELEPHONE LIBERTY 2-7756 CABLE ADDRESS "BLODGHAM"

November 6, 1958

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Re: Estate of William Emerson

Gentlemen:

The executors of the Estate of William Emerson have determined to make a partial distribution of the residue of Mr. Emerson's estate on Tuesday, November 18th. Under this distribution, you will receive the following securities:

200 shares Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.
160 shares Sunray Mid-Continent Oil Co.
120 shares Tidewater Oil Company
100 shares Texas Gulf Producing Co.

From and after November 18th, the date of distribution, certificates in street form representing these securities will be held for your account at Preston, Moss & Company pending instructions from you. Such instructions should be addressed to Mr. John F. Partridge, 24 Federal Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

With the exception of Dun & Bradstreet which currently is quoted at approximately 43-1/2 over-the-counter, the other three issues are listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

Very truly yours,
Bingham Dana & Gould

Value - 11/11/58 - $18,770.

BINGHAM, DANA & GOULD
1 FEDERAL STREET
BOSTON 10

TELEPHONE LIBERTY 2-7756 CABLE ADDRESS "BLODGHAM"

November 20, 1958

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Re: Estate of William Emerson

Gentlemen:

The executors of the above estate have determined to make a partial distribution of income received by the estate since Mr. Emerson's death. Accordingly, we are enclosing herewith check of the estate to your order in the amount of $5,000 representing your share in this partial distribution. We expect that additional distributions of income will be made sometime in the future. At present, however, we cannot say when these distributions will be made or the amounts thereof.

CR
RHA
11/24/58

We would appreciate it if you would sign the enclosed copy of this letter indicating receipt of the above.

Very truly yours,

Bingham Dana & Gould

BC to Katharine Taylor

Encls: Midsummer Report of Program Activities
Cong. Rec. Reprint

November 24, 1958

Mr. Alexander W. Moffat
47 West Street
Beverly Farms, Massachusetts

Dear Mr. Moffat:

On behalf of the officers and staff of the Southern Regional Council, I should like to convey a word of appreciation to the family of Mr. William Emerson for his generous bequest.

I did not have the good fortune to know Mr. Emerson personally. However, mutual friends have spoken in the warmest terms of both Mr. and Mrs. Emerson and of their deep interest in every effort to further understanding and justice. Mr. Emerson's provisionsfor the Southern Regional Council was completely unexpected, and our gratitude thus all the more profound.

This generous and unanticipated support could not have been more timely. In this period of critical problems in the South, the demands upon the Southern Regional Council are very great. Our aim will be to put the gift from Mr. Emerson's Estate to the kind of judicious but effective use that he himself would have approved.

With kindest regards to you and the other members of the family, I am

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
enclosures - 2

BINGHAM, DANA & GOULD
1 FEDERAL STREET
BOSTON 10

TELEPHONE LIBERTY 2-7756 CABLE ADDRESS "BLODGHAM"

November 17, 1958

Mr. Harold C. Fleming, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432,
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Re: Estate of William Emerson

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Thank you for your letter of November 14th. I think perhaps the most appropriate person for you to write concerning the gift to The Southern Regional Council in Mr. Emerson's will of a portion of the residue is Mr. Alexander W. Moffat, 47 West Street, Beverly Farms, Massachusetts, who is one of the executors and one of Mr. Emerson's stepsons.

Very truly yours,

Francis S. Moulton Jr.

November 14, 1958

Bingham, Dana & Gould
1 Federal Street
Boston 10, Massachusetts

Dear Sirs:

This is to acknowledge with appreciation your letter of November 6 informing us of the partial distribution of the residue of Mr. William Emerson's estate. We shall be writing Mr. John F. Partridge shortly concerning the securities held for the account of the Southern Regional Council.

We feel that it would be appropriate if we sent an expression of appreciation to Mr. Emerson's family. Would you inform us of the name and address of the person to whom we might most suitably write? We shall be most grateful.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

JAMES W. MOSS
EDWIN O. BAKER
THEODORE G. PATTERSON
LIMITED
JEROME PRESTON
FOSTER M. TRAINER
JAMES G. HINKLE
WILLIAM V. TRIPP, JR.
JOHN F. PARTRIDGE

PRESTON, MOSS & COMPANY

24 FEDERAL STREET
BOSTON

HUBBARD 2-6611

November 28, 1958

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

As the Second Bank-State Street Trust Co. does not wish to deliver securities in the name of its nominee unless they are to be sold or transferred reasonably promptly, we are electing to have the securities transferred into your name and sent to you in accordance with your letter of November 20. Accordingly you should receive them in two weeks or so when they have all come back from the transfer agents in your name.

Sincerely yours,

John F. Partridge

JFP:ar

ALEX. W. MOFFAT
47 WEST STREET
BEVERLY FARMS, MASSACHUSETTS

December 1, 1958

TELEPHONE
WALKER 7-0404

Mr. Harold C. Fleming, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

On behalf of all the family of Mr. and Mrs. William Emerson, and as Executor of the William Emerson estate I want to thank you for your graceful and appreciative letter of November 24 in regard to the bequest to your organization provided by Mr. Emerson. Mrs. Emerson, who is my mother, would have liked to have lived to hear the gratitude for her husband's thoughtful generosities. The family loved both of them dearly, whether or not related by blood, and take pride in their many good works. The world is poorer for having lost them both within a period of six weeks. I doubt if either would have cared to live longer without the other.

With all best wishes,

Sincerely,

Alex. W. Moffat

December 2, 1958

Bingham, Dana & Gould
1 Federal Street
Boston 10, Massachusetts

Gentlemen:

This is to acknowledge with appreciation your letter of November 20th transmitting check for $5,000 from the Estate of Mr. William Emerson. The receipt, signed by our Secretary-Treasurer, is enclosed.

We have also written an expression of gratitude to Mr. Moffat.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosure - 1

December 9, 1958

Miss Katharine Taylor
41 Hawthorne Street
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Dear Katharine:

I thought you might like to see this very nice letter which we have received from Mr. Alex. W. Moffat who is Mr. Emerson's son-in-law.

All the best.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

Enclosure - 1 (Ltr. from Mr. Moffat, 12/1/58)

Emerson!

41 HAWTHORN STREET
CAMBRIDGE 38, MASSACHUSETTS

Dec. 13-1958

Dear Harold —

Your good letter to Mrs. Moffatt warranted this good reply — and the Moffatt letter gives you some of the quality of that whole family ~~and~~ relationship, and of what Mr. & Mrs. Emerson meant to them all.

Merry Christmas
to the Flemings —
and to my other friends
[illegible]

Katharine

I found the Dodds book fine in content & delightful in style — and so disarming for such readers!

File - Emerson Estate

SECOND BANK - STATE STREET TRUST COMPANY

BOSTON 1, MASSACHUSETTS

TRUST DEPARTMENT
COR. STATE AND CONGRESS STREETS

December 22, 1958

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E .
Atlanta 3, Georgia

ATTENTION: Treasurer

Gentlemen:

We enclose the following securities registered in the name of the Council, and they represent a distribution from the Estate of William Emerson:

200 shs.	Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Common	#CH22477/8@ 100 ea.
160 shs.	Sunray Mid-Continent Oil Company, Common	#156623 @ 100 #0232659 @ 60
120 shs.	Tidewater Oil Company, Common	#E19550 @ 100 #E070885@ 20
100 shs.	Texas Gulf Producing Company, Common	#CN1088 @ 100

These stocks are being delivered to you in accordance with the instructions of the Executors o/w/o William Emerson.

Kindly sign and return copy of this letter which is going forward to you under separate cover.

Very truly yours,

G. Nolynch

Trust Officer

GN:ss

Enc.

FRANCIS S. MOULTON
GEORGE S. FULLER
NEIL LEONARD
CHARLES J. WINKLER, JR.
WALTER D. MALCOLM
SUMNER H. BABCOCK
JOHN T. HAYES
SEYMOUR P. EDGERTON
KENNETH W. BERGEN
LAWRENCE DANA
GILMAN P. WELSH
JOSEPH FORD
AUSTIN S. ASHLEY
JOSEPH H. B. EDWARDS
ROBERT HAYDOCK, JR.
ROBERT C. HOOPER
CHRISTIAN A. HERTER, JR.
EDWARD M. CASEY
FRANCIS S. MOULTON, JR.
JOHN CANCIAN
JOSIAH A. SPAULDING

ROBERT J. HALLISEY
RICHARD D. LEGGAT
JAMES M. WHITE, JR.
M. GORDON EHRLICH
EVERETT H. PARKER
W. C. MOFFETT

BINGHAM, DANA & GOULD
1 FEDERAL STREET
BOSTON 10

CABLE ADDRESS "BLODGHAM"
TELEPHONE LIBERTY 2-7756

MILES WAMBAUGH
OF COUNSEL

December 24, 1959

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Re: Estate of William Emerson

Gentlemen:

As was the case last year, the executors of Mr. Emerson's estate have determined to make a distribution of the balance of the income received in 1958 and all of the income received in 1959. Accordingly, we are enclosing herewith the check of the estate to your order in the amount of $2,416.57 representing your proportionate share of such income.

Very truly yours,
Bingham Dana & Gould

December 30, 1959

Bingham, Dana & Gould
1 Federal Street
Boston 10, Massachusetts

Gentlemen:

On behalf of the Southern Regional Council, I would like to acknowledge receipt of your letter of December 24, 1959, transmitting a check in the amount of $2,416.57 representing the Council's proportionate share of the income from the William Emerson Estate for 1958 and 1959.

With kindest regards and best wishes for the coming year.

Sincerely yours,

Ruth House Alexander
Secretary-Treasurer

BINGHAM, DANA & GOULD
1 FEDERAL STREET
BOSTON 10

TELEPHONE LIBERTY 2-7756 CABLE ADDRESS "BLODGHAM"

May 13, 1960

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Re: Estate of William Emerson

Gentlemen:

The final Federal estate tax liability of Mr. Emerson's estate has now been determined and the executors have therefore decided to make a distribution of a substantial portion of the balance of the estate remaining in their hands. Consequently, there is enclosed herewith a check payable to your order in the amount of $23,600 representing the amount to which you are entitled in the present distribution.

CR
5/16/60
RHA

It is contemplated that an executors' first and final account will be prepared within the next three or four months and following the preparation of this account, it is possible that a small additional distribution will be made. However, in the normal course of events, you should not expect that final distribution can be made until the Massachusetts inheritance tax liability has been finally determined and paid. At the present writing it is not possible to forecast with any accuracy when this will be.

Very truly yours,
Bingham Dana & Gould

May 18, 1960

Bingham, Dana & Gould
1 Federal Street
Boston 10, Massachusetts

Re: **Estate of William Emerson**

Gentlemen:

This will acknowledge appreciatively your letter of May 13 transmitting check for $23,600 in payment of the Southern Regional Council's share in the current distribution from the Estate of Mr. William Emerson.

We appreciate your courtesy in keeping us informed of the progress toward final settlement of the Estate.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosure - 1. (Official receipt)

May 18, 1960

Miss Katharine Taylor
41 Hawthorne Street
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Dear Katharine:

We were surprised and delighted to receive the enclosed letter, with check, from the law firm handling Mr. Emerson's estate. We had no idea that a further distribution of this size was even a possibility.

Along with a rush of warmth for the memory of Mr. Emerson, I feel a renewed gratitude to you for your spontaneous and kind words about the Council that made this possible. I have wanted for ever so long to devise some suitable tasteful way to express a modest memorial tribute to Mr. Emerson. If I hit on an idea, I'd like to check it with you.

It's been much too long since we saw you, but fortunately Vernon keeps me posted on your fruitful globe-girdling activities.

My best, as always.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

ALEX. W. MOFFAT
47 WEST STREET
BEVERLY FARMS, MASSACHUSETTS

November 3, 1960

TELEPHONE
WALKER 7-0404

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201, 5 Forsyth St., N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

You were a beneficiary under the will of the late William Emerson, 159 Brattle St., Cambridge, Mass. I am the Executor of his estate which has now been distributed. I assume that my name was placed on your mailing list for this reason.

In the interest of economy may I ask that yourremove my name from your mailing list. Personally I am fully committed with respect to future contributions to any cause, however worthy.

Thanking you for your cooperation,

Sincerely,

Alex. W. Moffat

Alex. W. Moffat

November 11, 1960

Mr. Alex W. Moffat
47 West Street
Beverly Farms, Massachusetts

Dear Mr. Moffat:

You are quite right in assuming that our mailings have been sent to you by reason of your position as executor of the Estate of William Emerson.

In conformity with your request, we are removing your name from the mailing list.

With every good wish, I am

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

OCCUPATION OF EMPLOYED NEGROES, EXCEPT ON PUBLIC EMERGENCY WORK, IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONAL CLASSES IN THIRTEEN SOUTHERN STATES:1940

OCCUPATION	U. S.	Ala.	Ark.	Fla.	Ga.	Ky.	La.	Miss.	N. C.	Okla.	S. C.	Tenn.	Tex.	Va.
Total employed	4,479,068													
Professional, semiprofessional workers	119,200	7,535	3,272	5,300	9,192	2,579	6,010	6,006	9,789	2,602	6,721	5,343	10,384	6,229
College presidents, professors and instructors	2,339	169	78	64	212	52	128	138	269	45	119	116	246	180
Dentists	1,463	42	29	39	54	30	44	29	61	20	44	78	85	67
Lawyers and judges	1,052	4	8	10	8	21	6	3	26	25	5	16	23	47
Pharmacists	769	17	7	24	22	15	33	11	31	18	16	32	31	30
Physicians and surgeons	3,524	98	72	88	156	92	91	55	166	78	71	222	164	166
Teachers (including county agents)	63,697	5,160	2,106	3,321	6,022	1,373	3,913	4,210	7,010	1,696	4,862	2,946	6,501	3,992
Other professional workers	1,090	44	10	19	32	22	29	21	57	18	33	41	78	26
All other professional workers and semiprofessional workers	45,266	2,001	962	1,735	2,686	974	1,766	1,539	2,169	702	1,571	1,892	3,256	1,721
Proprietors, managers and officials, except farm	48,154	1,716	1,094	2,739	2,886	859	2,137	1,592	2,316	934	1,293	1,816	4,019	2,287
Clerical, sales and kindred workers	79,322	2,697	904	2,675	3,621	899	3,379	1,641	2,583	550	1,263	2,756	3,428	3,132

Source: Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940.

OCCUPATION OF EMPLOYED NEGROES, EXCEPT ON PUBLIC EMERGENCY WORK, IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONAL CLASSES IN THIRTEEN SOUTHERN STATES:1940

OCCUPATION	U. S.	Ala.	Ark.	Fla.	Ga.	Ky.	La.	Miss.	N. C.	Okla.	S. C.	Tenn.	Tex.	Va.
Total employed	4,479,068													
Professional, semiprofessional workers	119,200	7,535	3,272	5,300	9,192	2,579	6,010	6,006	9,789	2,602	6,721	5,343	10,384	6,229
College presidents, professors and instructors	2,339	169	78	64	212	52	128	138	269	45	119	116	246	180
Dentists	1,463	42	29	39	54	30	44	29	61	20	44	78	85	67
Lawyers and judges	1,052	4	8	10	8	21	6	3	26	25	5	16	23	47
Pharmacists	769	17	7	24	22	15	33	11	31	18	16	32	31	30
Physicians and surgeons	3,524	98	72	88	156	92	91	55	166	78	71	222	164	166
Teachers (including county agents)	63,697	5,160	2,106	3,321	6,022	1,373	3,913	4,210	7,010	1,696	4,862	2,946	6,501	3,992
Other professional workers	1,090	44	10	19	32	22	29	21	57	18	33	41	78	26
All other professional workers and semiprofessional workers	45,266	2,001	962	1,735	2,686	974	1,766	1,539	2,169	702	1,571	1,892	3,256	1,721
Proprietors, managers and officials, except farm	48,154	1,716	1,094	2,739	2,886	859	2,137	1,592	2,316	934	1,293	1,816	4,019	2,287
Clerical, sales and kindred workers	79,322	2,697	904	2,675	3,621	899	3,379	1,641	2,583	550	1,263	2,756	3,428	3,132

Source: Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Room 408 Oddfellows Building; 250 Auburn Avenue, N. E.

January 15, 1946

Employment

RECEIVED
JAN 16 1946
Southern Regional Council

Mr. Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Johnson:

I wish to thank you for your letter dated January 4, in which you advised that some attention would be given job opportunities for Negroes in the Pulp and Paper Industry in one of your issues of the New South.

Mr. Harvey Enloe, Jr., Regional Director and other members of our staff in the Regional, State and Area offices of Region VII will want a copy of that issue. I shall appreciate your advising me, so that I may secure sufficient copies from your office for this distribution.

Sincerely yours,

Harvey Enloe, Jr.
Regional Director

William H. Shell

By: William H. Shell
Minorities Placement
Specialist

WHS:hw

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON EMPLOYMENT

The committee on employment calls attention to the late President Roosevelt's "Second Bill of Rights," which reads as follows:

"The right to a useful and remunerative job in the industries, or shops or farms or mines of the Nation;

"The right to earn enough to provide adequate food and clothing and recreation;

"The right of every farmer to raise and sell his products at a return which will give him and his family a decent living;

The right of every businessman, large and small, to trade in an atmosphere of freedom from unfair competition and domination by monopolies at home or abroad;

"The right of every family to a decent home;

"The right to adequate medical care and the opportunity to achieve and enjoy good health;

"The right to a good education;

"The right to adequate protection from the economic fears of old age, sickness, accident and unemployment;

"All of these rights spell security. (Now that the) war is won, we must be prepared to move forward, in the implementation of these rights, to new goals of human happiness and well-being."

The committee on employment recommends that the Georgia Committee on INTER-Racial Cooperation go on record in endorsement of the principles of the following means of implementing the development of such basic human rights:

1--Continued work for an adequate full employment program backed by the Federal government.

2--Retention of the United States Employment Service in Federal control.

3--Support of the 65-cents-an-hour minimum wage bill.

4--Support for the Fair Employment Practices Commission.

5--Support for reduction in hours of work to compensate for technological advances in industry.

6--Encouragement of organization of workers and farmers to help implement a full employment program.

7--Promotion of world trade as a means of raising the world standard of living, and thus strengthening our own economy.

8--Support efforts to eliminate freight rate differentials and wage differentials so as to put the South on a par with the rest of the Nation.

J.B. Blayton, Chairman
~~Frank McCallister~~
Frank McCallister

Members of Committee

Mr. Frank McAllister
Mr. H.H.Dudley
Dr. McD. Richards
Mr. W.M.Banta
Mr. W.S.Hornsby
Rev.J. Alston Glasure
Prof. V.A.Edwards
Dr. Hamilton West
Mr. H.W.Pittman

2/19/46

Employment Negroes

DUNCAN BAPTIST CHURCH

L. J. KEELS, PASTOR
DUNCAN, SOUTH CAROLINA

February 28, 1946.

RECEIVED
MAR 1 1946
Southern Regional Council

Southern Regional Council,
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Gentlemen:

In our mission study work here in our church (white), we are taking up the needs of our Negro friends, and I am writing for some information which I believe will be of great benefit in our study.

I know we have many Negroes in very responsible places today, such as lawyers, doctors, teachers, etc., but I have no idea of the number thus engaged. I do not know if you have such information in tabulated form, but if so, I would appreciate your giving me some figures along these lines.

I would like to know, if possible, the approximate number of Negro lawyers, doctors, teachers, government employees, etc., that we have here now in our United States. If possible, I would like for you to give the numbers with their locations, either by city or state. I do not want the names. I only want to present to our study group a report on Negro progress in our country, and I believe the statistics will mean more than just general statements. Probably you can tell us how many Negro men and women served in our armed forces during this war, or how many gave their lives in service.

I realize I am asking a great deal, but I believe this information will be of great service. I will appreciate your sending this, or any other information you might feel will be of help, as soon as possible, for I would like to use it the first of next week.

Thanking you, I am

Very truly yours,

L. J. Keels

L. J. Keels

Occupations
Negroes in

March 6, 1946

The Rev. L. J. Keels
Duncan Baptist Church
Duncan, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Keels:

Your recent letter reached us on March 1. I wish that it had been possible for us to send you the information immediately, but it was necessary to compile some of the material and this could not be done until March 4 and 5. I hope that it is not too late to be of use to you.

On one of the enclosed sheets you will find some statistics on Negroes in selected occupational classes in the United States and in thirteen Southern states. Since you are chiefly interested in professional occupations, we have shown a breakdown of the major professions. The entry titled "All other professional workers and semiprofessional workers" is simply a catch-all for a long list of occupations which are detailed in the Census.

On another page you will find a statement about the number of Negroes in the various branches of the Army as of October 31, 1945. I wish that we had some similar figures for the Navy as of the same date, but the best we can do is to tell you that on October 31, 1943 there were 74,000 Negroes in the Navy.

If we can be of further service, do not hesitate to call on us.

With best wishes,

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:jm
Enclosures

Employment
Negroes

NEGRO WORKERS IN THE BUILDING TRADES

IN

SELECTED CITIES

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE
1133 Broadway, Room 826
New York 10, N. Y.

May 1946

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE
1133 Broadway
New York 10, N. Y.

"NEGRO WORKERS IN THE BUILDING TRADES IN SELECTED CITIES" is being sent for your information. The report was prepared by our Department of Industrial Relations for the Director of the Labor Branch, National Housing Agency. Because of your interest in some of the problems that have been raised in the report, we thought that you would be interested in reading it.

The National Urban League would be glad for an opportunity to discuss some phases of this report with you and would appreciate getting comments from you on it.

--JULIUS A. THOMAS, Director
Department of Industrial Relations

NEGRO WORKERS IN THE BUILDING TRADES

IN SELECTED CITIES

::

The development of the emergency housing program and the initiation of the long-range housing program authorized by the Pattman and Wagner-Ellender-Taft Bills, respectively, are expected to increase sharply the number of building trades workers during the coming months. The demand for skilled workers will no doubt exceed the available supply in most sections of the country. In his report on the problem of manpower in the housing program, Mr. Wilson Wyatt, Administrator, National Housing Agency, recommended: "Recruitment and training of 1,500,000 additional workers on-site and off-site by the middle of 1947. This means more than tripling the present labor force engaged in residential construction."(1) The report further recommended that "veterans should be given every inducement to participate and that a large-scale apprentice program be undertaken promptly to produce the skills that are necessary."

The need for additional workers in the construction industry was carefully explored in the conference called by the National Committee on Housing, Inc., April 9. Although the conference recognized the need for increasing the number of skilled workers, there was some question regarding the extent of shortages or probable shortages in specific crafts. Mr. E. R. Lerner, Special Assistant to the Housing Expediter, summed it up in this statement: ..."it appears obvious that we will be short our requirements in bricklayers, electricians, and plasterers. The only occupation of those specified, which we might possibly find an adequate supply but by no means surplus, might be carpenters."

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(1) The Veterans' Emergency Housing Program - A Report to the President, February 7, 1946 - Page 3

Conference participants representing building trades unions, while not in complete accord with all estimates of labor requirements, condeded that there were shortages in several crafts, but expressed their disapproval of any drastic changes in the apprenticeship training program. Their position was supported by Mr. William F. Patterson, Director, Apprentice-Training Service, U. S. Department of Labor.

The place of the Negro worker in the emergency construction program becomes increasingly important in the light of these announcements. Negro workers (construction laborers) and semi-skilled workers (hod carriers and mason tenders)are fixtures in the industry, and they constitute a decided majority in the unions representing them. But skilled mechanics will face many obstacles in their efforts to secure employment that will utilize their skills. The chief difficulties grow out of the practices of several building trades unions, particularly the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and the United Association of Journeymen, Plumbers, and Steamfitters, both of which manage to either exclude Negro workers or limit the number employed in these fields. Other mechanics in the industry, while not entirely excluded from union membership, will be disadvantaged because of the tendency on the part of union officials to discourage them in their efforts to secure union status.

There is no uniformity in union practices in the building trades as will be seen in the reports on selected cities. In one town, for example, Negro and white carpenters will be found in the same local union, while in another not many miles distant, Negroes are organized in completely separate unions. Bricklayers, plasterers, cement finishers, and other workers in the trowel trades are generally accepted without serious question, although in many cities

the union policy is to grant Negroes work permits rather than full union membership. In most of the large Southern cities, separate local unions are set up for carpenters, bricklayers, and plasterers if the number of Negroes in these crafts justifies the establishment of a local.

During the past two decades, the number of Negro building mechanics declined steadily, and the average age for skilled workmen in the industry increased. This is true for practically all building mechanics except electrical and sheet metal workers. Fewer Negroes were apprenticed in the building trades and such vocational training as was available did not stimulate Negro boys to develop skills in the building trades. The possibility of a sharp increase in the number of apprenticeships and the expansion of pre-employment training on a larger scale are extremely important in any appraisal of the Negro worker's position in the industry.

No one will question the right of World War II veterans to expect preferential consideration in receiving apprenticeships, on-the-job training, and other training in the building trades. A considerable number of veterans were trained while in the armed forces. For example, a regiment of engineers requires at least 48 carpenters. The average number of Negro carpenters inducted into the army was 6 per regiment. The Army's training program had to be organized to supply the additional carpenters for each regiment. At one time, the Army trained 175 Negro carpenters per month. Electricians, plumbers, sheet metal workers, and other mechanics were likewise trained to meet Army requirements, although in smaller numbers. These veterans should qualify for employment in the housing construction program with much less additional training than is required in the regular apprentice program.

The problems to be faced in assuring full utilization of the available supply of Negro mechanics and in drawing them into apprentice or other training programs are not new. However, the fact that much of the initial construction will be done under private rather than public auspices is likely to make it much more difficult for Negro mechanics than it was during the housing program of the Thirties. Under these circumstances, it is advisable and necessary to consider this problem along with other probable obstacles to full mobilization of labor and materials for the over-all construction program.

A realistic approach to the problems must take into consideration a number of factors. The available or potential supply of Negro mechanics is of primary importance. The attitudes of contractors and labor unions are equally important. The development of a technique for cutting through the maze of red tape and misunderstanding that will certainly arise as the construction program gets under way should be seriously considered. Much of the effort to facilitate the employment of Negro mechanics should be concentrated at the level of actual construction - in the local community. The assistance of the local employment service office and the local Urban League office will be most helpful. The co-operation of contractors and union officials must be solicited. These tasks will require a great deal of skill and "know-how", plus all of the support that can come from the Administrator's office.

For several months, League offices in the principal industrial and commercial centers have been taking stock of the problems which are known to exist in their communities. With some slight variations, the picture is much the same in all of them. Apprenticeship opportunities in the building trades are seldom available. The number of Negro youths and veterans enrolled in training

programs is almost negligible, largely because of the lack of training facilities. During the war, many Negro building mechanics found employment in war industries and did not keep up their union membership. The exact number of available skilled workers and veterans who received training in the armed forces is not known. However, in order to supply sufficient information upon which necessary planning can be started, the National Urban League has prepared this report on Negro workers in the building trades in the following selected cities:

AKRON, OHIO

There are few Negro workers in the building trades, particularly the skilled crafts. From such records as are available, it is estimated that there are 10 carpenters, 8 plasterers, 6 electricians, and 2 bricklayers.

The majority of Negro craftsmen are union workmen, but they function actively only when they are able to obtain employment on union jobs. Few apprentice opportunities exist for young men interested in the building trades. Good pre-employment training at the Hower Trade School is available, but all classes are filled with veterans, and there is a long list of applicants.

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

The number of Negro building mechanics in Baltimore is estimated as follows: 65 to 100 carpenters, 75 cement finishers, 60 roofers, 40 plasterers, 50 hoisting engineers. The building trades unions in the city have been decidedly indifferent in their relations with Negro workmen. Carpenters are organized in a segregated local. Electrical workers, glaziers, plumbers, and sheet metal workers will not accept Negro members or apprentices. Training facilities at Carver Vocational School are good but limited. A large number of Negro veterans have indicated an interest in improving their skills in the building trades but have been unable to enroll in any training program.

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

The estimated number of Negro mechanics in Boston is as follows: 20 carpenters, 14 plumbers, 9 bricklayers, 15 plasterers, and 19 electricians. There are no separate unions for Negro workmen. Before the war, there was a Negro building trades association. The Boston Urban League has initiated a program to stimulate interest in apprenticeships and on-the-job training in this field. Pre-employment training is available and is considered satisfactory. The Associated

General Contractors of Massachusetts have worked out a program for veterans which is now being considered by the unions. The carpenters have already adopted the program, and Negro veterans are being accepted as apprentices.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

The number of Negroes in the building trades industry cannot be definitely determined but reliable estimates indicate that this city is well supplied with mechanics in most of the crafts. Approximately 400 bricklayers, 300 carpenters, 300 painters, 150 electricians, 20 plumbers, 20 steamfitters, and 2,000 laborers have worked on union jobs. An estimated 2,000 Negro mechanics in Chicago are engaged in small job construction, mainly non-union.

Negroes are freely accepted as members, apprentices and helpers in most crafts. Formal pre-employment training is limited, but many Negroes acquire skills by working as a helper on the job. While Negro mechanics are free to join any local union, there are a few all-Negro unions including a painters' local and an electricians' local.

CINCINNATI, OHIO

Definite information regarding the number of Negro building mechanics is unavailable, although it is estimated that there are between 400 and 500 in the city. The vast majority of these workmen do not have union membership and have not been able to overcome union resistance to Negro mechanics. In the public housing construction program, few Negro mechanics were able to obtain employment in Cincinnati. Construction laborers are organized in a separate local. Cement finishers are usually accepted in the union. There are few apprenticeship opportunities for Negroes, and pre-employment training is confined to the public schools. Cincinnati is very unprogressive in the matter of Negro participation in the building trades unions.

CLEVELAND, OHIO

There are approximately 32 carpenters, 57 bricklayers, 80 painters, 9 plumbers, 6 electricians, 40 plasterers in this city. Negro mechanics are accepted in most unions except the Electrical Workers and Plumbers' Locals. Through an off-the-record agreement with these unions, Negro plumbers and electricians are permitted to work freely for Negro clientele in the Negro areas. Plumbers have formed an association which is not affiliated with the union.

Opportunities for employment as apprentices and helpers are limited as is pre-employment training. Through efforts of the Cleveland Urban League, a few Negro veterans were accepted for apprenticeship in the carpenters' union. The union plans to train 3,000 carpenters in its post-war program.

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

There are in Detroit approximately 300 carpenters, 100 masons and plasterers, 90 electrical journeymen, 6 plumbers, and a substantial number of bricklayers. Negro laborers are freely employed but they are unorganized.

The majority of craft unions accept Negro members, but apprenticeships are difficult to obtain. It is reported that Detroit contractors will not indenture Negro youth. There are a number of separate organizations of Negro building trades workers, but they are not affiliated with local unions. Pre-employment training is limited to the offerings of the public schools.

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

An estimated 60 carpenters, 15 bricklayers, 10 plasterers, 2 plumbers, and a small number of painters, electricians, and cement finishers will be found in Kansas City. There is no uniformity in union practices. Bricklayers, plasterers, and mason plasterers, tenders (hod carriers) are integrated in local unions. Carpenters and painters are organized in separate locals. Cement finishers are unorganized, but the union says it will accept Negroes who demonstrate sufficient skill in this craft.

Most unions state that they will apprentice Negroes if a contractor will employ them, but there are few such contractors. Pre-employment training of a sort is available in the colored vocational high school, but the training is elementary and of little practical value.

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

There are in Louisville approximately 35 carpenters, 40 cement finishers, 27 painters, 15 bricklayers, 14 plasterers, 8 plumbers, 8 electricians, a large number of hod carriers and laborers. The majority of unions will accept Negro mechanics, although less than one-half of them are now members. There are no Negro plumbers or electricians in local unions. The majority of the hod carriers are Negroes, and the union has Negro officers. During the pre-war construction program, Negroes were accepted in the unions, but many of them failed to pay dues when work dropped off. Apprenticeship opportunities are extremely limited, and pre-employment training is practically non-existent.

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

In Memphis, there are approximately 200 carpenters, 35 bricklayers, and 15 plasterers, all of whom are union mechanics. There is a sizeable number of non-union mechanics, including 25 carpenters, 15 bricklayers, 12 plasterers, 2 licensed plumbers, and 1 unlicensed electrician. No Negroes have been accepted as members of the plumbers and electricians' unions. The only separate union is the carpenters', which has a wide-awake Negro business manager.

Negroes are apprenticed in the segregated carpenters' local, and there are now some 40 veterans taking advantage of the opportunity. Training is very limited and is confined to the colored high school.

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

The number of Negro mechanics in this city could not be ascertained, although they are well represented in most of the crafts. There are segregated and integrated unions, and apparently Negroes do not experience much difficulty in working in the industry. There are no Negro plumbers, or electricians, working at the trade. The city does not license Negroes for these occupations. Apprenticeship opportunities are available in carpentry, bricklaying, and plastering. There is no pre-employment training of any consequence.

NEW YORK CITY

It is difficult to report the number of building mechanics in New York City and the New York metropolitan area. There are large numbers of Negro painters and other workmen who confine their employment to Harlem and other all-Negro areas. The United States Employment Service reports that New York will need 186,000 workers in the industry, 50% skilled, 10% semi-skilled, and 40% unskilled. It is estimated that 21,000 skilled workmen will be needed when the construction program gets under way.

Generally speaking, Negro mechanics are accepted in all unions, although many locals have only a few Negro members. The following report indicates the manner in which the system operates:

Bricklayers Local #34 - 1,100 members - 120 Negro members.

Painters Brotherhood #892 - No Negroes.

Painters District #9 - Number of Negroes not known. The Progressive Club, organization of Negro painters affiliated with District #9, has 250 members.

Plasterers Local #6 - has 2 Negro members, although this union at one time had 35. Negro members dropped out to take war jobs and will probably return to the trade.

Carpenters Local #257	- 1,300 total	- 30 Negroes
Local #135	- 400 total	- 1 Negro
Local #385	- 600 total	- 12 Negroes
Local #608	- 800 total	- 14 Negroes
Local #1888	- 200 total	- all Negroes

There are other locals of this union, but complete information could not be obtained. It is reliably reported that there is no discrimination in the carpenters' unions.

Electricians

Negroes are not well represented in this occupation. It is reported that only 6 Negroes are among the 35,000 electricians in Local #3 Electricians' Union. Entrance requirements are extremely rigid for electricians, and there are only 22 licensed Negro electricians in the city.

Plumbers

There are few, possibly a half dozen, licensed Negro plumbers and a limited number of journeymen. Complete information was not available for this craft.

Vocational training in the building trades was permitted to lag during the war because of the availability of employment in other fields. Courses in the New York Vocational School for Boys were actually discontinued, and few men were accepted in the apprenticeship program. Now that a definite need for additional mechanics has developed, it is likely that these programs will be revived. There should be ample opportunities for Negro veterans and displaced war workers to secure good training in the building crafts.

NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

In the Newark area, there are approximately 100 Negro bricklayers, 40 painters, 25 carpenters, 15 electricians, 10 plasterers, 5 plumbers, 17 lathers, 15 stationary engineers, and one roofer. The majority of craftsmen are union members. Few Negroes have been accepted for apprenticeships in the building

trades, but the New Jersey Urban League has initiated a movement to provide apprenticeship opportunities for Negro veterans. Vocational training is limited. Negro boys have been encouraged to take bricklaying in the Essex County Vocational School, and many of them have entered this vocation upon graduation. There is a segregated bricklayers' union.

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

The number of Negro building mechanics in this area could not be ascertained, but it is known that they are well represented in most crafts. During the public housing construction program in 1936, building trades unions lifted their restrictions on Negro membership in the industry. Only the electricians' union has no Negro members, but it is reported that the $300 initiation fee has kept qualified men from joining. Training opportunities are considered much better than average, and it is expected that a large number of Negro workmen will be employed in the post-war construction program.

PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

Negro building trades workers in the Pittsburgh area were 14% of the total. According to the Occupational Census Report of 1940, there were about 3,000 Negroes in the industry, of whom 15% were skilled workers. The number of Negroes in each of the crafts is not known. Most local unions accept Negro members, but only a small proportion of the mechanics have union cards. Some unions issue work permits for a given job, but do not encourage Negroes to become full members. The electrical workers' union does not accept Negro members. Apprenticeship opportunities are limited because building construction was sharply curtailed during the war. Some training is available in the vocational schools, and consideration is now being given to the need for additional training facilities to accommodate veterans.

PORTLAND, OREGON

Relatively few Negro mechanics are reported in this city, although it is estimated that there are skilled workmen who have not been successful in securing employment in this field. Until recently, Negro mechanics did not seek union membership. With prospects for employment during the coming months, they are beginning to join local unions. Apprenticeships are rare, and vocational training is extremely limited.

PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND

There are few Negro building mechanics in Providence. They are accepted in the unions, but they find it difficult to obtain employment in union jobs. The prevailing custom is to grant work permits when large jobs are under construction. Most Negro mechanics prefer to work for non-union contractors. There are two successful Negro electrical contractors.

Training facilities in the public schools are open to all citizens, but they can accept only a limited number of trainees. Veterans seeking training in the building trades have not been able to enroll, and the unions have made no plans to increase apprenticeship opportunities.

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

Negro mechanics are well represented in some crafts in this city, but numbers are not available. Carpenters and bricklayers are organized in all-Negro unions. Plasterers and cement finishers are integrated. Plumbers, electricians, and sheet metal workers unions do not accept Negro members. There are practically no apprentice opportunities, and vocational training is non-existent.

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

In this city, there are approximately 40 Negro carpenters, 12 plumbers (2 licensed), 3 electricians (licensed), 20 bricklayers (3 union), 40 plasterers, 1 architect, 6 general contractors, and 20 small job contractors.

Discrimination against Negro building mechanics is a serious problem in St. Louis. A separate painters' union was set up in 1935. Three Negro bricklayers joined the bricklayers' union about the same time. There are no carpenters in the union, and they are not eligible for membership. Negro journeymen from other districts cannot sign in with St. Louis locals. The union has been know to issue temporary work permits to Negro carpenters. In February 1946, Negro carpenters requested a separate charter from the International Office, but on March 26, M. A. Hutcheson declined to issue same (correspondence in files). Training and apprentice opportunities are rarely available for Negroes in building trades. The separate high school is not permitted to teach carpentry, bricklaying, electricity, etc.

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

There are few Negroes in the building trades and few apprentices. Union regulations restrict apprenticeships to relatives of journeymen. No exceptions are made for veterans. The majority of Negro building mechanics operate as small contractors. Little training is available in the building trades. Building program is in the making, but Negro workmen do not expect to be employed except as laborers, unless union attitudes can be changed.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Some 7,000 Negro workers may be found in the building trades, the majority as common laborers or hod carriers. Only bricklayers, plasterers, and operating engineers have union status. Carpenters (40) joined union when Negro contractor had job but transferred membership to segregated local in Baltimore because they could get no work in Washington. Some carpenters kept membership in both locals. There are two licensed plumbers, and no licensed electricians in the city. Some electricians could qualify for license but have not tried. Apprenticeship and pre-employment training are meager. Building trades not popular with boys. Segregated USES office in Washington is not very helpful.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

United States Employment Service

[redacted]

REGIONAL OFFICE

157 Peachtree St., N. E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

ALABAMA
FLORIDA
GEORGIA
MISSISSIPPI
SOUTH CAROLINA
TENNESSEE

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

August 16, 1946

RECEIVED
AUG 19 1946
Southern Regional Council

Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

In reply to your letter of August 15, we are requesting each of the states in this region to put the Southern Regional Council on their mailing list to supply reports or informational releases concerning the work of the USES. As you know, the employment service will be returned to each state as of November 15. As a consequence, we have moved the mailing lists from the regional office to each of the state offices for them to send information to interested persons.

It may be of interest that the USES in this region made 56,635 nonagricultural placements during July. Of this number, 25,949 were non-white placements, an increase of 3,267 non-white placements over July out of a total of 6451.

We wish to thank you for sending us copies of the March and July issues of your monthly paper.

Very truly yours,

Harvey Enloe Jr.

HARVEY ENLOE, JR.,
Regional Director

September 14, 1946

Mr. John Hope, II
Specialist on Industrial Relations
Social Science Institute
Fisk University
Nashville 8, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Hope:

I am sorry I was away when your letter of August 12 arrived. This note is merely to confirm what Dr. Trigg wrote you on August 20 namely, that I shall be happy for you to use in any way you wish the statement which I sent you some time ago concerning the employment of Negroes by the industrial plants which are coming into the South.

Just let me know when you would like to have this statement or something similar written for use with additional persons.

Regards and best wishes.

Cordially yours,

Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director

GBJ:ms

Employment
Negro

August 20, 1946

Mr. John Hope, II
Specialist on Industrial Relations
Social Science Institute
Fisk University
Nashville 8, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Hope:

Your letter of August 12, addressed to Dr. Guy B. Johnson, has been received during his absence on vacation.

It will be called to his attention when he returns early in September. I am sure he will be happy to learn that his letter to you of June 21 has been used effectively with manufacturers and labor unions in the Detroit area. I shall call to his attention your request for the further use of his statement in your contacts with officials of national firms which are establishing plants in the South. I feel certain that he will be happy for you to use this statement whenever desirable.

With kindest good wishes, I remain

Yours very sincerely,

HAROLD L. TRIGG,
Associate Executive Director

HLT:MJ

SOCIAL SCIENCE INSTITUTE
FISK UNIVERSITY
NASHVILLE 8, TENNESSEE

CHARLES S. JOHNSON
DIRECTOR

JOHN HOPE II
SPECIALIST ON INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

August 12, 1946

RECEIVED
AUG 15 1946
Southern Regional Council

Dr. Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson:

I wish to thank you for your letter of June 21 expressing the position of the Southern Regional Council upon the utilization of Negro labor in the new Auto assembly plant now under construction in the vicinity of Atlanta, Georgia. The position taken, in my opinion, was thoroughly sound and reasonable and the statement of it was moderate, clear, and forceful.

During the period June 24 through 28, I was in Detroit conferring with top officials of the General Motors Corporation, the Ford Motor Company, and the UAW-CIO regarding this matter. I took the liberty of showing your letter to high officials of these two companies with good effect, I think.

Would it be presumptuous to assume that you might state this position again when it would be of value in my effort to influence the thinking of top-management officials of national firms which are establishing plants in the South?

With appreciation for your cooperation, I am

Sincerely yours,

John Hope II

John Hope, II

JH:rw

Employment, Negroes

Memo from GUY B. JOHNSON

to J.B.T.

Send copy of letter we wrote to John Hope to

✓ Mrs. Grace T. Hamilton

✓ Paul Williams

✓ Fineright — Amer. C. on R.R.

JBT ✓

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

June 21, 1946

Mr. John Hope
Industrial Relations AMA RR Dept.
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Hope:

The Southern Regional Council would like to express its concern that policy-level management for the new automobile industries now building plants in the Atlanta area be disposed to use fully the skills and abilities of the Negro portion of the labor force of the area.

The experience of the war years has made it clear that where management is firm on this point, prejudice yields and within a short while becomes unimportant.

This Council wishes the South to be fair in matters of race. Unless the new and promising industries that we in the South so cordially welcome afford opportunities for our Negro citizens, we cannot expect the Negroes' sense of the unfairness of their situation to lessen. Furthermore, the South cannot achieve true balance and prosperity without giving all groups a chance to raise their economic level.

We are keenly aware of the urgency of finding employment for veterans--Negro as well as white--which will enable them to put to use the skills that a very large proportion of them gained from wartime training.

If you can bring these matters home to influential men in the new industries coming to the city, it will be most helpful.

Sincerely,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

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North Carolina Labor and Industry

Monthly Bulletin of the DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, FORREST H. SHUFORD, *Commissioner*

VOL. XIV RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, APRIL, 1947 No. 4

Inspectors Make Safety Drive in State's Brick and Tile Industry

Earnings and Hours in North Carolina Industries

PREPARED BY DIVISION OF STATISTICS

In Coöperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor

February 1947 Compared with January 1947

INDUSTRY	Average Weekly Earnings	Per Cent Change	Average Hrs. Per Week	Per Cent Change	Average Hourly Earnings	Per Cent Change
ALL MANUFACTURING	$35.61	+ 1.5	39.8	no chg.	89.4	+ 1.2
Durable Goods	33.30	+ 0.6	41.2	— 0.5	80.7	+ 0.8
Nondurable Goods	36.24	+ 1.7	39.4	+ 0.3	91.9	+ 1.4
Durable Goods						
Iron and Steel and Their Products	41.60	— 0.8	43.4	+ 0.5	95.9	— 1.1
Machinery (except electrical)	42.47	— 1.3	44.3	— 1.6	95.8	+ 0.1
Transportation (except auto)	38.78	+ 4.6	43.4	+ 2.1	89.3	+ 2.4
Lumber and Timber Basic Products	30.49	— 1.9	42.9	— 2.7	71.1	+ 1.0
Logging Camps and Sawmills	29.50	— 2.2	42.9	— 3.6	68.7	+ 1.5
Planing and Plywood	31.75	— 1.5	42.9	— 1.6	74.1	+ 0.1
Furniture and Finished Lumber Products	32.99	+ 0.8	40.6	no chg.	81.3	+ 0.7
Household Furn., Matt. and Bedsprings	32.95	+ 0.9	40.4	+ 0.5	81.6	+ 0.4
Wooden Containers	26.78	— 4.1	40.1	— 7.0	66.9	+ 3.4
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	32.67	+ 0.4	40.6	— 1.0	80.5	+ 1.3
Other Durable Goods*	34.53	+ 5.6	40.1	+ 3.6	86.2	+ 2.1
Nondurable Goods						
Textile Mill Products	$35.80	+ 2.4	39.1	+ 0.5	91.4	+ 1.8
Cotton Textile Mills	35.58	+ 2.9	39.5	+ 0.8	90.1	+ 2.3
Rayon and Silk Textile Mills	41.82	+ 5.1	42.9	+ 0.7	97.6	+ 4.5
Woolen and Worsted Textile Mills	39.64	×	43.1	no chg.	92.0	— 0.1
Knitting Mills	34.69	— 0.1	36.8	+ 0.3	94.3	— 0.2
Fin., Sp. & Coat. Text. (except w&w)	38.11	+10.8	39.8	+ 5.6	95.8	+ 4.9
Apparel and Other Finished Products	27.94	— 2.1	36.1	— 1.4	77.4	— 0.6
Food and Kindred Products	31.75	+ 1.1	42.5	— 0.2	74.7	+ 1.4
Dairy Products	34.62	+ 3.4	43.9	+ 2.8	78.9	+ 0.8
Bakery Products	32.09	+ 0.2	40.5	no chg.	79.3	+ 0.4
Beverage Industries	32.00	— 4.4	44.4	— 3.1	72.1	— 1.2
Tobacco Manufactures	40.22	— 2.9	39.6	— 2.5	101.7	— 0.3
Cigarettes	43.19	— 2.4	40.9	— 1.7	105.5	— 0.7
Paper and Allied Products	51.20	+ 1.4	45.3	+ 1.1	113.1	+ 0.3
Pulp, Paper and Paperboard Mills	54.57	+ 1.6	46.0	+ 1.5	118.5	— 0.1
Printing, Publishing and Allied Ind.	44.92	+ 2.0	39.5	+ 0.3	113.7	+ 1.6
Chemicals and Allied Products	34.04	— 2.0	39.9	— 2.9	85.2	+ 0.8
Other Nondurable Goods†	37.84	+ 6.9	42.5	+ 3.7	89.0	+ 3.1
Nonmanufacturing						
TOTAL	$30.25	+ 0.1	39.6	— 1.5	76.3	+ 1.3
Retail	23.49	+ 0.3	36.1	— 0.3	65.1	+ 0.6
Wholesale	43.15	— 0.9	44.6	— 0.2	96.8	— 0.5
Laundries and Dry Cleaning	22.74	— 1.7	45.1	— 1.1	50.4	— 0.6
Nonmetalic Mining and Quarries	31.15	— 2.4	41.6	— 1.9	74.9	— 0.4
Trans., Com. and Other Public Utilities	39.58	— 0.2	41.3	— 1.0	95.8	+ 0.7
Hotels	18.71	+ 2.0	46.7	+ 2.0	40.1	+ 0.3
Stemmeries and Redrying Plants	29.42	+ 0.3	38.0	— 3.1	77.5	+ 3.6
Insurance and Security Brokerage	46.46	— 1.4	No hours reported			
TOTAL ALL MFG. AND NONMFG.	$35.01	+ 1.4	39.8	no chg.	88.0	+ 1.5

* Includes electrical machinery, automobiles and auto equipment; nonferrous metals and their products.

† Includes leather and leather products; rubber products, and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

First Special Industry Drive Under Manpower Conservation Program Covers 28 Plants

Twenty-eight brick and tile manufacturing plants were inspected for safety during March in the first of a series of Statewide industry drives which are being conducted under the Manpower Conservation Program of the Department of Labor.

Combined inspection reports disclose that the accident frequency rate for the brick and tile industry in North Carolina is approximately 25 per cent higher than the national average.

The 28 plants in operation which were inspected from March 3 to March 15 employed an average of 1,307 persons during the year 1946. Working a total of 2,683,676 man-hours during the year, these employees sustained 106 on-the-job accidents which resulted in loss of working time.

The accident frequency rate for the industry as a whole in North Carolina during 1946 was 39.49. The national accident frequency rate for the industry in 1946 is not yet available, but the frequency rate computed on a national basis for the three-year period 1943-1945 was 29.67, according to *Accident Facts*, publication of the National Safety Council.

Second Inspection in May

The six Department of Labor safety inspectors who participated in this drive made numerous suggestions and recommendations concerning needed safety improvements in the 28 plants. During May, a second round of inspections will be made to determine what progress is being made in providing safeguards and in promoting safe working practices in the plants. Commissioner Shuford has invited the management of the plants to submit questions and suggestions which may improve the program in the industry, and has requested immediate compliance with recommendations made to correct existing and potential hazards. The plant managers are being provided with posters and informational material concerning working practices and safeguards.

Most Frequent Accidents

A close study of the reports from the first inspections reveals that the most frequent cause of accidents in brick and tile plants is in handling objects. A specific study of seven larger plants shows that of 37 lost-time accidents, 18 were sustained

(Continued on page 3)

July 22, 1947

Mr. A. Elliot Adams
Barnett Bank Building
Jacksonville, Florida

Dear Mr. Adams:

I have finally had the opportunity to read Senate Bill 984 entitled, The National Act Concerning Discrimination in Employment.

It is difficult for me to visualize the effect of this Bill should it become a law. It is clear, however, that its applicability in the South is exceedingly limited because of the small number of employers who hire 50 or more individuals. At the same time Section 4 of the Bill exempts states, municipalities, or political sub-divisions thereof; also, religious, charitable, fraternal, social, educational, or sectarian corporations or associations not organized for profit other than labor unions.

My interpretations stem from a layman's point of view.

All of us are quite happy over the progress in the implementation of the Jacksonville survey. We are grateful to you for your valuable services in this connection.

With every good wish, I am

Yours sincerely,

Harold L. Trigg
Associate Executive Director

HLT:s

June 27, 1947

Honorable Wayne Morse
Senate Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Morse:

Would you be kind enough to send me a copy of Senate Bill, Number 984, entitled "National Act Against Discrimination in Employment."

Yours sincerely,

HAROLD L. TRIGG
Associate Executive Director

HLT:k

RECEIVED
JAN 23 1950
Southern Regional Council

Employment for Negroes

January 19, 1950
Baltimore, Md.

Samuel A. Haynes, chairman of the American Newspaper Guild, CIO, Unit of the Afro-American Newspapers, Baltimore, was installed for a full year's term as vice president of the Baltimore Local of the ANG on Jan. 14 at Plumber's Hall.

Mr. Haynes, a copy editor of the Afro-American, was first elected vice president last Sept. 14 following an NLRB election won by editorial workers on the Sunpapers here.

Another Afro employee, Warren E. Gardner, Jr., M. S., Syracuse University, a reporter, was named to the executive committee, succeeding Miss Ruth Jenkins, former senior reporter, promoted to Baltimore City editor recently.

All meetings, general and executive, and all social affairs of the Local are conducted on an integrated basis, making it the only one of its kind in the South, and one of the best integrated ANG Locals in the country.

Afro-American employees also serve on all committees of the Local, with E. B. Rea, Afro theatrical editor, as co-chairman of the entertainment committee.

The Baltimore ANG Local consists of over 135 Sunpapers' editorial workers; 19 employees of the Associated Press Bureau; and 11 Afro editorial employees.

Samuel A. Haynes
617 S. Avondale Road
Baltimore 22, Md.

REPORT OF THE RACE RELATIONS COMMITTEE TO THE AMERICAN

NEWSPAPER GUILD 16TH ANNUAL CONVENTION, COLUMBUS, OHIO

June 27 to July 2, 1949

The committee makes the following recommendations:

1. That a survey be made by Guild locals to determine:

   a) The number of Negro employees working in white newspaper offices.

   b) What job classifications they have.

   c) Their salaries.

   d) How long employed in present and past classifications.

   e) What other newspaper experience each has had.

2. That the American Newspaper Guild employ a qualified Negro International Representative as soon as possible.

3. That locals form committees to visit publishers and urge employment of Negroes; special emphasis should be placed on employment of Negroes on trade union publications, which now employ lamentabl few.

4. That in cities where Negro papers are published there be established joint union councils to assist Negro newspaper workers in organizing and collective bargaining, and that these committees also should act as publicity and public relations advisors where such activities are necessary.

5. That Negro citizens and Negro organizations be called upon to assist in gaining recognition for Negro newspapermen.

6. That active support by the American Newspaper Guild and its locals be given toward enactment of a fair employment practice legislation.

Robert C. Stafford, Chairman, Cleveland
X Carl Lawrence, Secretary, New York Amsterdam News
Elsie Carper, Washington
X Charles Crawford, St. Louis Post-Dispatch
X William A. Brower, Toledo Blade
Willard Yarbrough, Knoxville
Mel Seidenberg, Pittsburgh
X Samuel A. Haynes, Baltimore Afro-American
Helen M. Minear, Pittsburgh
Charles Weber, Detroit
Dorothy Johnson, Chicago
John Rogers, Memphis

REMARKS ON RACE RELATIONS COMMITTEE FORMAL

REPORT

Some general comment may be advisable to inform the convention of findings made by this committee.

First, the committee reaffirms the long established policy of the ANG as stated by the ANG's Race Relations Committee. This policy is to fight for equal economic opportunity for newspaper workers without regard to race, color, creed or national origin.

Your committee determined in its discussions:

Major problem in organizing Negro workers is not that of prejudice but of general resistance to unions.

Major problems in existing Negro units are: membership apathy, lack of militancy, extraordinary fear of publisher counter-measures.

One of the greatest weapons in breaking down Negro publisher resistance is the high quality of the worker; when a publisher realizes that his under-paid or discharged worker can get more money elsewhere because of his qualifications, that employer will give greater consideration before using the threat of discharge. It should be the policy of the American Newspaper Guild to foster in every way possible the improved craftsmanship of Negro newspaper workers.

While the policy of assigning Negro reporters and other workers to general assignment is to be commended, this policy should not be used to deter the hiring of Negroes to work predominantly on Negro assignments.

Negro units have suffered heavy losses on the spurious grounds of economy. There is no evidence of heavy loss of revenue by publishers.

Negro publishers are for the most part insincere and poor business executives who are not above applying any pressure, including that of race prejudice, to oppose unionization.

In St. Louis, the Typographical Union has organized Negro printers; in another instance, Negro printers have been organized by the American Newspaper Guild. This presents a jurisdictional problem beyond the scope of this committee.

The Pittsburgh local is aiding in getting department store advertising for Negro papers, which do not now carry such advertising.

The committee heard an invitation by H. C. Shugaar of the National Labor Service to make use of any of its facilities on the subject of race relations and civil rights. He called attention to a display in the hall outside the convention floor.

On point 3 of our recommendations, that of urging wider employment of Negroes on newspapers, the ANG has a list of available qualified newspaper workers for the aid of the suggested committees.

It should be noted that some Negro publishers are now employing white workers in commercial, clerical and reportorial departments.

This committee sincerely thanks the Race Relations Committee of the ANG for its excellent work on this subject. Members of this committee are Alan Barth, Washington; Samuel Grafton, New York; Edward Rouzeau, New York and Edna H. Berger, ANG staff.

Employment
Negroes

The Louisiana Weekly

OLDEST AND FOREMOST IN SOUTH LOUISIANA

601 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS 13, LA.
PHONE RAYMOND 6596

C. C. DEJOIE
PRESIDENT

C. C. DEJOIE, JR.
MANAGING EDITOR

RECEIVED
MAR 27
Southern Regional Council

March 24, 1950

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

This will acknowledge with many thanks your letter of March 22, and the issues of New South dealing with the employment of Negroes in Southern Communities.

I am sure that this information will be helpful in conditioning mental attitudes in the City Hall on this important issue. You will be kept advised on developments.

Thanking you again for your prompt response to our appeal for information, and wishing for you and your organization every success, I am

Sincerely yours,

Clarence A. Laws
Public Relations Director

Cal:dd

Employment - Negro

March 16, 1951

Mrs. M. D. Stanford
Box 157
Warsaw, North Carolina

Dear Mrs. Stanford:

We appreciate your thoughtfulness in informing us of the employment of Robert Sampson as a pharmacist in Clinton. We are most anxious to keep a record of this broadening practice, and the help of such alert friends as yourself is valuable to us.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information

HCF:er

RECEIVED
MAR 14 1951
Southern Regional Council

Box 157
Warsaw N.C.
March, 51,

Mr Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information.
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Atlanta 3 Ga.

Dear Sir,

I thought you might be interested to know of a recent employment — Robert Sampson, 810 McCoy St, Clinton N.C. Graduate of Howard Univ, is employed at the Reynolds Drug Store Clinton N.C. as a Pharmacist.

Respectfully Yours,

(Mrs) M. D. Stanford

Sent with attached press release and copy of "Employment on Merit" to (selected) (Protestant) denominational publications in the South

PAUL D. WILLIAMS, RICHMOND
PRESIDENT
JOHN H. WHEELER, DURHAM
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
GUY B. JOHNSON, CHAPEL HILL
SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
CARTER WESLEY, HOUSTON
THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT
HAROLD L. TRIGG, RALEIGH
FOURTH VICE-PRESIDENT
CHARLES S. JOHNSON, NASHVILLE
CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
GEORGE S. MITCHELL
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
MRS. NORMA HUFF
SECRETARY-TREASURER
HAROLD C. FLEMING
DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

Employment Negroes

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

March 19, 1951

Dear Sir:

Few problems today are more important — or more touchy — than that of private employment on a basis of ability, without regard to race. The Quakers some years ago undertook to go into the whole matter with their usual thoroughness, independence, and devotion.

They have put together their findings and views in this small pamphlet. We think it is excellent.

I am in hopes that your paper will find opportunity to make known the views set out in this booklet.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er
Encls.

American Friends Service Committee
20 South 12th Street
Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Philadelphia, Pa., February 9, 1951 -- A brochure designed to summarize and make available the information gathered by the American Friends Service Committee during its work in the field of employment on merit has just been issued by the Quaker organization, it was announced today by Ralph A. Rose, Director of the Job Opportunities Program.

The brochure, which is titled Questions and Answers about Employment on Merit, is being given nationwide distribution among management and labor groups, personnel associations, industrial relations groups, labor organizations, community groups, chambers of commerce, and libraries.

Contained in the brochure is background material on the Service Committee's approach and experience in its fair employment program and a series of questions most often asked by those interested in employment on merit and answers which Service Committee staff have found to be soundest from their experience and observation.

The questions and answers are approached under the general headings of fair employment and top management, fair employment and employee and customer reaction, steps of integration, problems of integration, the minority group member as an employee, and employment on merit and fair employment laws.

(MORE)

Outlining the past four years' work in the field of employment on merit, the authors of the brochure say: "The Service Committee has talked with top management -- in banks, insurance companies, manufacturing concerns, department stores -- learning from them what they have done in the field of fair employment, what they are planning to do next, and sharing knowledge of what similar industries and businesses are doing.

"We have discussed bases of action and have asked where the Committee could help if help was wanted. When we have felt the job to be beyond our competence, we have searched out others to help."

In summary of their work, they wrote: "We have found that to many businessmen today, the acceptance of the so-called minority employee on his merit has become a challenging and vital opportunity."

The Service Committee first entered the field of employment on merit in 1938, when it established a program to assist new Americans to find a job. During World War II, the Committee helped find jobs for Americans of Japanese descent who were forced to leave their West Coast homes.

In the fall of 1945, the Quaker organization undertook a Job Placement Service which attempted to open the way to increased employment of minority groups by placing exceptionally qualified members of such groups in jobs not traditionally open to them.

The Job Opportunities Program, on the basis of which most of the material in this newest brochure has been gathered, was an outgrowth of the Job Placement Service. This newer program has been defined as an attempt on the part of the Service Committee to help communities see their role in the creation of job opportunities for all their citizens, rather than putting the emphasis of the Committee program on placing minority group members in jobs itself.

Copies of this brochure are available from the American Friends Service Committee, 20 South 12th Street, Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania. Single copies are free; there is a ten cent charge for each additional copy; a reduction on orders of 25 or more.

# # #

Rural Unemployment

April 13, 1951

Hon. John Sparkman
U. S. Senate
Washington, D. C.

Dear John:

They tell me your Report on Underemployment of Rural Families, being a report to the Joint Committee on the Economic Report, is a good job.

If your secretary will be kind enough to send me a copy, I will be very grateful.

We all follow your growing career with interest and admiration.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

received 4/51

The National Council on Agricultural Life and Labor will hold a National Conference April 26-27 in Washington, D.C. Please save these dates.

Among the topics to be discussed during the Conference will be Rural Living and Labor Standards and conditions.

AGRICULTURAL LABOR BULLETIN

Issued by
The National Council on Agricultural Life and Labor
1751 N Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. Telephone ADams 0945

Organizations cooperating through the National Council on Agricultural Life and Labor may submit reports for inclusion in its Bulletins, or may have material listed as available for distribution. Write or phone Veniette C. Weil, Executive Secretary.

Number 4 March 15, 1951

SPARKMAN REPORT EXAMINES SERIOUS DEFICIENCIES IN RURAL LIVING AND PRODUCTIVITY

Underemployment of Rural Families, a report to the Joint Committee on the Economic Report, is a most important document to those interested in the problems of low-income farm people. It is equally important from the point of view of assessing farm resources and prosperity today in the light of continued crisis and the complaint from consumers that farmers are getting rich from high food prices.

Today with a clamoring on the part of many growers for more foreign labor- the short-sighted pattern of the thinking of the farm placement people in the Department of Labor - and the lack of a national defense farm labor program - the statistics of the Sparkman Report are most revealing. They show that we have the means and know-how here in the United States to get out the food and fibre necessary for the defense program. They show that if the groups mentioned in the report as low-income low-producing groups were fully utilized, rural productivity would increase some 25 percent. This is equivalent to adding 2,500,000 workers to the total labor force.

General Outline of Committee Report

Section I of the report is concerned with underemployment generally and has a summary of the problem and recommendations.

Section II discusses the extent of underemployment among rural families and takes into consideration hired farm workers and migratory farm labor.

Section III is a summary of replies to questions sent by the Committee to land-grant colleges and a few other colleges and universities.

Section IV is concerned with the current programs of government agencies and their programs for rural underemployment - if any. Recommendations for extension and improvement are made.

Note: In the future the Bulletin will be issued the 15th of each month.

The Extent of Rural Underemployment

There are approximately 5,859,000 farm-operator families. Out of this number 2,000,000 or over one-third of all farm families are underemployed. They produce less than half as much each as families on medium-sized family farms.

There were about 1,500,000 rural non-farm families (those living in the open country or in towns of 2500 population or less) who had family incomes of $2000 or less in 1948. These families are only 60 percent as productive as workers in the average rural non-farm family.

Rural underemployment does not end with family farmers. There were about 1,200,000 male hired farm workers who earned an average of $980 in 1949. About half are married. These workers are only half as productive as workers on medium-sized commercial family farms.

According to a nation-wide survey made in 1949 there were slightly more than 1,000,000 people over 14 years of age in the migratory labor force. This includes Mexican workers who compete with domestic labor. The average number of days of employment for migratory workers in 1949 was 101 days - 70 days in farm work and 31 more in nonfarm employment. The earnings of migratory workers amounted to a yearly average of $517. The report indicates that migrants are a disadvantageous group having little voice in community, state or national affairs. They have no definable job rights as a result of hiring practices and are removed from the employer group and thus unable to obtain redress for grievances. Migratory workers compete with local seasonal and year-round workers for employment.

The local seasonal and year-round workers too suffer from underemployment. During 1949 they had a total of 120 days' employment, 91 days in farm work and 29 in nonfarm work.

Discussion of Underlying Causes for Continued Underemployment of Rural Families

Widespread underemployment in rural areas has continued to exist after fairly high level business activity which lasted through World War II and post-war years and labor shortages in many areas of the United States. This indicates says the report that the causes are "deep-seated."

Explanations have been offered that the people of these areas were shiftless and lazy. The report shows, however, that these families were not exceptions in prosperous communities. They were found in areas where small inadequate family units and underemployment are the general rule. Over 40 percent of underemployed farm families were tenants and low-producing tenants are the prevailing pattern throughout many of the southern states.

Several reasons have been given for this continued underemployment: differential rates of migration, low-level education, health and capital. Rural communities consisting of relatively small, low-productivity farms have poorer schools, less capital to finance their children in finding jobs outside the community, inferior nutritional standards as compared with the more prosperous farming areas the same distance from industrial employment centers. The low level of education, income and health keep many of these families from learning of other opportunities and taking advantage of better farming methods as they are developed.

The report states that: "...the general nature of these underlying causes indicates that long-run programs of improved education, increased health and medical facilities, better nutrition, and improved roads and communications will correct many of the cultural handicaps which now limit the response of these families to the usual economic motivations in our economy. While the suggestions for improvement presented in the summary section of this report stressed the more direct and short-run programs which would make these workers more productive in the months and years immediately ahead, longer-run programs of improved education and health and increased communications with the outside world are basic to the long-run solution of this problem."

Suggestions for Improvement

There are three main proposals for improvement of the underemployment and underutilization situation existing on small-scale inadequate farms operated by the family.

In order to increase productivity and output per worker improved land use and farm management are suggested. The size of the farm operated by the family should be increased. In addition, families on these substandard farms should be encouraged to find work in farm labor shortage areas as well as supplementary nonfarm work.

Families on these small hard-pressed farms do not have the financial resources to spend for improved farming methods. They are typically uneducated and often illiterate; have deficient diets and lack adequate medical and health service. Instead of moving on they adjust themselves to their limited resources.

Present educational programs of the state and federal government now reach only a small number of these rural people. Probably one family out of ten with gross value of products of less than $1500 in 1944 benefited from loan and technical assistance programs of the federal government in recent years.

The report stresses the fact that special private and public programs are needed to stimulate these families who do not have equal opportunities to benefit from educational, technical assistance and credit programs. Such programs would differ in that special educational methods to promote informed farm practices and living would be necessary. Increased authorization of government loan funds and technical assistance are needed. Thus aid would be a combination of education or technical assistance and credit.

Assisting Families Who Desire Farm or Nonfarm Employment Outside Their Home Communities

New public and private industries must be stepped up and brought to those areas where there is a large unused labor potential. In addition, people who want to move to find jobs outside their communities should be encouraged and assisted to do so.

The report suggests that the government provide loans to families to cover costs of moving to other farm or nonfarm employment. Also that the government should buy inadequate farming units which would either be added to the operating

units of other families in the community or if unsuited for farming, transferred to national and state forests and parks. Most important is the provision of greatly expanded information and services on job opportunities and family living accommodations available. It is pointed out that the "U.S. Employment Service has few offices and no special information programs in these areas of wide-spread underemployment of rural families." Under a program providing special technical assistance to help underemployed families, it is believed that each technical assistant employed in counselling and vocational guidance might mobilize from 50 to 100 additional workers for employment in commercial agriculture and industry a year.

Current Programs of Government Agencies

"Thus far the Nation has had no clearly defined policy for dealing specifically with rural underemployment and the low-income problem in agriculture on a comprehensive basis including both farm and non-farm adjustments." Important to remember is that integrated programs of education or technical assistance and programs of financial assistance are required.

Farmers Home Administration

FHA provides supervised credit to aid farm families who cannot secure adequate financing on reasonable terms. It has two major supervised loan programs: production and subsistence credit; and the farm-ownership loan program. There are two sources of real-estate-loan funds available: direct loans by FHA; and insured loans by private agencies.

In addition to two main types of supervised credit, FHA can make water facility loans, farm housing and building loans, disaster, flood-damage loans and loans to fur farmers.

Benefits from FHA's programs to low-income farm families were found to be small. Fewer than 1 in 20 farmers in the low-productivity group (under $1500 value of products in 1945) received a production and subsistence loan in 1950.

Farm Credit Administration

The Farm Credit Administration provides long-term farm mortgage credit available from the Federal land banks through local farm-loan associations and short-term production credit extended by production credit associations under supervision of the production credit corporations. Both were organized as cooperative credit systems initially using Government capital but with the plan that they would eventually be fully farmer-owned cooperatives.

A relatively small percentage of the Federal land-bank loans, even in areas with a large number of small-scale farms, go to low-income farmers. This results, in part, from legal restrictions, the necessity of trying to keep loan losses within the capacity of the system's earnings and the fact that many low-income farmers are unaware of their opportunities for loans.

The production credit associations serve a large number of farmers who use fairly small amounts of credit. Many low-income farmers are eligible for small

loans. But for efficient farming they need more resources than they are now able to finance.

Price Support Programs

Price support programs were started to aid commercial agriculture as a whole rather than specific groups of farmers. It has been pointed out that price-support programs could be of little benefit to farmers with little to sell and thus of little aid to low-income farmers. Moreover, drastic reductions in labor intensive crops like cotton and tobacco when there were no better employment alternatives, tended at first to accentuate the problem of underemployment.

The report states that both the tobacco and cotton price-support and acreage allotment programs were in large part for the benefit of small scale farmers. Under the tobacco program, for instance, 564,554 farm allotments were established for 1950. These were for a total of 1,473,532 acres or only 2.6 acres per farm. Although the program has substantially increased tobacco income it should be noted that it has at the same time hindered needed resource use adjustments within agriculture and between agriculture and the nonfarm economy.

The same applies to cotton supports but to a lesser degree. Many of the Nation's cotton producers are small-scale farmers. According to the 1945 census, 17 percent of cotton farmers had 5 acres of cotton or less, 32 percent had 5 to 9 acres, and 22 percent had 10 to 14 acres. On typical cotton-type farms farmers with fewer than 15 acres had a total value of farm products of less than $1500 in 1945. Of farmers reporting cotton in 1945, 71.5 percent reported fewer than 15 acres and accounted for 39 percent of the total production.

The moderate increase in income which small-scale cotton and tobacco farmers have realized as a result of price-support programs has not materially improved their unfavorable income levels as compared with the yearly earnings of fully employed nonfarm workers.

Additional Government Programs Concerned with Low-income Farm Families

There are several other government agencies which have programs that in some way aid in the solution of underemployment problems.

Agricultural Conservation payments can lean heavily in favor of operators of small-size farms. However, earlier studies in selected areas have revealed that not only fewer small-farm operators participate in the agricultural conservation program but that when they do participate, they earn a larger percentage of their payments with less expensive but not critically needed conservation practices. In addition, there is a general lack of appreciation of the need for conservation measures.

Crop Insurance contracts now in use provide producers with protection on growing crops against unavoidable loss due to such causes as weather, insects and plant diseases. It has been shown by the data gathered that small-farm operators participate in the cotton-crop-insurance programs and the multiple-crop-insurance program to as large an extent as do operators of large farms.

The U.S. Forest Service has engaged in a land-acquisition program operative mainly in land areas submarginal for general farm uses, has helped underemployed rural families on this land recover their investments and reestablish themselves in other work. Also the Service has provided many rural people with additional employment.

The Rural Electrification Administration has contributed very substantially to increasing the productivity and level of living of rural people. The present allotment of funds to the States provided in the Rural Electrification Act is favorable to the low-income states.

The U.S. Employment Service has among its services one facilitating the employment of all persons seeking jobs. The report indicates that from the standpoint of serving underemployed rural families, the U.S. Employment Service does not have the facilities and staff in the areas where the underemployed are found.

The Extension Service assists low-income, underemployed farm families with programs and educational materials used in its education programs for farmers in all income groups. This means that the majority of its programs are not geared to the special needs of low-income families.

Conclusion

The Sparkman Report has shown us that there is a Point IV job to be done in the rural areas of the United States. That rural underemployment and poverty have been neglected. It follows that we have not developed educational and action programs related to the specific needs of low-income farm families. Recommendations are made by the staff. They do not go far enough but they are a beginning for a long hard climb.

CURRENT STUDIES SHOW INCREASING INTEREST IN FARM LABOR

In the past few months there has been published state reports and newspaper and magazine articles pertaining to rural welfare and particularly the migratory farm labor group. The Council is interested in bringing this information to the attention of its readers.

Wisconsin Governor's Commission on Human Rights[1]

The Governor's Commission on Human Rights opens its report by stating that "Wisconsin has an average record in its treatment of these (migratory) workers. But problems of adjustment are likely to become more acute in the coming years without adequate planning and protective legislation to insure satisfactory conditions for these agricultural workers. Indispensable to the economy of the state, they are entitled to human rights."

Historically, the largest single employer of migrant workers in Wisconsin has been the sugar beet industry. During the war, however, several new industries

[1]A copy of Migratory Agricultural Workers in Wisconsin may be obtained by writing to the Governor's Commission on Human Rights, State Capitol, Madison, Wisconsin.

appeared as important employers of out-of-state labor (including foreign and interstate migrants) - the Door County cherry orchards, vegetable and pickle growers and the canning industry which has become the largest source of employment for migrant labor in Wisconsin.

These various industries employ at the peak season about 8700 migratory workers - 75 percent of these coming from Texas. In the standard case these workers must establish themselves in a "home-away-from-home" three times during their summer's stay in Wisconsin - first in places provided by canning or sugar beet companies, then somewhere else for cherry or pickle growing areas, and then back again to the sugar beets.

Migratory workers are in greatest demand in the area from Green Bay to Madison and southeast to Lake Michigan. Wisconsin has continued to bring in foreign workers, principally from the British West Indies.

Several of the problems to be faced by the employer and the employee are discussed. There is the uncertainty of number of workers, crop yields, weather, and the possible economic loss to the employer resulting from under-recruitment. Many of these factors work against the migrant. Over-recruitment is often used as a method of holding down wage rates. If the weather is bad, his loss is more than likely food and shelter. The work season for the migrant in Wisconsin is about five months at the most. During that time he makes three or four moves within the state. A little bad timing or bad weather would be disastrous. The report points out that "As a general rule, the cost of this lost time is borne entirely by the migrant worker." Additional burdens are forced upon the worker in the form of the "leader" or troquero system by which he is recruited. This system has resulted in many vicious practices evidenced by the Commission's report.

These serious deficiencies are only exaggerated by the inadequate education of many of these people. According to a sample studied in Wisconsin about 2/5 of the Texas-Mexican adults had no education whatever. Only a small fraction had more than four years of schooling, usually considered the dividing line between literacy and illiteracy.

The report contains an excellent section on the school laws of Wisconsin and other states, pointing out the difficulties to be encountered by agencies attempting to provide some educational facilities for migrant children. Housing and health facilities in Wisconsin are discussed as well as the problems connected with the successful assimilation of migrants into the community life.

In conclusion, the Commission makes a most important point - that the migrant represents a special problem to virtually all the public agencies established to protect the public welfare. In the absence of any unifying public agency his difficulties pass unnoticed in a highly complex administrative web.

The appendix of the report contains: 1. Wisconsin Laws and Regulations regarding Migrant Labor; 2. Migrant Labor Legislation in the United States; 3. Tentative outline of possible alternative proposals.

California Governor's Committee to Survey the Agricultural Labor Resources of the San Joaquin Valley[2]

The Governor's Committee in a preliminary report to Governor Warren of California has attempted to make an objective analysis of the situation of seasonal farm workers in the San Joaquin Valley. They discuss employment, health, housing, education, welfare, and related matters. Recommendations or suggestions were prepared on fifteen different topics affecting seasonal farm workers.

A more comprehensive report has been published by the Committee a few weeks ago containing the findings and recommendations of this report as well as extensive research undertakings.

The Council will review the Report in the next issue of the Bulletin.

Home Missions Council of North America Study in Minnesota[3]

The Minnesota Council of Churches and the Home Missions Council of North America (now the Division of Home Missions) have issued a summary report of an investigation into Minnesota migrant labor conditions. David and Lila Henley made a brief field study during the summer of 1950 at the request of the above-mentioned organizations. Dr. Henley, sociologist and economist at Earlham College, Indiana, is Chairman of the Committee on National Legislation of the American Friends Service Committee.

The report provides very useful material on type, origin and numbers of agricultural workers, areas of migrant labor employment, housing and social welfare facilities and Minnesota crops and geography. It considers the migrant, his problems and his role in agriculture and stresses the need for farmer-community-church cooperation. Included is an excellent table giving an outline picture of migrant labor in Minnesota.

The Migrant Committee was interested in obtaining this information to provide more effective service and Christian education programs; to get facts to develop an awareness of the situation; and to aid in the cooperation of all concerned groups.

The report is very informative and practical. The one general criticism that could be made is that it lacks force and too often assumes a compromising attitude toward the frequent unwillingness of large farmers to cooperate or feel a sense of responsibility for their workers. If, as the report says, three of the six main employers of foreign and Latin American labor are so important that they could easily change the situation, then it would seem that a large share of the responsibility for present conditions and future improvement should rest on them.

[2]A copy of "Agricultural Labor in the San Joaquin Valley" may be obtained by writing to the Governor's Committee to Survey the Agricultural Labor Resources of the San Joaquin Valley, Sacramento, California.
[3]A copy of this report may be obtained by writing to the Minnesota Council of Churches, 122 W. Franklin St., Minneapolis 4, Minnesota.

Look Magazine Carries Article on Texas-Mexicans

In its March 27 issue, Look magazine discussed the neglected and outrageous conditions of Mexican-Americans in Texas. The article is accompanied by several vivid revealing pictures of conditions bordering some of the wealthiest cities in the United States.

The article only underlines what many people in the field of migrant and farm labor have known for a long time - that there are serious health, educational, and community problems. Basic are the low wages paid the Mexicans for their labor on the farms and ranches in Texas and the ever-increasing competition from "wetback" labor across the border. The swollen labor market forces many thousands of second and third generation American citizens to take to the roads in search of work elsewhere. This, however, suits many of the farmers. In the words of one rancher "We're glad to see 'em go. Most of 'em are agitators anyhow." Agitation according to this rancher was asking for fifty cents an hour.

The flood of "illegals" across the Mexican border damages the struggles of Mexican-Americans for their own emancipation from second-class citizenship and they recognize that it must be controlled effectively. As long as farmers continue to violate the Mexican Agreement and the U.S. Immigration laws it will be difficult to stem the tide. "Wetbacks"are willing to work for wages from twenty cents to forty cents an hour.

Three organizations have been formed by Mexican-Americans to champion their rights. The League of United Latin-American Citizens, the Pan-American Progressive Association, and the G.I. Forum. Look reports that these organizations are weak, understaffed and underfinanced but the "Latins" are finding that their actions do bring results.

The discrimination that exists against the "Latins" by the "Anglos" is another serious problem. "Latins" are denied the use of hospital facilities in many instances. They are subjected to discrimination in schools, restaurants and employment.

Health statistics are only too revealing of the lack of proper medical care. Tuberculosis, diphtheria and infant diarrhea are common killers among the Mexicans. Each year 31 out of every 100,000 Anglo-American Texans die of tuberculosis while 209 out of every 100,000 "Latins" die of this disease. During a five-year period infant diarrhea killed 920 babies - 865 of them Latins. Health authorities have warned the Anglo population in cities like San Antonio, Corpus Christi and El Paso that the disease bred by insanitary conditions could very well reach them.

The misery that plagues these forgotten people is a menace and a challenge to all decent Americans.

New York Times Finds Rural Schools Inferior[4]

The New York Times has conducted a six-month nation-wide study of rural schools. Benjamin Fine interviewed officials of the National Education Association, the U. S. Office of Education, and 1500 rural teachers and superintendents, and visited rural schools in various parts of the country.

[4]New York Times, March 12, 1951

There are 26,000,000 children in the nation's elementary and high schools. Nearly half or approximately 12,500,000 come from rural areas. More than half--500,000 out of 980,000--of the teachers are employed in rural schools. The outlook is that the heaviest increases in pupils in the next ten years will be in rural schools. Out of a total of 12,500,000 nearly 3,500,000 boys and girls in rural schools are receiving inadequate and impaired educations due to lack of competent teachers, outmoded curricula and buildings, and part-time instruction. Even the other more fortunate children in rural areas fare worse than city children.

One of the problems pointed up by the Times is that of the schooling of migrant children. Little or nothing is being done about the fact that 1,000,000 children go to school sixty days a year. As a result, the Times says we are producing 200,000 illiterates a year--persons with less than a fifth grade education.

Although there is almost the same number of children in rural schools as in urban and slightly more teachers, rural schools get only 35 per cent of the total amount spent for education in the United States. The current expense per pupil in average daily attendance was $128 for rural school--$199 for urban.

Another disparity exists in the value of school property. Urban schools are valued at more than $500 per pupil, while rural schools are valued at half that amount.

Teachers present a most pressing problem. The typical elementary school teacher for rural areas has a two-year college education while the urban teacher has a four year average. The Times survey brought out that: 1,000 rural teachers have less than a high school education; 30,000 have no more than a high school training; 45,000 have not completed one year of college; 100,000 have not completed two years. The average teacher receives $2,200 a year, although many receive much less. The average urban teacher receives $3,300. Many receive salaries as high as $5,000 or more. In addition to poor salaries rural teachers carry the burden of oversized classes, less comfortable living conditions and the social restrictions of many small towns.

The Times does point out that there has been an awakening on the part of rural school leaderships. Consolidation and coordination of program, staff, and equipment have done much to relieve the situation.

Seven recommendations are offered: "Establish larger units of school administration; secure better prepared teachers by raising salaries, reducing work loads, and bettering living conditions; develop better administration and supervision; federal financing for poor rural communities; adjustment of curricula to meet needs of the community; immediate building program of elementary and high schools; adequate transportation to make possible the creation of effective consolidated elementary and high schools.

Consumers League of New York Undertakes Migrant Farm Labor Study

The Consumers League of New York is undertaking a special project to study migrant farm labor problems in New York as a basis for recommendations for action relating to an adequate supply of farm labor. Emphasis will be on methods of recruiting, living conditions and labor standards.

National Council of Catholic Women Interested in Farm Labor

The National Council of Catholic Women has sent out a suggested plan of study to their Committees on Social Action. This plan proposes that Committees study the various aspects of migrant labor including recruitment, transportation, wages, living conditions, child labor and health. Necessary changes are suggested for the Committees' study. The plan points out that those Catholics in the communities where migrants work will want to help their fellow-citizens and thus should know more about their problems.

NCALL NEWS REPORTS

Report of President's Commission on Migratory Labor Goes to White House

The Report of the President's Commission went to the White House last Thursday, March 15. The latest information that the Council has received is that the Report will not be made public until the last of March.

RURAL NONFARM HOUSING STATISTICS[5]

In April 1950 there were 45,875,000 dwelling units in the United States - a net gain since 1940 of 8,550,000 units, or 23 per cent.

Of the total number of units, 39,390,000 were classified by the Census as nonfarm units, while 6,485,000 were classified as rural farm dwellings. Farm units decreased by 1.2 million units. There was a shift in 1940-50 of some dwellings from "farm" into the "nonfarm" category.

Home Ownership

The proportion of home ownership of nonfarm dwellings has risen to 53% in 1950 - the highest in our history. The proportion of home owners in the farm population has been continuously declining from 66% in 1890 to 53% in 1940 but during the last decades this trend was reversed and in 1950 the proportion of home owners is again 65%.

Value

Half of nonfarm owner-occupants of one-dwelling unit structures estimated value of their property at $7,400 or more, and about 30% estimated at $10,000 or more.

Rural Nonfarm Public Housing Program

As of January 31, 1951, 8,061 units had been reserved in the rural nonfarm program for 93 localities by 64 local housing authorities. The units reserved are in 12 states, Alaska and Puerto.

New Mexico Farm Bureau Criticizes Groups Testifying at President's Commission Hearings

In its September 1950 issue of New Mexico Agriculture, the New Mexico Farm Bureau criticized the stand taken by many organizations at the hearings of the

[5]Rural nonfarm is defined by the Census Bureau as communities or villages under 2500 population. These statistics taken from The Housing Situation, Housing and Home Finance Agency.

President's Commission on Migratory Labor in El Paso last August 4 and 5. The article stated: "All types of labor union groups loudly opposed the importation of Mexican Nationals for farm labor and most of them accused the farmers in general of beating down labor prices and insisted that the farmers could pay at least $1.25 an hour for common labor.

"In making this contention, they did not take into consideration that the income of farmers could not stand these high wages and they would not say that they would be willing to pay an increased cost for food and fibre if farmers did pay the wages they suggested. Opposing the farmers at the hearing were such organizations as the CIO, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the National Catholic Rural Life Conference, the National Farmers Union, the American Parents Committee, the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, the National Child Labor Committee, the National Consumers League and many others who obviously did not understand the farmers' and ranchers' problems - or did not want to."

National Education Association Votes Child Labor Resolution

The Rural Education Division of the National Education Association at its annual meeting in Atlantic City, February 19th through 22nd voted for the following resolution:

> "That children of migrant and seasonal workers be given all the protections and services available to other children, with special regard to transportation, housing, sanitation, health and educational services, social benefits and protection under labor laws. Specifically, we oppose HR 1271 which amends the agricultural provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act."

Two Department of Agriculture Units Are Reorganized

The Secretary of Agriculture on February 16 announced a reorganization of USDA's soil conservation and agricultural research activities and the reorientation of the Department's staff and administrative structure for defense mobilization purposes.

The Soil Conservation Service and the Production and Marketing Administration are directly affected. Under the plan the conservation programs of the Forest Service, Soil Conservation Service and PMA will be supervised by an Assistant Secretary of Agriculture. Under his supervision these agencies will jointly determine the soil conservation practices and rates of payment for the agricultural conservation program.

In his reorientation program the Secretary has established: a national agricultural mobilization committee of top officials of the Department with the Secretary as chairman; an agricultural mobilization policy board composed of the memberships of two existing advisory committees - the agricultural research policy committee and the Advisory Committee to the Commodity Credit Corporation; a state agricultural mobilization committee of government employees in each state and territory; a county agricultural mobilization committee of government employees in each agricultural county of the U.S. and its territories.

Chairmen of State and County PMA Committees will serve respectively as Chairmen of the Agricultural Mobilization Committees.

The State and County Committees have two assignments: To give assistance to the Selective Service and Civil Defense.

The purpose as stated by the Department is one of streamlining and coordinating the efforts of the Department at all levels.

Extension Work Report Made to Brannan

M. L. Wilson, Director of Extension Work, made his annual report to the Secretary of Agriculture in January. He pointed out that more than 4½ million farm families received educational help from the Cooperative Extension Service in 1949 in improving the methods of farming and homemakeing and meeting other problems of rural life.

More than 2 million nonfarm families received educational help from the Extension Service. In addition, Extension Service's out-of-school program led nearly 5 million families to improve their farming, gardening and other agricultural practices.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

House of Representatives - Farm Labor Bills

HR 2955 - The Yorty Bill setting up standards for domestic farm labor. There have been no hearings on this bill. If the Poage bill is passed, HR 2955 will probably die in committee.

HR 3048 - The Poage Bill designed to facilitate the admission of foreign agricultural workers. Hearings have been held. It now seems likely that this bill in somewhat different form will be reported to the House floor March 20. Its chances of passing are very good.

Child Labor Bills

HR 1271 introduced by Rogers of Texas would permit county school superintendents to exempt children from the Fair Labor Standards Act and would even permit school officials from their place of residence to exempt migrant children.

HR 2743 introduced on February 19 by Hagen of Minnesota would amend the Fair Labor Standards Act as amended to permit the employment of children twelve years of age and older in the harvesting of agricultural products.

HR 2796 introduced February 20 by Fisher of Texas also would permit children twelve years of age and older in the harvesting of agricultural products.

These bills are the result of the effort of many large growers with the aid of sympathetic congressmen to break down the protection for child workers on commercial farms. They are all in the House Committee on Education and Labor. At

present they are pending before the Committee with no action scheduled.

HR 2811 (Universal Military Service and Training Bill) awaiting action of the House after Easter recess. The Bill provides: age of registration is 18 and induction 18½; length of service is 26 months; 3-year terminal date on Selective Service but not on peacetime UMT; defined status for Conscientious Objectors is retained; student deferment left to local board; no provision for deferring 75,000 students after 4 months basic training as in Senate bill; a man can choose to serve in a segregated unit if he made such request at time of reduction.

HR 2615 - Bill to increase acreage allotted to peanut growers passed by House March 7. The bill would permit the Secretary of Agriculture to increase the acreage allotment for any type of peanut in short supply. There would be no ceiling on the acreage boosts. Under present market conditions, according to the Agriculture Committee, the increase would affect Va., N.C., Tenn., S.C., Ga., Ala., Miss., Mo., Ark., La., Texas and N. M. Other states which would be affected in the future are Fla., Okla., Ariz., and Calif.

HR 2988 - On March 14, the House voted against a Rule to take up consideration of the Defense Housing Bill. On March 13, Congressman Wolcott, who led the opposition to the Defense Housing Bill, introduced a substitute bill H.R. 3197. This bill eliminates all provisions for the use of public funds for defense housing and provides that defense housing (including temporary housing) is to be undertaken by private enterprise with FHA insurance. The bill also contains a clause which would stop any future public housing projects. The Public Housing Administration could not enter into any more contracts to make loans or annual contributions unless there is a specific congressional appropriation covering each project in each locality.

SENATE

Farm Labor Bills

S 949 - The Chavez Bill which provides national standards for farm labor. Hearings have been held. No further action has been taken by the Committee.

S 984 - The Ellender Bill which facilitates the admission of foreign workers into the U.S. Hearings have been held. Executive Session March 21st. on bill.

S 1106 - The Magnuson-Murray-Welker-Cain bill introduced March 12 in the Senate. This bill is concerned primarily with the importation of foreign farm workers. The Dept. of Labor has stated that this bill is to implement the Mexican Agreement.

S 1 - (Universal Military Service and Training) As passed 79-5, March 9, 1951. Age of registration and induction will be 18 years; length of service will be 24 months; permanent conscription; peacetime conscription; eight years total service; work of "national importance" under civilian direction will be required; a total of 75,000 students will be deferred after 4 months of basic training. (A civilian board will determine eligibility through a national test).

S 742 - Senate Peanut acreage bill - the same as HR 2615. The Senate reported out the House Bill March 19 with Senate wording. It has been sent to the House.

S 349 - Defense Housing Bill. The Senate Banking & Currency Committee has held hearings on S 349 and will meet in Executive Session March 19th to review it. The bill should be reported out this week.

Excerpt from Congressional Record, March 1, 1951

The House Agriculture Committee announces that: "The Special Subcommittee on Farm Labor-Livestock met for executive session . . . ."

FARM LABOR LEGISLATION SUPPLEMENT

Two farm labor bills have been submitted to the House Agriculture Committee. HR2955, introduced by Congressman Yorty of California, is identical to S949, introduced in the Senate by Senator Chavez. HR3048, introduced by Congressman Poage on March 5, is similar to S984, introduced by Senator Ellender in the Senate, except for one change. The Poage Bill states that "No workers recruited under this title shall be available for employment in any area unless the Regional Director, Bureau of Employment Security, U.S. Department of Labor, for such area has determined and certified...," while the Ellender bill provides that the Director of State Employment Security shall determine and certify.

Hearings were suddenly scheduled by the House Agriculture Committee for March 8 and 9. This did not give interested groups or individuals a fair amount of time to prepare statements or to testify. Congressman Yorty was informed the day before of the hearings on his bill. As it has turned out, the Congressman has not been able to get supporters to testify on his bill.

The Yorty bill sets up standards for domestic farm workers. It provides that if there is a need for foreign farm workers, that need should be determined at public hearings. These public hearings would be held in particular areas with respect to particular crops. On the basis of the evidence presented the board would then determine the need for agricultural workers. The Board would probably have to function on the basis that employees of the Department of Labor would hold the public hearings and the the Board would pass on their decisions.

The Secretary of Labor is authorized among other things to provide for the recruitment, training, and placement of domestic workers; furnish transportation, health and medical care, housing (including labor supply centers, labor camps and homes, and child-care centers). The placement of workers under this bill shall be made only if the employers agree to pay not less than prevailing wage rates set for the crop and area by a National Farm Labor Board; pay the workers in legal tender at the end of each week, or at the end of a customary pay-roll period not exceeding a semimonthly interval; to provide employment for workers for not less than 75 per centum of work period by such employer; provide living and working conditions which conform to standards established by the Secretary of Labor with the help of an Advisory Committee.

Foreign workers are entitled to receive all these benefits. However, the need for foreign workers is to be determined by the National Farm Labor Board composed of three representatives of agricultural employers, three representatives of agricultural workers, and three representatives of the general public and only after public hearings. In addition, the National Farm Labor Board is to determine prevailing hourly, daily, piece work and other wage rates and conditions of employment by areas.

An Advisory Committee is to be established, composed of representatives of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Department of Agriculture, Federal Security Administration, Department of Interior, Selective Service, and other Departments. This Committee shall advise the Secretary of Labor on housing, health, education and vocational training, subsistence, and transportation standards and problems.

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and HR2955
S. 949/provide also that agricultural workers shall be included under the provisions of the National Labor Relations Act of 1947. This would give them the rights guaranteed industrial workers.

Although the bill does not go far enough and many provisions are not spelled out, it is the only bill in Congress that sets up standards for domestic workers or attempts to deal with their problems. This bill is very similar to the bills introduced by Helen Gahagan Douglas in the House during the last three years she was there.

HR3048 introduced by Poage of Texas, makes no provision for the recruitment and transportation of American workers (except those residing in Puerto Rico and Hawaii) from areas where there are surplus workers to areas where there are farm labor shortages. But it does provide for recruiting foreign workers from countries on the mainland of the Western Hemisphere, Puerto Rico and Hawaii, and the operation and maintenance of reception centers at or near the actual port of entry of such workers; subsistence, medical care and burial services for foreign workers during transportation while such workers are in reception centers. The Secretary of Labor assists imported foreign workers in negotiating contracts with employers and provides that the Government shall guarantee payment of wages and transportation. Nothing like these guarantees are provided American workers.

There is one other bill in the Senate Agriculture Committee on farm labor. This bill introduced by Senators Murray (Montana), Magnuson (Washington), Welker (Idaho), and Cain (Washington) is also to facilitate an adequate supply of workers for harvesting the nation's crops. It was prepared by the Department of Labor with the aid of the Farm Labor Users Association of the Pacific Northwest. It is concerned primarily with the interests of farmers and not farm workers. There is reference, however, to recruitment and transportation and housing for domestics as well as foreign workers. The Department of Labor has stated that the purpose of the bill is to insure the operation of the Mexican agreement.

S1106 provides for: "the temporary employment of agricultural workers from foreign countries within the Western Hemisphere (pursuant to arrangements between the United States and such foreign countries) in agricultural labor in the continental United States, including the transportation of such workers from places of recruitment outside the United States to ports of entry of the United States, transportation within the United States, and return transportation to places of recruitment; Provided, That no provision shall be made pursuant to this section for the employment and transportation of foreign agricultural workers for any employer except upon a determination by the Secretary of Labor that (1) the employer has offered to domestic workers the same conditions of employment as he offers to such foreign workers; (2) no domestic workers can be obtained to accept such offers; and (3) the employment of such foreign workers will not adversely affect the wages and working conditions of domestic agricultural workers.

"(b) To provide, when necessary, for the temporary maintenance of foreign agricultural workers in reception centers in foreign countries and in the United States and reasonable subsistence during such periods as such workers are being transported at the expense of the United States, and burial expenses (not to exceed $150 in any one case), and emergency medical care from the time of reporting for transportation to the United States until return to place of recruitment.

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"(c) To provide for the recruitment of workers for agricultural labor and for the transportation of such workers, their families and their necessary personal property within the United States and to furnish reasonable subsistence and emergency medical care of such workers and their families from the time of reporting for transportation until arrival at place of employment; and en route in returning to the place of recruitment....

"(c) When necessary to supplement the domestic agricultural labor force, to cooperate with the Secretary of State in negotiating and carrying out agreements or arrangements relating to the employment of foreign agricultural workers in the United States, subject to the immigration laws.

"Sec. 3. The Secretary of Labor, to the extent and for such periods that he deems it necessary and practicable, is authorized to purchase, lease, or construct, maintain and operate and dispose of housing and related facilities for temporary use by migrant agricultural workers while in transit to and from their places of employment, to impose nominal fees for the use thereof and, notwithstanding any other provision of law, to apply funds derived therefrom to the cost of maintaining and operating such facilities.....

"Sec. 5. Where authorized by the Secretary of Labor, workers provided under section 1 of this act may be used in the packing, canning, freezing, drying, or other processing of perishable or seasonable agricultural products...."

Arguments have been presented on both sides as to the need for foreign workers. The representatives of growers associations from all over the country testified before the House Committee in favor of an increased supply of foreign labor.

Those who testified against the Poage bill pointed out that they were not against the importation of foreign workers if a need is clearly and publicly shown. It was their opinion that this need has not been shown. That we have the available means and manpower in this country to produce the food and fibre necessary to our defense effort. There are great potentialities that exist for substitution of machinery for labor. There are additional labor sources mentioned by the Sparkman Report on Underemployment in Rural Families as well as 100,000 Puerto Ricans available for farm work in the United States. While the farmers press for the importation of a half million Mexicans, domestic farm workers work 70 and 80 days a year in farm work. Relief budgets in the Imperial and San Joaquin Valleys in California have increased tremendously because thousands of farm workers are unemployed.

Those organizations concerned with standards for farm labor believe that farm labor bills should not be referred to Committees on Agriculture. This belief is supported by the "Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946" which states in Part 1, Section 102, Rule XXV for the Senate that: "(1) Committee on Labor and Public Welfare,...to which committee shall be referred all proposed legislation...relating to the following subjects:

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"1. Measures relating to education, labor, or public welfare generally....

"3. Wages and hours of labor...

"5. Regulation or prevention of importation of foreign laborers under contract."

The rules are the same for the House. There is no rule for either the Senate or House Agriculture Committees which would give them the right to take up bills pertaining to farm labor - foreign or domestic. Both these Committees ignored these rules. They are dominated by grower-interest representatives and sympathetic to an extended program for bringing in cheap foreign labor. Perhaps the House Agriculture Committee feels it has solved its problem of rules by treating farm labor and livestock in the same Committee since matters pertaining to the "inspection of livestock and meat products" are in their bailiwick.

The House has reported out the Poage Bill which is limiting legislation to importing Mexican workers. The Senate met March 21 and practically agreed that the scope of farm labor legislation would be limited to Mexico and decided to leave the determinations to States as proposed in S.984 the Ellender Bill.

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Employment of Negroes

Interview with Dr. Allen Albert on July 6, 1951 (Morning)

Interviewer: Dr. Allen Albert,
Public Relations Department
Lockheed Aircraft Co.
Marietta, Georgia

Interviewee: Phyllis W. Andrews
Advanced Student of Sociology
Atlanta, Georgia

I went to employment office(House No. 1) and waited an hour before I could get a pass to see Dr. Albert. After obtaining the pass I went to Gate House No. 4 for a visitors pass. The guards directed me to building B-2, after I had signed the visitors register and obtained a badge.

At building B-2, a clerk at the visitors desk called for a guide to direct me to Dr. Albert's office. Upon entering his office I was cordially received. He asked what was on my mind, but before stating my purpose for being there I gave him credentials from Dr. George Mitchell of Southern Regional Council and Dr. M.C. Hill of Atlanta University. After reading the letters he stated, "So you are interested in Personnel work." The answer was "yes" and I told him why I was interested in such work. (Stating that I became interested in the work when I was an employee in a large industrial plant in the East). He asked if I had filled out an application blank - the answer was "no" to that. He told me to do so, for he said, "That is the way it is done". This is the initial step for all employees, regardless of what they are applying for. He explained to me where the Atlanta Lockheed employment office is located.

He looked at the letters again and told me he had great respect for them and that he liked Dr. Hill a great deal - he then asked about Mr. H. Lewis. He then asked if I had gone to a School of Social Work and If I was a Case Worker. I told him no and that my experiences had been limited to industry and teaching. He asked about my duties at the plant in the East and I explained them to him. He referred to the letters again and began by saying that in the first place he did not do the hiring. He further explained that his department was only concerned with the public relations side and that Mr. _____ (Idid not catch the name) was over the industrial side, which would be my interest. Then he stated"You are doing your work in Industrial Sociology." I answered and asked him about the possibilities of ever obtaining such work as I was interested in. Then he said that perhaps later on there would be some openings in such an endeavor. He noticed on the letter that I had done some counseling and he mentioned this. He explained to me that at the present there is nothing of this description available and that the various departments are just in the process of building up. He went further to say that people of long term experience would be hired first in all departments and the hiring would gradually filter down to inexperienced people, which would be a long time. He told me not to be discouraged, however. He then stated that they cannot

train people from the outset. He mentioned the experienced Case Worker again, so I asked him which should come first, the sociological background or the case work. He smiled and agreed that sociology is a prerequisite to case work. He stated frankly that there was nothing available at the time, and again he told me not to be discouraged. He said, however, that he would turn the letters over to Mr._____, who is head of the department of Industrial Relations, with a good word about me to him.
In the meantime, I was to go through applying for employment through the regular channels. With this, he said that there was nothing he could do and again he mentioned the time limit before a person of no experience would "finally" be hired.

He last stated that I should put my application on file. With this said , he promised again to submit my credentials to the head of the department of Industrial Relations.

With this said, I thanked him and parted.

Phyllis W. Andrews
Student of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Employment

MISSISSIPPI EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
Jackson, Mississippi

General Letter No. 312

DATE: August 16, 1951

TO: All Local Office Managers

SUBJECT: CORRECTED PAGES--MONTHLY REPORT OF INDIVIDUAL LOCAL-OFFICE ACTIVITIES--JULY 1951

The attached pages reflect a correct listing of the number of employer visits made by each local office during the month of July 1951. These pages should be inserted in the place of those bearing the same page number and activities in the monthly summary report.

Executive Director

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ATTACHMENT

MISSISSIPPI STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
MONTHLY REPORT OF INDIVIDUAL LOCAL OFFICE ACTIVITIES

	STATE	ABERDEEN	BILOXI	BROOKHAVEN	CLARKSDALE	CLEVELAND	COLUMBIA	COLUMBUS	CORINTH	GREENVILLE	GREENWOOD	GRENADA	GULFPORT
INITIAL CLAIMS - TOTAL	7,756	41	209	183	32	33	186	382	325	87	100	76	222
NEW INTRASTATE	5,243	18	41	111	13	17	96	307	191	41	53	46	131
TRANSITIONAL	467	2	1	4	1	0	13	8	27	1	3	2	10
ADDITIONAL INTRASTATE	1,853	8	137	63	17	12	68	61	80	35	41	12	52
INTERSTATE (IB-1's)	660	15	31	9	2	4	22	14	54	11	6	18	39
WEEKS CLAIMED	34,189	237	357	788	128	132	758	1743	1616	529	509	393	1865
CONTINUED CLAIMS - TOTAL	34,189	237	357	788	128	132	758	1743	1616	529	509	393	1865
INTRASTATE	31,290	208	237	713	96	115	657	1695	1257	439	485	342	1670
INTERSTATE (IB-2's)	2,899	29	120	75	32	17	101	48	359	90	24	51	195
ELIGIBILITY-BENEFIT RIGHTS INTERVIEWS	2,658	11	25	71	4	12	24	64	75	22	14	43	83
PERIODIC REINTERVIEWS	2,619	20	7	49	8	12	71	204	122	27	56	26	149
ADDITIONAL CLAIMS, N.E.R.	144	5	0	4	1	0	3	14	3	2	1	1	0
SRA SELF-EMPLOYED CLAIMS, INITIAL & FIRST	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SRA SELF-EMPLOYED CLAIMS, CONTINUED	7	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
SRA SELF-EMPLOYED CLAIMS, OTHERS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SRA UNEMPLOYED CLAIMS - FIRST	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SRA UNEMPLOYED CLAIMS, RENEWALS	8	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
SRA UNEMPLOYED CLAIMS, CONTINUED	90	0	0	7	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	16
EMPLOYER VISITS - NONAGRICULTURAL	3,214	33	96	133	109	61	80	68	99	56	74	64	92
MAJOR MARKET ESTABLISHMENT VISITS	2,205	10	78	26	77	39	56	64	42	50	56	37	76
EMPLOYER VISITS - AGRICULTURAL	711	0	0	69	69	62	11	23	5	48	20	22	0
PROMOTIONAL TELEPHONE CONTACTS - NONAGRI.	803	11	2	6	20	60	10	60	4	2	49	12	138
PROMOTIONAL TELEPHONE CONTACTS - AGRI.	150	0	0	0	1	28	0	0	0	0	28	0	0
EMPLOYER REPORT INTERVIEWS - NONAG.	14	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
EMPLOYER REPORT INTERVIEWS - AGRI.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ORDERS RECEIVED - NONAGRICULTURAL	5,316	45	605	100	34	127	39	108	75	116	143	194	526
ORDERS RECEIVED - AGRICULTURAL	4,711	71	0	0	1500	261	0	0	7	7	1684	57	0
OPENINGS RECEIVED - NONAGRICULTURAL	10,725	92	742	188	108	211	160	612	202	232	390	315	824
OPENINGS RECEIVED - AGRICULTURAL	290,099	718	0	0	50000	65000	0	0	200	933	50632	2226	0
OPENINGS UNFILLED - NONAGRICULTURAL	1,725	7	137	12	29	24	7	98	53	71	123	13	137
OPENINGS UNFILLED - AGRICULTURAL	9,930	1	0	0	1400	2	0	0	0	933	0	0	0
APPLICANT-HOLDING OFFICE ACCEPTANCES - NONAG.	138	1	2	3	0	3	1	0	1	0	4	1	6
APPLICANT-HOLDING OFFICE ACCEPTANCES - AGRI.	75	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
MAN-HOURS WORKED	46,173½	476	1564	1090	990½	688	840	1856	1324	2564	1434	1296	2120

MISSISSIPPI STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
MONTHLY REPORT OF INDIVIDUAL LOCAL OFFICE ACTIVITIES

	HATTIESBURG	HAZLEHURST	INDIANOLA	JACKSON	KOSCIUSKO	LAUREL	LEXINGTON	LOUISVILLE	MAGEE	McCOMB	MERIDIAN	NATCHEZ	NEW ALBANY
INITIAL CLAIMS - TOTAL	383	97	23	711	386	488	11	552	131	414	888	183	186
NEW INTRASTATE	264	74	15	523	324	305	8	506	95	262	569	93	148
TRANSITIONAL	8	3	1	13	4	15	0	2	13	3	126	2	2
ADDITIONAL INTRASTATE	84	19	7	156	39	144	0	26	26	134	289	66	7
INTERSTATE (IB-1's)	35	4	1	32	23	39	3	20	10	18	30	24	11
WEEKS CLAIMED	2056	298	94	4223	1042	1799	127	1704	796	1740	3405	762	469
CONTINUED CLAIMS - TOTAL	2056	298	94	4223	1042	1799	127	1704	796	1740	3405	762	469
INTRASTATE	1915	272	92	4031	978	1684	99	1622	736	1678	3282	663	417
INTERSTATE (IB-2's)	141	26	2	192	64	115	28	82	60	62	123	99	52
ELIGIBILITY-BENEFIT RIGHTS INTERVIEWS	114	17	6	417	64	89	15	504	64	189	295	31	14
PERIODIC REINTERVIEWS	189	17	11	379	92	138	2	69	99	99	257	52	16
ADDITIONAL CLAIMS, N.E.R.	10	0	1	16	7	0	0	4	4	13	13	6	0
SRA SELF-EMPLOYED CLAIMS, INITIAL & FIRST	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SRA SELF-EMPLOYED CLAIMS, CONTINUED	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
SRA SELF-EMPLOYED CLAIMS, OTHERS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SRA UNEMPLOYED CLAIMS, FIRST	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SRA UNEMPLOYED CLAIMS, RENEWALS	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SRA UNEMPLOYED CLAIMS, CONTINUED	0	4	0	15	5	5	0	6	0	6	0	4	5
EMPLOYER VISITS - NONAGRICULTURAL	82	33	49	439	47	363	54	47	57	129	75	151	53
MAJOR MARKET ESTABLISHMENT VISITS	44	25	37	317	39	192	35	27	51	88	55	112	49
EMPLOYER VISITS - AGRICULTURAL	11	3	47	34	0	0	25	8	12	7	1	5	1
PROMOTIONAL TELEPHONE CONTACTS - NONAGRICULTURAL	36	1	9	40	0	58	23	2	8	10	13	59	7
PROMOTIONAL TELEPHONE CONTACTS - AGRICULTURAL	0	0	33	0	0	0	29	0	3	0	0	0	0
EMPLOYER REPORT INTERVIEWS - NONAGRICULTURAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
EMPLOYER REPORT INTERVIEWS - AGRICULTURAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ORDERS RECEIVED - NONAGRICULTURAL	249	36	63	832	87	428	34	61	34	148	270	114	64
ORDERS RECEIVED - AGRICULTURAL	0	0	7	153	1	1	141	2	7	3	7	0	6
OPENINGS RECEIVED - NONAGRICULTURAL	384	147	82	1204	142	705	86	547	119	322	655	437	150
OPENINGS RECEIVED - AGRICULTURAL	0	0	245	6995	300	1	13450	3	125	175	7	0	78
OPENINGS UNFILLED - NONAGRICULTURAL	19	27	42	59	0	98	9	0	7	37	317	47	53
OPENINGS UNFILLED - AGRICULTURAL	0	0	245	0	0	1	593	0	0	0	0	0	0
APPLICANT-HOLDING OFFICE ACCEPTANCES - NONAGRI.	10	1	0	9	0	5	0	0	0	1	28	22	0
APPLICANT-HOLDING OFFICE ACCEPTANCES - AGRI.	21	0	1	52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MAN-HOURS WORKED	2152	640	504	4796	936	2624	636	1044	808	1464	2456	1520	603

MISSISSIPPI STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
MONTHLY REPORT OF INDIVIDUAL LOCAL OFFICE ACTIVITIES

	NEWTON	OXFORD	PASCAGOULA	PICAYUNE	SARDIS	TUPELO	VICKSBURG	WEST POINT	YAZOO CITY
INITIAL CLAIMS - TOTAL	95	25	260	92	33	380	223	281	38
NEW INTRASTATE	66	9	180	52	11	252	161	236	25
TRANSITIONAL	6	1	6	2	0	39	2	146	1
ADDITIONAL INTRASTATE	18	8	41	11	18	70	45	29	10
INTERSTATE (IB-1'S)	11	8	39	29	4	58	17	16	3
WEEKS CLAIMED	517	209	1247	487	136	1519	1005	1223	276
CONTINUED CLAIMS - TOTAL	517	209	1247	487	136	1519	1005	1223	276
INTRASTATE	471	160	1119	345	108	1325	953	1170	256
INTERSTATE (IB-2'S)	46	49	128	142	28	194	52	53	20
ELIGIBILITY-BENEFIT RIGHTS INTERVIEWS	20	3	117	34	1	77	45	83	11
PERIODIC REINTERVIEWS	38	10	56	39	14	108	98	57	16
ADDITIONAL CLAIMS, N.E.R.	9	0	4	3	1	5	3	9	2
SRA SELF-EMPLOYED CLAIMS, INITIAL & FIRST	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SRA SELF-EMPLOYED CLAIMS, CONTINUED	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
SRA SELF-EMPLOYED CLAIMS, OTHERS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SRA UNEMPLOYED CLAIMS, FIRST	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
SRA UNEMPLOYED CLAIMS, RENEWALS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SRA UNEMPLOYED CLAIMS, CONTINUED	4	0	3	2	0	0	4	0	0
EMPLOYER VISITS - NONAGRICULTURAL	63	57	106	19	36	175	83	45	86
MAJOR MARKET ESTABLISHMENT VISITS	39	49	69	8	18	121	81	45	50
EMPLOYER VISITS - AGRICULTURAL	7	6	0	0	0	40	58	32	128
PROMOTIONAL TELEPHONE CONTACTS - NONAGRI.	9	6	0	4	11	19	87	0	27
PROMOTIONAL TELEPHONE CONTACTS - AGRI.	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	24
EMPLOYER REPORT INTERVIEWS - NONAGRI.	0	8	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
EMPLOYER REPORT INTERVIEWS - AGRI.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ORDERS RECEIVED - NONAGRICULTURAL	44	30	116	25	17	145	201	35	71
ORDERS RECEIVED - AGRICULTURAL	2	2	0	0	0	18	74	9	691
OPENINGS RECEIVED - NONAGRICULTURAL	220	107	261	57	28	283	435	133	145
OPENINGS RECEIVED - AGRICULTURAL	123	18	0	0	0	2235	48000	3520	45115
OPENINGS UNFILLED - NONAGRICULTURAL	42	55	8	4	5	92	19	68	6
OPENINGS UNFILLED - AGRICULTURAL	4	0	0	0	0	0	5931	0	820
APPLICANT-HOLDING OFFICE ACCEPTANCES - NONAGR.	1	27	0	0	0	10	1	0	1
APPLICANT-HOLDING OFFICE ACCEPTANCES - AGRI.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MAN-HOURS WORKED	920	760	1572	444	484	1880	1916	656	1116

SRC — Info Req.

Employment

April 8, 1952

Rev. R. W. Coleman
National Fraternal Council of Churches, U. S. A.
Box 5255, Station B
New Orleans 15, La.

Dear Mr. Coleman:

You put us some very difficult questions to answer. And an answer is made more complicated by the fact that the 1950 census figures are not yet complete at some vital points.

My only observation is that the rate of progress in Negro education in the South in the last ten years has been much greater than the rate of progress in the North. But that's only because the North has had, generally speaking, tolerable schools for a long time, and the South has had a long way to go.

I would say that in matters of employment, the Negro has made more progress in the North in the last ten years than he has in the South. I really see very little breakdown as yet in the rigid patterns on white and Negro employment in the South. But in the North the Negro has entered almost every occupation.

Our research assistant tells me that between 1940 and 1950, by census figures, the South has shown its greatest proportionate increase in Negro employment in manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, with smaller increases in construction and a slight increase in the public utilities field. For the whole of the United States, the greatest proportionate increase in Negro employment has been in trade and finance, with manufacturing and public administration second. Of course, the big shift in non-white employment in the South has been from agriculturd to non-agricultural industry, and the trend away from domestic service.

On your third question my answer would be that non-white persons have gained more in the brackets where they had lowest wages. That's agriculture and domestic service. They've been leaving that and going into much better paid jobs. We certainly see a strong upward trend in the economic life of the Negro in America.

On your fifth question, we can only guess. I would think that the general backwardness which has characterized the States having the highest illiteracy has slowed Negro progress (as it has slowed everything else) in those States.

Not much of what we have said is quotable, but you are certainly at liberty to use it if it will be helpful.

I wrote, as you know, to Mr. Billups, Mr. Buckner, and Mr. Leonard, but thus far they haven't come through with the orders. I do wish you would telephone Mr. Leonard and communicate any way you can with the others, and let me know what they will do about RACE AND LAW ENFORCEMENT.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

As K A4

National Fraternal Council of Churches, U. S. A.

Assistant to the Executive Secretary

FINANCIAL AND FIELD AGENT
REV. R. W. COLEMAN
BOX 5255 - STATION B.
NEW ORLEANS 15, LA.

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DAYTON, OHIO

SECRETARY OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
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DAYTON, OHIO

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CHURCH OF GOD IN CHRIST
CHURCH OF OUR LORD JESUS
CHURCH OF GOD AND SAINTS OF CHRIST
C. M. E. CHURCH
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NATIONAL BAPTIST CONVENTION, INC.
OHIO BAPTIST GENERAL ASSOCIATION
UNITED BAPTIST MISSIONARY CONVENTION OF MARYLAND

13 March 1952.

RECEIVED
MAR 17 1952
Southern Regional Council

Southern Regional Council

Auburn Avenue N.E.

Atlanta, Ga.

Gentlemen:

I am writing to ask, will you please supply me w ith the following imformation relative to the Negro in labor and education during the past ten years?

1, Has he gained more in the North or the South?

2, In which field of labor has he made the greatest progress?

3, Has he gained more in the segment of labor where he had the least employment and the lowest wages, or where he had a high rate of employment and a high wage?

4, Do think that his is a definite trend in the economic life of the Negro in America?

5, Do you think he has made the greatest progress in education in those states of the highest illiteracy, or where illiteracy was lowest?

6, Will you permit me to quote your findings?

I am very grateful for any imformation given on the above questions,

oblingingly yours,

R. W. Coleman

R.W.Coleman

REPRESENTING 11 DENOMINATIONS

R.W. Coleman's questions

(1) Difficult to say "more" or "less" as to gains in both education + labor in North or South since you are comparing different kinds of changes which are taking place. South has probably experienced more change for the better in fundamental education pattern in past 10 years. But Southern education for whites + negroes was so far behind rest of country — it is a question of weighing opening up of grad schools + private schools, moves toward generalization against progress of another sort in the North. Likewise in the case of labor the entire region is experiencing greater industrialization, shift from agricultural to nonagricultural industry — the gains the Negro makes in this situation are hard to measure against gains in employment in industries in another region where he already had a foot hold.

(2) Censuses + employment bureau figures show the greatest changes in nonwhite labor picture in both South and total US are the shift from agricultural to nonagricultural industry and the trend away from service work (primarily private household service). For the South the largest proportional increase in Negro employment has been in field of manufacturing, wholesale + retail trade, with smaller proportional increase in constructing, ~~smaller~~ slight increase in public utilities. For total US greatest proportional increase has been in field of trade + finance, with manufacturing + public administration next.

(3) As mentioned above in both South + total US the categories of greatest employment for nonwhites showing greatest decline were agricultural + service jobs. Shift from 1940-1950 has thus been from those segments of labor in which there was the most employment + least wages. Negro workers have moved into manufacturing, construction, trade at the laboring + unskilled levels + are beginning to move upward somewhat to semi-skilled levels — they have gained ~~some~~ most employment in the non-agriculture categories where they already had most employment.

(4) 1940-1950 trends in employment indicate that the Negro's position in the labor force is closely tied in with pattern of trends for the total labor force. Gaps exist between proportion of Negroes employed in different industries as compared with proportion of whites; proportions of Negroes in skilled + managerial positions all over US But these are becoming narrower. A recent report prepared by the US Employment Office noted that reconversion of industry after the war "brought no major downgrading in the occupational composition" of nonwhite workers. Also that "the position of the nonwhite worker in many ways appears to show improvement even beyond advances achieved during the war years when stringent labor market conditions existed."

(5) Don't have enough data.

(6) ?

Source: 1950 Census, Preliminary Reports, US Employment + Income by Regions; US Employment Service, Status + characteristics of nonwhites in the labor force as of April 1951

Employment, Negro

July 3, 1952

MEMO: Re information on AEC plant at Aiken

Mr. Alston, Urban League, says it is not their policy to release information which has not cleared through the national office; none on the AEC plant at Aiken has cleared recently. Nelson Jackson is out of town, Alston does not feel like breaking the rule; Jackson will be back in town July 15, out again on July 16.

Urban League got their information from Mr. C. A. Bergan, Labor Relations Director, AEC, Aiken, SC and from W. A. Monihon, Ast. to Project ~~XXXXXXX~~ Manager, Dupont Construction Co. Suggests Mr. McMillan go to them as they have given same information to NAACP, others. He could also write to the National Urban League, 1133 Broadway, for the information which the Atlanta office has been sending in, but which has not yet been officially released. Person to address: Mr. Maurice Moss.

AH

Wrote McMillan
7/16/52
HCF

June 30, 1952

Mr. George McMillan
Box 299
Aiken, S. C.

Dear George:

The Ford Foundation's New York office is: 575 Madison Avenue.

Do write your friend Martin Quigley.

I have asked Harold Fleming to get up some things about the H bomb business. Fleming's father has just died, and it will take us a while to collect the documents.

Meanwhile, I find that our research assistant, Miss Anna Holden, did on June 4 write Mr. and Mrs. Ted Wirths, 15 Grand Building, in Aiken, and ask them to get up some dope about discrimination in Aiken on the H bomb project. They are graduate students at Chapel Hill working on the job over there that you know about. They've written back and said (as predictedly) that in view of long range, etc., etc., but when and if they get off the job they are on, they might stir up some dope. I mention that only as a related item.

Here's a copy of Truman's order on discrimination in such places. The membership is as touched on in NEW SOUTH, May, 1952, enclosed.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

George McMillan Box 299 Aiken, S.C.

Dear George: Can't seem to find address of my friend Martin Quigley who does publicity for Ford Foundation. If you'll send me the Foundation's address, I'd like very much to write Quigley. Glad you stopped by. If you find any dope on the Negro problem at the plant here, please send it to me.

George

Wan 89

MEMO TO HAROLD FLEMING June 16, 1952

George McMillan said if you could supply him with some background facts on the Negro employment situation at the South Carolina AEC plant, he might write something for the Sunday WASHINGTON POST, for which he frequently does a column.

What can you learn in conversations with informed people in Atlanta?

GSM

Harry Alston, Urban League
LA-Neg 62

EXECUTIVE ORDER 10308
Improving the Means for Obtaining Compliance
With the Nondiscrimination Provision of Federal
Contracts

WHEREAS existing Executive Orders require the contracting agencies of the United States Government to include in their contracts a provision obligating the contractor not to discriminate against any employee or applicant for employment because of race, color, creed, or national origin and obligating him to include a similar provision in all subcontracts; and

WHEREAS it is necessary and desirable to improve the means for obtaining compliance with such nondiscrimination provisions:

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and statutes, and as President of the United States, including the authority conferred by the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, and pursuant to the authority conferred by and subject to the provisions of Section 214 of the Act of May 3, 1945, 59 Stat. 134 (31 U.S.C. 691) it is ordered as follows:

Section 1. The head of each contracting agency of the Government of the United States shall be primarily responsible for obtaining compliance by any contractor or subcontractor with the said nondiscrimination provisions of any contract entered into, amended, or modified by his agency and of any subcontract thereunder, and shall take appropriate measures to bring about the said compliance.

Section 2. There is hereby established the Committee on Government Contract Compliance, hereinafter referred to as the Committee. The Committee shall be composed of eleven members as follows:

(a) One representative of each of the following-named agencies (hereinafter referred to as the participating agencies), who shall be designated by the respective heads of the participating agencies: the Department of Defense, the Department of Labor, the Atomic Energy Commission, the General Services Administration, and the Defense Materials Procurement Agency.

(b) Six other members, who shall be designated by the President. The Committee shall have a chairman and a vice-chairman, both of whom shall be designated by the President from among its members.

Section 3. The Committee is authorized on behalf of the President to examine and study the rules, procedures, and practices of the contracting agencies of the Government as they relate to obtaining compliance with Government contract provisions prohibiting the discrimination referred to above in order to determine in what respects such rules, procedures, and practices may be strengthened and improved. The Committee shall confer and advise with the appropriate officers of the various contracting agencies and with other persons concerned with a view toward the prevention and elimination of such discrimination, and may make to the said officers recommendations which in the judgment of the Committee will prevent or eliminate discrimination. When deemed necessary by the Committee it may submit any of these recommendations to the Director of Defense Mobilization, and the Director shall, when he deems it appropriate, forward such recommendations to the President, accompanied by a statement of his views as to the relationship thereof to the mobilization effort.

The Committee shall establish such rules as may be necessary for the performance of its functions under this order.

Section 4. All contracting agencies of the Government are authorized and directed to cooperate with the Committee and, to the extent permitted by law, to furnish the Committee such information and assistance as it may require in the performance of its functions under this order. The participating agencies shall defray such necessary expenses of the Committee as may be authorized by law, including Section 214 of the Act of May 3, 1945, 59 Stat. 134 (31 U.S.C. 691).

HARRY S. TRUMAN

THE WHITE HOUSE,
December 3, 1951

Employment

September 4, 1952

Mr. Brunswick A. Bagdon
Regional Director
U. S. Dept. of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics
50 Seventh St., NE, Rm. 664
Atlanta 5, Ga.

Dear Mr. Bagdon:

That was very kind of you to let me have a breakdown of non-agricultural employment. Returned herewith.

The figures are good to have.

I am very appreciative of your kindness in the whole matter of the small article.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec
Encl.

Pennsylvania Regional Office
Anti Defamation League
212 N. Third Street
Harrisburg Pennsylvania

Employment

RECEIVED
DEC 5 1952

TO: Arthur J. Levin

FROM: Fred Grossman

DATE: November 28, 1952

SUBJECT: Fairless Plant in Morrisville, Pa.

I have discussed the question of non-employment of Negroes and the matter of Negro housing in this new industrial area with Francis Shane who is the director of the Committee on Civil Rights of the United Steelworkers of America with headquarters in Pittsburgh. Frank tells me that U.S. Steel has not been operating on a basis of discriminating against Negroes in these plants and he doubts whether they will do so at the new works in Morrisville. Negroes are employed in steel plants. The problem, however, is one of promotion and upgrading to the higher skilled jobs. Negroes are used extensively in unskilled and semi-skilled jobs and with increasing reluctance the higher the skill required in a particular job.

The housing at the new steel works is not the property of the U.S. Steel Company, but is another Levittown similar to the one on Long Island. You are probably familar with Levit's policy at the original Levittown regarding Negro occupancy of his homes. He intends a similar policy at the new Levittown, we are told.

Fred

FG:ic

cc: Oscar Cohen
Louis Krapin

afsc

October 23, 1952

Ralph A. Rose
American Friends Service Committee
20 S. 12th St.
Philadelphia 7, Pa.

Dear Ralph:

I have had several delays on the matter of Morrisville, Pennsylvania. First, the Steelworkers played the lead in a local convention, and then I was out of town for a full week.

I went yesterday and talked with the appropriate people. I was put in touch with two Negro staff members of the United Steelworkers, Oscar R. Thomas and Carl Fern. They have all the particulars. And they will try to find hereabouts from three to six suitable persons who will write and ask for application forms from the Fairless plant. They are to let me know when any such completed forms are mailed in to Morrisville, with names of the people and the jobs they will apply for. And I will let you know.

These things are chancy. But the two men who are working on it are competent and see what it means and will, I am sure, try hard to find appropriate, interested candidates.

Sincerely,

GSM

Chairman
HENRY J. CADBURY

Executive Secretary
LEWIS M. HOSKINS

Honorary Secretary
CLARENCE E. PICKETT

American Friends Service Committee

INCORPORATED

Twenty South Twelfth Street

Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania

Telephone, RITTENHOUSE 6-9372

RECEIVED
OCT 2 1952
Southern Regional Council

October 1, 1952

ans'd by phone Oct 2. '52 ew.

George Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave. N.E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear George:

I am just back in the office and have your letter of September 22. It is good to know that the Southern Regional Council will have its meeting in Washington on Friday, November 14. I hope that one or more of us may be able to attend. I am sorry that our facilities were not suitable but it sounds as though you have made excellent arrangements.

I would like to impose on you to the extent of outlining a problem that is facing us and ask for your helpful suggestions. In the Bucks County area where the United States Steel plant is rising, we are most anxious to have qualified Negro workers employed. Employment in this critical defense area will provide the test that we need to open the large housing projects to Negro families. So far we are not assured that any qualified workers will apply. We have, therefore, a hope that we may be able to interest Negro steel workers in the south in making application to this new plant, particularly those who have been denied the opportunity for upgrading and seniority.

Do you think it would be wise for us to talk with John Ramsey of the CIO and persuade Ramsey to talk with Charlie Mathias of the Steel Workers and/or William Crawford the regional director.

We know that it will be difficult to persuade local labor leaders to be willing to lose any good union members and, therefore, the job will probably have to be done by somebody like John Ramsey. Emory Via suggests approaching Ramsey and asking him to go to Crawford and Mathias. He also suggests Art Levin of A.D.L. who has an excellent working relationship with Mathias.

If any of these approaches are made, we feel that we will need to persuade some excellent workers to write for applications and to apply to the new Fairless plant. The plant itself will eventually embrace all phases of steel production and, therefore, will be able to use all kinds of technicians and skilled workers.

We do not necessarily need to enter into these negotiations other than to make sure that we know that skilled Negro workers have applied so that we can follow through with the company and with the steel workers locally.

Perhaps working through local churches such as that of William Boarder's Wheatstreet Baptist Church might mean that workers could be recruited. Maybe we would write directly to Grace Hamilton in order to enlist the services of the Urban League in this proposal.

If you decide that you can do anything to help on this, please do not hesitate to ask us for all the details that you might need. In summary, we are concerned that qualified Negro workers apply so that this great new community can begin on an unsegregated basis.

As you know from past experience, we do not hesitate to impose on our friends, and we shall appreciate anything that you feel you can do to forward this concern.

Kindest regards and best wishes. I shall hope to see you in Washington.

Sincerely,

Ralph

Ralph A. Rose

RAR:s
cc: Dick Bennett
Jack Wilmore

February 12, 1953

Byron Buckeridge
American Friends Service Committee
Job Opportunities Project
Dallas 4, Texas

Dear Byron:

All praises for Case Study Number 1.

Here is some postage to cover 25 of them if you can spare us that many. I would like, at the least, to send one to each of the two top officers of our State organizations.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec
Encl.

American Friends Service Committee

INCORPORATED

Job Opportunities Project

NATIONAL OFFICE
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA
Henry J. Cadbury, *Chairman*
Clarence E. Pickett, *Honorary Secretary*
Lewis M. Hoskins, *Executive Secretary*

2611 McKINNEY AVE.
DALLAS 4, TEXAS
TELEPHONE UNion 5047

SOUTHWEST REGIONAL OFFICE
AUSTIN, TEXAS
John G. Barrow, *Chairman*
W. A. Smith, *Treasurer*
Olcutt Sanders, *Executive Secretary*

February 6, 1953

RECEIVED
FEB 9
Southern Regional Council

Dear George:

Enclosed is our first "case-study". If you can use it in anyway let us know. We plan a series of these.

Yours very truly,

Byron

Byron Buckeridge

EXAMPLE No. 1

Employment-on-Merit:

The First Negro Civil Service Clerk-Typist in Dallas

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE (QUAKERS)

JOB OPPORTUNITIES PROJECT for MINORITIES

2611 McKINNEY AVE PHONE UN-5047 DALLAS, TEXAS

THE FIRST NEGRO CIVIL SERVICE CLERK-TYPIST IN DALLAS*

Origin Of Policy

In the background of this example is the merit employment policy of the U.S.Civil Service Commission. The staff of this government agency in Dallas held several informal talks about how they would meet the issue of integrating Negro personnel when it arose.

The work-load increased in January 1952 and six clerk-typists were needed immediately.

The Civil Service Board of Examiners sent for an interview a Negro woman whose name was among the top three on the register. Mrs. T was accompanied to the agency by her business school teacher.

The agency's manager, Mr.L, interviewed her and believed the man was her attorney. (Mrs. T had asked him to go along because on six previous interviews with government agencies in Dallas she had been refused employment, and she wanted his support in facing this seventh ordeal.)

The agency's Personnel Chief was flown in from Houston to Dallas to handle this special case. He interviewed Mrs. T and found her qualified, of nice appearance and personality, and apparently just the right person for this first experiment.

Orientation of Employees

Mr. L was assigned the task of orienting the ninety agency employees (fifty white women and forty white men). A week before Mrs. T was to report for work he called a meeting of the fifty white women. His talk to them is roughly as follows:

"AS AN OFFICER IT IS MY DUTY TO UPHOLD THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES AND TO OBEY THE RULES OF THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION. I AM SURE THAT NONE OF YOU WOULD RESPECT ME AND I COULD NOT RESPECT MYSELF IF I VIOLATED MY PLEDGE. THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES IS BASED ON EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL AMERICAN CITIZENS AND CIVIL SERVICE RULES REQUIRE THAT PERSONS BE EMPLOYED ON THE BASIS OF MERIT, AND REGARDLESS OF RACE, COLOR, OR RELIGION. THIS AGENCY NEEDS SIX CLERK-TYPISTS AND THE CIVIL SERVICE BOARD OF EXAMINERS HAS SENT TO US A NEGRO WOMAN WHO IS

*Navy Department, Office of Assistant Inspector of Naval Material, Norman Building, 901 Ross Avenue, Dallas, Texas.

ONE OF THE TOP THREE ON THE LIST AND IS WELL-QUALIFIED TO FILL THE POSITION.

"MRS. T IS A NATIVE OF DALLAS, ATTENDED THE LOCAL PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND GRADUATED FROM HIGH SCHOOL AND BUSINESS SCHOOL HERE. SHE COMES FROM A GOOD FAMILY BACKGROUND. DURING THE WAR SHE WORKED AS A CIVIL SERVICE STENOGRAPHER IN WASHINGTON, D.C. AND AFTER THE WAR SHE ENROLLED IN THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

"LIKE MANY OF YOU, I AM A NATIVE TEXAN. I WAS REARED IN WEST TEXAS WHERE MY FATHER WAS A RAILROAD MAN. A MEXICAN "MAMMY" TOOK CARE OF ME WHEN I WAS A CHILD. SHE LIVED IN OUR HOME AND USED THE SAME FACILITIES. SHE WAS LIKE A MEMBER OF OUR FAMILY, WENT TO THE SAME BATHROOM AND SAT ON THE SAME STOOL AS DID MY MOTHER. MANY OF YOU PROBABLY HAVE NEGRO OR MEXICAN HOUSE-KEEPERS WORKING IN YOUR HOMES AND YOU THINK NOTHING OF IT WHEN THEY SHARE YOUR FACILITIES. MRS. T, WHO WILL BEGIN WORK AS A CLERK-TYPIST WITH THIS AGENCY ON NEXT MONDAY, WILL HAVE A DESK ALONGSIDE YOURS IN THE OFFICE. AND SHE WILL BE SHARING THE SAME REST ROOM AND OTHER FACILITIES JUST LIKE ANY OTHER EMPLOYEE.

"I WANT YOU TO TREAT HER COURTEOUSLY AND CALL HER BY HER PROPER NAME. DO NOT REFER TO HER AS A "NEGRO" OR AS "COLORED". IF ANY OF YOU HAVE OBJECTIONS OR COMPLAINTS, COME TO MY OFFICE AND SPEAK TO ME PERSONALLY."

The next day Mr. L called a general meeting of both men and women employees, and repeated his talk of the previous day except for some of the intimate references to rest room sharing. He told the men that they would be expected to treat Mrs. T with the same courtesy as the other women in the office.

Lunch Arrangements

Mr. L went to the cafe owner in the building and asked if Mrs. T could be served as a regular customer. The cafe owner objected, but offered to serve her at a table in the kitchen.

First Day On The Job

The woman office manager introduced Mrs. T to the employees in her section. She was assigned a desk and briefed on her new duties. During the morning coffee period Mrs. T met other employees in the

lounge. At noon the office manager lunched with Mrs. T on the kitchen table of the cafe. But they found this unsatisfactory and Mrs. T decided to bring her lunch and eat in the lounge with the other girls.

Business Cooperates

This agency was located in a government building from February until August 1952, and then moved into a private office building. Now the agency was to share a floor with six private businesses. Mr. L called on the six managers and explained his personnel policies. When they offered no objections he asked to speak to the white women employees. A meeting was arranged the next morning and he spoke to a group of twenty-five as he had spoken to his own women employees. They accepted his proposal of sharing rest room facilities with Mrs. T.

Tour Arrangements

The agency arranges for its employees to tour the plants with which it has contracts. When Mrs. T is to be in a touring party, Mr. L telephones in advance to the plant manager and requests his permission. She has visited several defence plants in the Dallas-Fort Worth area.

Acceptance By The Group

Mrs. T's performance record is excellent. Every noon the women employees can be observed chatting together in the lounge and Mrs. T is an accepted member of the group.

Experiment In Democracy

The agency's administrative officer feels that this is an experiment in democracy as this integration on-the-job goes into the second year.

THE JOB OPPORTUNITIES PROJECT FOR MINORITIES IS SPONSORED BY THE AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE (QUAKERS)

This voluntary approach and non-profit service is twofold:

(1) Studying successful local examples of employment-on-merit of Negro and Latin-American employees, and sharing this human relations information with other concerned employers, and

(2) Recruiting and recommending well-qualified minority applicants (who are also registered and tested at the Texas Employment Commission).

Consultants:
Byron Buckeridge
Almita S. Robinson

February 20, 1953

Mayes Behrman
American Friends Service Committee
336 Church St.
Greensboro, N. C.

Dear Mayes Behrman:

I went out to see John Ivey about your letter of February 6. Ivey read it with much interest. He would like to be helpful.

He says that, so far as his outfit can, it is centralizing its studies and programs, spotting them around on going colleges and dropping in some money to have the going college staffs give part of their time to developing the information he needs. Thus, typically, at Tulane a leading professor (Cole) now gives a third of his time to developing one of these inter-institutional programs and Ivey pays for a full-time executive assistant to Cole. Ivey was quick to admit that these local staffs, where set up, should be pressed to take on Negro technical personnel.

Ivey says further that if you will review the report I send you herewith, and pick out the fields for the staffing of which you might know of available Negro personnel, he, Ivey, would be delighted to have word from you as to any such suitable personnel you may know of. Doesn't guarantee to get them jobs at all, but would like to know who is available.

My guess is the best thing to do is to try to send him a few names and put him on the list of people to be called on when you get to Atlanta. I claim first place on that list and John Ivey can be second.

John Ivey's secretary for a good many years when he was at Chapel Hill was Elizabeth Taylor, who is Friendly. She is now Elizabeth Siceloff, as you know, at St. Helena's.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec
Encl.

American Friends Service Committee

Southeastern Regional Office

336 Church St. Greensboro, N. C.

NATIONAL OFFICES
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA
Henry J. Cadbury, *Chairman*
Lewis M. Hoskins, *Executive Secretary*

TELEPHONE 3-4516

REGIONAL OFFICE
Robert H. Frazier, *Chairman*
Rufus White, *Treasurer*
B. Tartt Bell, *Executive Secretary*

RECEIVED FEB 9 Southern Regional Council

February 6, 1953

George Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

A clipping has fallen in my hands which indicates that Dr. John E. Ivey, Jr., of Atlanta is Director of a program under the Carnegie Foundation grant to the Southern Regional Education Program. This article states that the money will be spent to finance consultants, commissions, and other activities in developing inter-institutional programs.

It states further that there will be needed educators and professionals in such fields as wood sciences, aeronautical science, agriculture, plant and animal sciences, city planning and public health.

I am writing to you to inquire whether or not you are in touch with this program and, if you are, have taken any steps to encourage them to integrate their staff of scientists, educators, and professionals. If so, to what degree have you succeeded?

Do you know whether or not the staff has been completed? If not, do you think it would do any good for us here to undertake to find out what fields are yet open and present to them applications of any Negroes qualified in those particular fields?

You may be interested to know that AFSC has just entered another subscription for your good magazine "New South" to be sent regularly to my desk.

I hope it may be my privilege to come to Atlanta before many weeks have passed. When I do find that I can get down that way, I certainly plan to write you in advance to make certain that you will be there, because any trip to Atlanta for me would be quite incomplete if it did not include a conversation with you.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

Mayes Behrman

Mayes Behrman, Director
Merit Employment Program

MB:cg

Employ — 1 — 53

Atlanta Professional Chapter
Sigma Delta Chi

March 10, 1953

Hi, Neighbor!

You might be interested in this item from CHANNELS, published by the National Publicity Council for Health & Welfare Services, Inc., 257 4th Ave., New York 10, Vol. 5, Number 12, March 1, 1953:

Public relations of the National Urban League with industry is characterized nor merely by exhortation to employers to hire people without regard to creed and color, but by real help in making such hiring possible.... studying personnel problemsand needs of management.... screening and referring Negro workers..... assisting with job adjustment. That this kind of constructive public relations pays off isproved by the heartening report of theLeague's Commerce and Industry Council at the end of 1952.... such exciting fulfillments as ... a large retail chain store's request for help in introducing Negro personnel in its vast chain of local stores... a large corporation cooperating with the League in examining racial employment patterns in 25 of its local plants..... another asked for analysis of employment patterns in a community in which it is constructing a new defense plant.... 15 corporations visited Howard University to employ graduating Negro students this year... as against only one in 1949.

Interesting, eh?

Carol says she's looking forwardto playing with Gary....

Adam

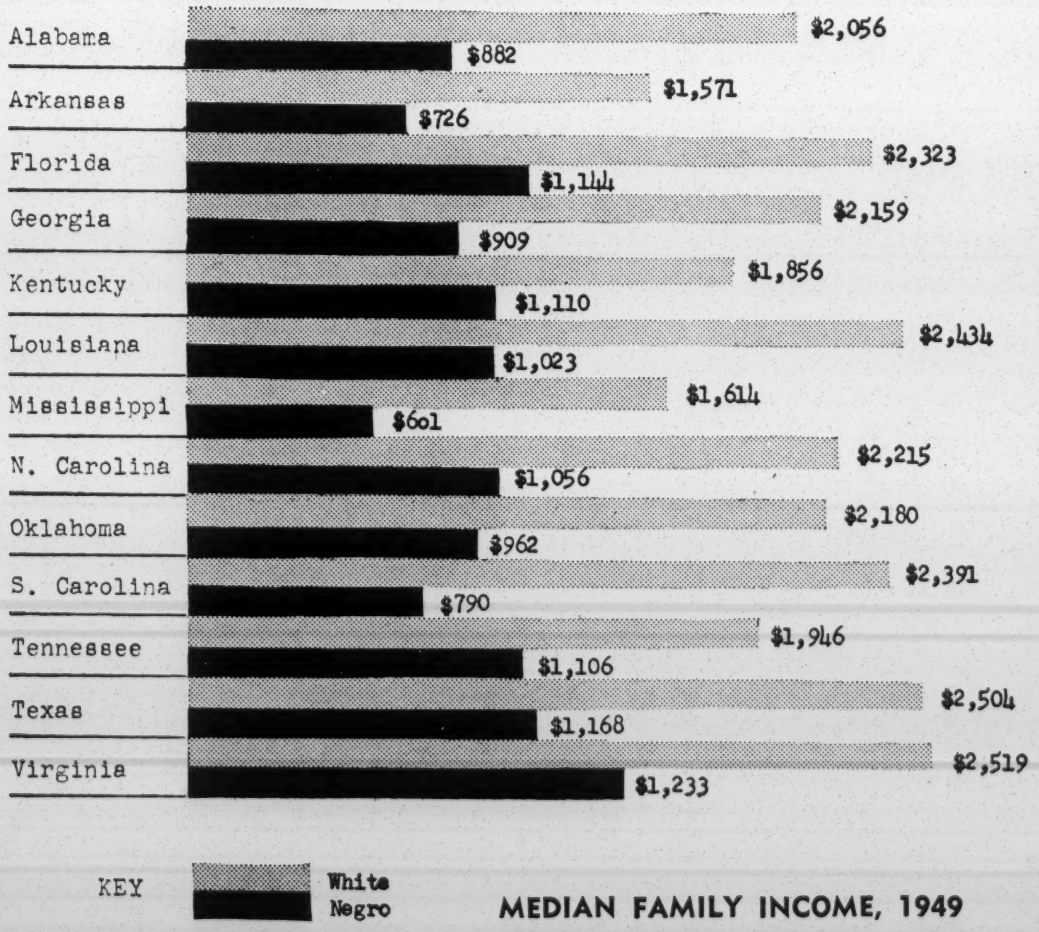
OCT.-NOV., 1953
Vol. 8 Nos. 10 & 11

New South

All material presented in New South *may be used freely by other publications. A credit line will be appreciated.*

WHAT THE CENSUS FOUND

Negro Family Income In the Southern States



MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, 1949

Income of White and Negro[1] Families and Unrelated Individuals in the South[2] in 1949, Urban and Rural. Percentage Distribution.

INCOME LEVEL	ALL FAMILIES		URBAN FAMILIES		RURAL NON-FARM FAMILIES		RURAL FARM FAMILIES	
	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro
Under $500	14.8	29.8	11.6	22.4	15.6	32.1	22.0	43.8
$500 - $999	11.1	22.2	7.4	19.4	12.6	23.9	18.4	26.7
$1000 - $1499	10.5	16.4	7.8	16.7	12.2	17.9	15.3	14.2
$1500 - $1999	9.4	12.8	7.9	15.7	10.8	12.0	11.5	7.2
$2000 - $2499	10.2	8.7	9.9	11.6	11.4	7.2	9.7	3.9
$2500 - $2999	8.1	4.2	8.9	5.8	8.5	3.0	5.8	1.6
$3000 - $3499	8.3	2.5	9.7	3.5	8.0	1.6	5.0	1.1
$3500 - $3999	6.2	1.2	7.7	1.8	5.7	0.8	2.9	0.5
$4000 - $4499	5.0	0.8	6.4	1.1	4.3	0.5	2.4	0.3
$4500 - $4999	3.5	0.4	4.6	0.6	2.7	0.3	1.4	0.2
$5000 - $5999	5.0	0.5	6.9	0.7	3.5	0.3	2.0	0.2
$6000 - $6999	2.7	0.2	3.8	0.3	1.8	0.2	1.1	0.1
$7000 - $9999	2.9	0.2	4.2	0.3	1.7	0.1	1.3	0.1
$10,000 and over	2.3	0.1	3.2	0.1	1.2	0.1	1.2	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1 Negro data is actually non-white data.

2 Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia.

SOURCE: U. S. Bureau of the Census, *U. S. Census of Population: 1950. Vol. II, Characteristics of the Population, P-B Series.* Washington: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1952, Table 32a.

It is hardly news any longer that the South's economy is mushrooming. In the last two decades, personal income in the region has tripled, manufacturing payrolls have increased five-fold, and retail and wholesale payrolls have grown four-and-a-half times. The Southern Association of Science and Industry is authority for the breath-taking statement that every working day of 1951-52 saw a new multi-million-dollar industry launched in the South.

What is the Southern Negro's share in this mounting prosperity?

Until recently, there was little evidence on which to base an answer. Now, however, the Bureau of the Census is issuing the most complete information on Negro income ever available. Preliminary reports of the 1950 Census findings give income by race of families and unrelated individuals for all the Southern states, as well as for counties and selected cities. Final reports give the same information on personal income.

The Census findings have several shortcomings. Income, as defined by the Census, is limited to money received from wages, salaries, self-employment, and such other conventional sources as pensions and government assistance. Income "in kind" —food, clothing, shelter, and the like — is not included. So, particularly for farm families, Census income suggests a lower standard of living than actually exists. Moreover, the 1950 Census lumps family income with income of "unrelated individuals" — that is, persons who live independently, not as part of a family group.* This also serves to bring the average down.

It might also be remembered that these figures, though newly published, were collected in 1949. Since then, the Southern economy, and presumably Southern incomes, have continued to grow.

Keeping these limitations in mind, what does the 1950 Census tell us about Negro income in the South?

First of all, it shows plainly that the gap between white and Negro family income, though gradually diminishing, is still wide, particularly in rural areas. In 1949, the income of the typical Negro family ranged from one-third to three-fifths of typical white family income in the various Southern states. In dollars, the figure for Negroes was from $746 to $1,600 less than that for whites.

This disparity was greatest in the "Deep South," relatively less in the border states. The median, or typical, Negro income was lowest in Mississippi, Arkansas and South Carolina, and highest in Virginia, Texas, Florida and Kentucky.

SUBSISTENCE LEVEL

The Census also found a large number of Negro families at the bare subsistence level, and only a small proportion in the high-income bracket. Three out of every ten Southern Negro families lived on $500 a year or less in 1949. Slightly over half had a yearly income of $1,000 or less, and four-fifths were below the $2,000.01 mark. Only one out of every sixteen Negro families in the South had an income of more than $3,000 a year.

Southern white families fared substantially better. Only one out of seven white families made $500 or less in 1949, and only one out of four made $1,000 or less. Over one-third exceeded the $3,000-a-year level.

* For the sake of convenience, the combined income of families and unrelated individuals will be termed simply "family income" throughout this article. Similarly, the Census term "non-white" will be converted to "Negro," since Negroes comprise all but a negligible part of the non-white population of the Southern states.

These overall figures do not tell the whole story. A closer examination shows that the gains in Negro income have come almost wholly in the cities. In the rural areas, Negroes as a group earned in cash only a little more in 1949 than they did fifteen years earlier. Comparison with earlier years reveals the extent of urban over rural gains in Negro income. In 1935-36, a National Resources Committee study found that the median income of Negro families in urban areas of the South was $525. By 1949, the figure was more than twice as high, ranging from $920 in Arkansas to $1,489 in Virginia. During the same period, the proportion of urban Negro families with incomes of $500 a year or less was reduced from one-half to one-fifth.

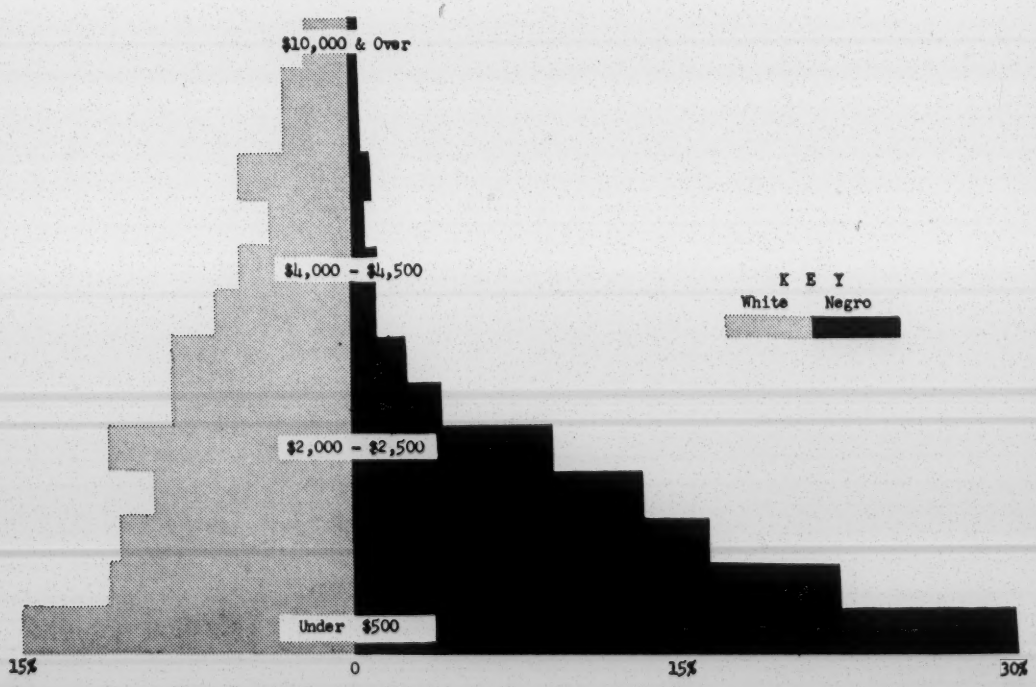
By contrast, the median cash income of rural farm Negroes rose from $480 in 1935-36 to roughly $780 in 1949, with the proportion of families at the lowest income level changing little. In 1935-36, the National Resources Committee reported that slightly more than fifty per cent of all Negro farm families in the South had incomes of $500 a year or less. In 1949, 44 per cent were still at that level.

The typical differential between Negro farm and non-farm income in the South in 1949 shows up in the following contrasts in several sample states:

Negro Income	Urban Families	Rural Farm Families
Alabama	$1,267	$446
Florida	1,245	814
Mississippi	984	449
North Carolina	1,314	805
Virginia	1,489	898

Urban Negro income is not only gaining beyond rural farm Negro income; it has also caught up with white farm income in areas of the South where farm gains are low or non-

DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILY INCOME IN THE SOUTH: 1949



agricultural job opportunities are increasing. In Georgia, for example, the median income of urban Negro families in 1949 ($1,207) exceeded the median income of white farm families ($1,113) by nearly $100. Urban Negro family income was also higher than white rural farm income in Alabama, Kentucky, Oklahoma and Tennessee; and in Virginia it was approximately the same amount.

Negro income in the cities has by no means caught up with white city income. At best, urban Negro income is not quite half of urban white income. Census reports on Southern metropolitan areas reveal that in Birmingham and Richmond, Negro family income is 47 and 43 per cent, respectively, of white income. In New Orleans, Memphis, and Atlanta, it amounts to 48, 44, and 42 per cent of white income.

MEDIAN MONEY INCOME OF FARM AND NON-FARM FAMILIES IN THE UNITED STATES, BY RACE, 1949
(Source: U. S. Department of Labor)

Residence	White	Negro	Negro as a Per cent of White
Urban	$3,619	$2,084	58%
Rural non-farm	$2,851	$1,240	44%
Rural farm	$1,757	$ 691	39%
All families	$3,232	$1,650	51%

The effects on income of farm-to-city shifts in the Negro population of the South are paralleled in other parts of the country. In 1949, the median family income of urban Negroes throughout the United States was three times as high as that of rural farm Negroes. In such states as Michigan, New York, Wisconsin, Illinois, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, the typical Negro worker in the cities earned slightly more than the typical white farm laborer, though considerably less than the typical white urban worker.

In terms of consumer buying power, the increasing Negro income is of major importance to the economy of the nation and the South. Recent estimates of total purchasing power of the U. S. Negro population range from $8 to $10 billion. But though this estimated purchasing power is high in comparison with earlier years, Negro consumption of goods and services is still far below its full potential. If median Negro family income had been equal to white in 1949, for example, Negro purchasing power would have been up more than $5 billion. Over $3 billion of this amount would have flowed into the Southern economy.

An additional $3 billion in Negro income in the South in 1949, if spread evenly, would have added $1,200 to the income of each of the 2,574,475 Negro families in the thirteen Southern states. Converting this amount into terms of goods and services, each of the two and a half million Negro families could have purchased three winter coats, five pairs of shoes, an automatic washing machine, an electric stove, and a refrigerator, with enough left over to pay $50 in doctor and dentist bills.

Increased Negro family income, in addition to expanding purchasing power and relieving public agencies of the many needs which low-income families cannot meet, would also serve to reduce the number of families with several wage-earners. Negro family income, to a much greater extent than white, is largely the product of both husband and wife, and often several children. Higher earnings would diminish the need for the mother and adolescents to contribute to the family's support.

(Continued on page 8)

NEGRO POLICE IN THE SOUTH, 1953

City or County	Uniformed Police	Plainclothesmen	Policewomen
Dothan, Ala.	1		
Talladega, Ala.	2		
Ft. Smith, Ark.	2		
Hot Springs, Ark.	2		
Jefferson County, Ark.	2 (Deputies)		1
Little Rock, Ark.	6		
Alachua County, Fla.		1	
Clearwater, Fla.	3 (1 School)		
Dade County, Fla.		3	(2 Deputies, 1 School)
Dania, Fla.	1		
Daytona Beach, Fla.	7		2
Deland, Fla.	1		
Escambia County, Fla.	2 (Deputies)		
Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.	2		
Ft. Myers, Fla.	2		
Gainesville, Fla.	2		
Jacksonville, Fla.	14		
Key West, Fla.	2		
Melbourne, Fla.	1		
Miami, Fla.	49	3	
Ocala, Fla.	2		
Orlando, Fla.	4		
Panama City, Fla.	1		
St. Petersburg, Fla.	4		
Sanford, Fla.	1		
Tallahassee, Fla.	3		
Tampa, Fla.	5	3	
West Palm Beach, Fla.	7	2	
Albany, Ga.			1 (School)
Atlanta, Ga.	12		10 (School)
Augusta, Ga.	8		5 (School)
Columbus, Ga.	4		
Macon, Ga.	4		4 (School)
Savannah, Ga.	10	2	
Hopkinsville, Ky.	3		
Jefferson County, Ky.	6 (Deputies)		
Lexington, Ky.	6		1
Louisville, Ky.	29	6	2
Owensboro, Ky.	2		1 (School)
Caddo Parish, La.	1 (Deputy)		
Lafayette, La.	3		
Monroe, La.	2		
New Iberia, La.	2		
New Orleans, La.	6	6	12 (School)
Gulfport, Miss.	2		
Indianola, Miss.	1		
Ahoski, N. C.	1		
Asheville, N. C.	3		
Burlington, N. C.	4		
Carrboro, N. C.	2		
Chapel Hill, N. C.	2		
Charlotte, N. C.	10		
Durham, N. C.	10	2	5 (School)
Fayetteville, N. C.	4		1 (School)
Gastonia, N. C.	4		
Goldsboro, N. C.	2		
Greensboro, N. C.	9		
Greenville, N. C.	1		
Guilford County, N. C.		1	(Deputy)
High Point, N. C.	6	2	
Kinston, N. C.	3		
Lenoir, N. C.	2		
Morganton, N. C.	2		
Raleigh, N. C.	5		
Reidsville, N. C.	2		
Rocky Mount, N. C.	2		1 (School)
Salisbury, N. C.	2		
Wilson, N. C.	2		
Winston-Salem, N. C.	13		6 (5 School)
Enid, Okla.	2		
Lawton, Okla.	2		
Muscogee, Okla.	2		
Oklahoma City, Okla.	8	6	
Ponca City, Okla.	1		
Stillwater, Okla.	1		
Tulsa, Okla.	10	5	1
Tulsa County, Okla.	1 (Deputy)	1	(Deputy)
Beaufort, S. C.	2		
Beaufort County, S. C.	2	1	3
Charleston, S. C.	8	1	6 (School)
Clover, S. C.	1		
Columbia, S. C.	4		
Conway, S. C.	2		
Darlington, S. C.	1		
Dillon, S. C.	1		
Florence, S. C.	3		

City or County	Uniformed Police	Plainclothesmen	Policewomen
Hartsville, S. C.	1		
Horry County, S. C.	2		
Lake City, S. C.	2		
Marion, S. C.	1		
Mullins, S. C.	1		
Orangeburg, S. C.	2		
Rock Hill, S. C.	2		
Spartanburg, S. C.	1		
Sumter, S. C.		2	
Timmonsville, S. C.	1		
Chattanooga, Tenn.	7	2	1 (Matron)
Davidson County, Tenn.		7 (Deputies)	
Knox County, Tenn.	2	8	
Knoxville, Tenn.	9		
Memphis, Tenn.	16		3 (School)
Nashville, Tenn.	14		12 (School)
Amarillo, Tex.	2		
Austin, Tex.	6		
Beaumont, Tex.	2		
Corpus Christi, Tex.	1		
Dallas, Tex.	2	2	
El Paso, Tex.	4		
Fort Worth, Tex.	4		
Galveston, Tex.	10	4	
Galveston County, Tex.	14	6	
Harris County, Tex.		2 (Deputies)	
Houston. Tex.	16	1	
Lubbock, Tex.	2		
Orange, Tex.	2		
Port Arthur, Tex.	4		2
San Antonio, Tex.	9	2	1
Travis County, Tex.		1 (Deputy)	
Temple, Tex.	2		
Waco, Tex.	1		
Cape Charles, Va.	1		
Nansemond County, Va.		1	
Newport News, Va.	6		3 (School)
Norfolk, Va.	6	1	2
Norfolk County, Va.			2
Petersburg, Va.			1
Portsmouth, Va.	2		
Princess Anne County, Va.	2		
Richmond, Va.	11	3	1
Roanoke, Va.	4		

TOTALS	States	Cities	Counties	Uniform	Plainclothes	Policewomen
	13	112	18	545	87	90

Southern Police Chiefs Comment

As the accompanying table shows, the Southern Regional Council's 1953 survey found the employment of Negro policemen steadily growing throughout the South. It also found almost universal satisfaction with the experience among police officials. The following comments by chiefs of police or sheriffs are representative:

Deland, Fla. "We find Negro policemen are a great help, would not be without one."

Gainesville, Fla. "Their behavior, services, and discharge of duty have been very satisfactory."

Panama City, Fla. "This man has made us a good policeman. I think any city or county should have colored police where they have a colored population."

Macon, Ga. "We hired two [Negro] officers in 1951, as an experiment, but found them to be entirely satisfactory so added two more in 1952."

Savannah, Ga. "They [Negro policemen] are doing a splendid job."

Louisville, Ky. "Negro policemen have been of great value in combating any accusation of discrimination or mistreatment of the colored people by white officers."

Indianola, Miss. "Our Negro policeman, Nathaniel Jacks, has been and is still satisfactory in every respect. He

works with his own color, and is law and order with his race. He is called upon many times by the law enforcement officers of this community to work with them. Our policeman is an asset to our city. He is polite, honest, and respected by both races, white and colored."

Durham, N. C. "This city is thoroughly sold on making use of Negroes as law enforcement officers."

Guilford County, N. C. "We have one colored deputy sheriff and his work has been excellent. We pay him a full time salary and furnish him a car that is equipped with a radio."

Beaufort, S. C. "The colored policemen have been very helpful in enforcement of the law in colored areas."

Charleston, S. C. "I would like to state that they have been serving our community well."

Conway, S. C. "Negro police have been a big help in law enforcement in the Negro section of the city."

Chattanooga, Tenn. "They have worked out very satisfactorily."

San Antonio, Tex. "Applicants are appointed in this Department on the basis of grade made in entrance examination conducted by the Civil Service Commission, and after clearing physical examination and character reference check. Promotions are based on examination grades which combine written examination, efficiency, and longevity. Neither race nor color is a factor in either qualifying function."

Newport News, Va. "Our Negro policewomen work part time, for school traffic only, and are doing an excellent job. Our Negro policemen have been a great asset to our Police Department and are also doing an excellent job as police officers."

Family Income

(Continued from page 5)

As farm mechanization and conversion to cattle reduce the demand for cheap hand labor in the rural South, Negro farm hands, like their white counterparts, must turn to industrial employment for a living. A higher wage rate and more unskilled jobs in construction, lumbering, and industry have helped bring Negro non-farm income up to twice its prewar average. But most non-agricultural jobs open to Negro workers are "dead-ends," for Negro opportunity usually usually ends at the skilled level, where large wage increases begin. This ceiling on job opportunity is reflected in the wide gap between white and Negro income in urban areas.

Full use of Negro workers in industry is the challenge that now faces the South.

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To attain through research and action programs the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the region.

WHAT PRICE DRISCRIMINATORY EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES

Economic - Costs. -

NATION OF HARD HEADED BUSINESS MEN: YET ESTIMATED COST IS $30 BILLION ANNUALY

IN LOST WAGES IN LOST PURCHASING POWER IN LOST MARKETS

UNTAPPED SKILLS: NON-FULL USE OF POOL OF SKILLED LABOR WW II FEPC

Incentive -

Ethnocentrism -

Xenophobia -

PSYCHOLOGICAL COSTS: WHY GET TRAINING ? NO JOBS .

WHY TRY TO EXCELL ? NO PROMOTION (NOT PAID FOR JOB)

Sociological Costs -

TENSIONS REDUCE WORKER EFFECTIVENESS

ACCULTURATION PROCESS:

HOME, PLAY GROUP, SCHOOL, CHURCH, WORK ARMED FORCES*

WHAT TO DO: PAY FOR JOB, NOT WORKER'S COLOR, CREED, NATIONAL ORIGIN

HIRING, FIRING, UP-GRADING BY INDIVIDUAL MERIT

INSERVICE COURSES IN HUMAN RELATIONS

ADEQUATE PERSONNEL POLICIES AND PROGRAMS

HOW TO DO IT:

STATEMENT OF POLICY: TOP MANAGEMENT, HIGH UNION OFFICAL

STICK BY IT.

INTRODUCTION OF NEW WORKERS TO JOB, FELLOW WORKERS UNION & MGT

GRIEVENCE COMMITTEE AND PROCEEDURES.

STATE COMMITTEES: PERSUASIVE, POWER OF SUBPOENA, STUDIES, SURVEYS ETC

(LATER) WITH TEETH "DENTURES OF ENFORCEMENT"

PUT BITE ON RECALCITRANTS.

WALTER DAVENPORT is not an average Negro. He owns his own business; his income is more than that of most Negro city families. Four years ago, he quit a $48.70-a-week job and bought a shoe repair shop in one of Atlanta's colored districts. He has paid off his loan, and can figure on taking home to his family about $240 a month before taxes. Though he's well off compared with most of his race, his income is about $1,000 a year less than the median for all U. S. families (turn to next page).

Economically the Negro Gains But He's Still the Low Man

THEY OWN a $350 television set which, Davenport claims, is the cheapest entertainment he can provide for his wife and their four children.

HE RUNS a shoe repair shop for which he paid $2,000—part down, the balance in $50 payments. In a good month, Davenport will gross as much as $725.

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BUSINESS WEEK

December 18, 1954

NEGRO owned shops, such as the Davenport's, are the exception rather than the rule. But Davenport and his race are . . .

The Fastest Changing Part Of
• The U. S. Market
• The U. S. Labor Force

By almost all the standards that Americans like to apply in arriving at their mythical average man, Walter Davenport (page 76) doesn't qualify. His yearly income of more than $2,500 puts him in the nonwhite upper stratum and, as a car owner and appliance buyer, he could be singled out as an example of what the phrasemakers call the New Negro Market. In this sense, at least, Davenport is known to some white American businessmen; he has been studied, courted, and now is being sold to.

But in other ways, he's hardly known at all.

There are upwards of 15-million Negroes in the U.S., roughly 10% of the total population, and the nation's biggest minority group, unless you count Roman Catholics in that category. These people work for, and buy from, white businessmen. Yet the white businessman, North or South, is apt to know little about them—little about where and how they live, the jobs they can and can't get, the unions they can and can't join, what they earn and how they spend their money.

• **Mythical Man**—While it is true that the Negro in the U.S. is, to a great extent, what the white man made him, it is also true that the white man as a whole is ignorant of his creation. The facts about the Negro are still obscured by a cloud of mythology. This is particularly true of the economic facts, an area where long ago the businessman—on most other matters—came to regard mythology as incompatible with his own self interest.

• **Changing Status**—No one who has lived through the last 15 years as an adult in the U.S. can deny that inherited racial attitudes have been subject to tremendous pressures for change. Outwardly, what has happened has been little short of social revolution. Thus BUSINESS WEEK, in setting out to examine the Negro's economic status—to see whether his gains in the economic field had matched his dramatic progress in the political, social, and educational areas—had first to look at these attitudes, their causes, and the changes that have come about in them. In doing so, it began at the beginning—in the South, which has been the crucible for racial doctrine and the region where more than 60% of the Negroes still live.

I. Social Revolution

The white man has had two reasons for discriminating against the Negro since he brought him to the U.S. The first was economic—a need for a mass of cheap, unskilled labor—and it produced slavery. The second was social—the need to maintain white superiority after slavery was abolished—and it produced caste.

Gunnar Myrdal, whose study for the Carnegie Corp. is still the most exhaustive social examination of the Negro ever attempted, believed that it was not until the white-indentured servants had been freed, and the Negro forced into chattel slavery, that the white man felt any need to rationalize the colored slave system—to justify it on other than the obvious economic grounds. It was then that the body of racial beliefs about the Negro emerged—first, that he was a heathen, an outcast, consigned by God to be a servant forever; later, that he was biologically inferior. All men might be created equal, but Negroes, it was said, were not men.

• **Vicious Circle**—The heartless manipulation of the Negro by the Yankee during the Reconstruction Period served only to strengthen the conviction that the Negro was biologically inferior and to bring into the open real hatred toward him. On top of this, the South was in financial ruin; thousands of its small independent farmers and poor whites had been forced into mere subsistence living at a level little different from the black's. Against this background, the free Negro constituted an immediate threat to white superiority and racial purity.

Clearly, the Negro had to be "put in his place," and a place—apart—found for the poor white (eventually it was, in the new cotton mills). "For if it was given to the black to advance at all," W. H. Cash wrote in The Mind of the South, "who could say . . . that he would not one day advance the whole way and lay claim to complete equality, including, specifically, the ever crucial right of marriage."

In the end, when the Yankee had left, the Negro was put in his economic and social "place"—put there by new categorization of "white" and "Negro" jobs, by Jim Crow laws, and by custom more inflexible than any law ever written. The upshot was that a vicious circle went to work: Because the white man believed the Negro inferior, he treated him accordingly and discriminated against him. The discrimination, in turn, helped to keep the Negro inferior and supported the belief.

• **Tide Turns**—Nevertheless, the Negro has made great progress in the last 15 years, perhaps more progress than in all the 90 years since Emancipation. And this progress could not have been made against so rigid a set of attitudes as once prevailed. What has happened?

There has always been a fault on the part of non-Southerners—possibly because of the South's formal segregation pattern—to assume that the South reacts

as one on the race issue. But the South has never been an homogeneous whole in its racial thinking. Rather, it has been a collection of little Souths in which attitudes tend to be more or less rigid, depending primarily on the size of the Negro population and the amount of personal contact between whites and blacks.

What is true in the Black Belt of the Deep South—where Negroes make up more than 50% of the population—is not true of the strip of Piedmont counties, where Negro population is lighter, and where there are more cities and industry. In one, resistance to any change in the racial pattern is strong, a fact that is showing up now in the Deep South's stand on the school segregation issue; in the other, racial attitudes are more flexible, and there is at least resignation to change, if not enthusiasm for it.

• **Vital Statistic**—What non-Southerners overlook, and what George Mitchell, the director of the Southern Regional Council stresses, is that almost one-half the counties in the South have 10% or less Negro population; only one-fifth have 40% or more. And though population ratio is not the only determinant of racial attitudes, it is probably the most important single one.

Thus the South has never been one whole in its racial attitudes. It is even less so today. For the South is itself a land in transition, and the changes that are sweeping across it are, momentarily, widening, rather than narrowing these intraregional differences.

• **Scoreboard of Gains**—No one can move through the South as BUSINESS WEEK did this fall without concluding that a social revolution—in the sense of a period of rapid social change—has taken place in the last 15 years. Some of what has happened has been initially the courts' doing, rather than the South's—the admission of Negro students to white graduate schools, the outlawing of the white primary election, the partial removal of segregation in interstate commerce, and now, in the border states, the first moves toward ending segregation in the public schools.

But other changes have been purely Southern inspired: the election of Negroes to city councils in Greensboro and Nashville; their election or appointment to school boards in Raleigh, Atlanta, Augusta, Winston Salem, and other cities; the stand of the governing bodies of the major Southern churches against continued segregation; the reporting of Negro news—other than crime stories—and the use of courtesy titles for Negro women; the passing of separate lines in banks; the dropping of separate drinking fountains in some city department stores; joint use of elevators by Negroes and whites in office buildings; white taxicabs that will take colored passengers; interracial union and church meetings and, here and there, interracial committees to work on common civic problems.

• **Changing Attitude**—All this has happened, not throughout the South as a whole, but in places within it. And it could not have happened without some change in historic racial attitudes. What change has there been?

Simply, it seems to be this. The South, or at least part of it, has begun to stop thinking of the Negro as its former slave. It is far less ready than the North to offer him equal opportunity, and the North is far from that. But it has begun to regard him as an individual—not just as a dependent child—and as an individual with equal rights and status, at least in certain areas.

In short, the South is becoming less like the South, and more like the rest of the country.

• **North-South Gap**—There have always been convenient generalities to sum up the differences North and South, and there was admittedly some truth in saying that the South didn't mind how close the Negro got so long as he didn't get too high, while the North didn't mind how high the Negro got so long as he didn't get too close.

The North, living in spatial segregation far more rigid than the South's and with far fewer Negroes, has taken a more detached attitude toward the Negro, partly because the amount of contact with him is slight. Prejudice comes to the surface when the Negro is injected into a personal situation—buys a house next door, or moves into a job next to the white man on the assembly line. But lacking the South's slavery background, and its high Negro population, the North has always been more flexible in its racial attitudes. Though it doesn't think of the Negro as a social equal, neither has it formally defined a place for him. And with a more liberal political tradition, it has at least paid lip service to the idea of equal opportunity, though it often amounts to little more.

• **New Denomination**—In what is happening to the South—its urbanization, its Negro outmigration, and the breakdown of its isolation, which is exposing it to the forces at work in the rest of the country—the differences between the South and the North are narrowing rapidly.

In the 1940-1950 decade, the South was becoming urbanized more rapidly than any other region. In the process, the old plantation system of mutual obligations between black and white was breaking down, and in its place emerging a city society characterized by less personal contact and less intimate dependence of blacks on whites. There are children in this generation of Southerners who are growing up without ever knowing a Negro child, and, in the pure white suburbs, not even the end of school segregation will change this.

The lines of formal segregation in the South may be blurring. But new, informal lines of residential segregation are being drawn. In the long run, these can hardly work to the good of race relations; but short range, they are producing a detachment from the Negro, and an objective detachment has, perhaps, long been overdue.

II. The Great Migration

What does all this mean for the Negro? What has happened to him in this era of changing white men's attitudes?

One thing that has happened—by his own doing—is that he has been leaving the South.

Until the start of the Twentieth Century, the Negro hardly budged from the South. For some reason, even after he was freed, he remained largely immobile. The development of the West came and went without him, and in every decade from 1790 to 1890, the South could claim more than 90% of the colored population of the nation.

But about the time of the start of World War I, what has been called the Great Migration—a shift of Negroes to the northern urban centers—began. It has been going on ever since.

• **Population Shifts**—In 1950, 15,042,286 Negroes were still about 10% of the U.S. population, a ratio that has held constant since 1920. But whereas 72% of all Negroes were in the 13 states traditionally classed as the South in 1940, only 62%—a little more than 9-million people—were there in 1950.

Put another way, the South, which was more than one-third Negro in 1900, was less than one-fourth Negro in 1950, and, if the trend continues will be only one-fifth colored at the time of the next census. In every one of 13 Southern states, the proportion of Negroes in the total population dropped off between 1940 and 1950; in six of the states, there was a decline in their actual number. More than 2½-million Negroes born in the South were living outside it in 1950.

Over-all, the Negro population in 13 Southern states rose only 1.5% in the 10 years between census counts; in the rest of the U.S., it shot up more than 56%. By far the most spectacular gain —275%—was in the Pacific Coast states, where up until now there have been relatively few Negroes. But Michigan's already big nonwhite population went up 110%; Illinois' increased 70%; and New York, which has more nonwhites than any state outside the South—just under 1-million—had a jump of almost 60%.

• **Greener Pastures**—The forces behind

". . . there was a time when it looked as though the rural Negro would get his feet firmly planted on the farm as an owner . . ."

this exit from the South—the promise of the North and the lack of promise of the farm South—aren't new in the least. What is new is the effect they've had since the start of the war.

Drive through the southern tier of Alabama or down from Memphis into the Delta plantation land, and you can see what's happened. In an Alabama field where cabins stood, cattle are grazing; only the chimneys remain. Along Route No. 1, in Mississippi, the cabins still stand, but many are empty. A man and a mechanical cotton picker move through the rows at picking time, the two of them doing what 37 pairs of human hands used to do.

This is what you can see from the road. You can see it from the figures, too. In a South moving to grasslands and mechanization, 1.2-million fewer people earned a living from agriculture in 1950 than did in 1940. Of the prewar Negro farm work force, roughly one-third had been pushed, or pulled, off the farm by 1950.

• **No Future**—There was a time when it looked as though the rural Negro would get his feet firmly planted on the farm as an owner. But the peak of Negro farm ownership came and went in 1910, and the decline that set in afterwards lasted until 1940 (Negro farm ownership showed a jump in 1940-1950, though it is still too early to tell whether this is more than a temporary reversal of the long-term trend).

The bulk of the Negroes on the farm, however, never were owners—and still aren't. Forgetting about the unpaid family workers—the children, the women—roughly two out of every five that earn some money from the land are wage laborers. Of the rest, those who have managed to gain a foothold on the agricultural ladder as owners or tenants, two of the three are tenants, and one of those is a sharecropper, on the lowest rung of the ladder.

For most of these people, there is precious little but existence and poverty (more than 40% of Negro farm families still have incomes of less than $500 a year). Despite some progress up the farm ladder—more owners, fewer sharecroppers among tenants, fewer laborers—and some gain in income, the Negro-operated farm remains a small, marginal unit whose production would hardly be missed. At best, it is worth about half the value of the white-operated farm and in 1950, one-third of the farms brought in less than $1,200 a year from their crops.

• **Solution**—Though it is hard to see much of a future for the mass of Negroes on the farm, it has been equally hard to see much of a past. In this sense, the giant shake-out process now at work can scarcely make the Negro worse off in the next generation, though it presents terrible problems for this one. For, as Lewis Jones of Tuskegee Institute says, the rural South is finally resolving the basic problem—chronic overpopulation—that has impoverished it for years. And it is resolving it without ever really solving it.

• **Urbanite**—The fact that the Negro has been leaving the South for the North, and shifting off the farm, merely makes obvious a third fact: He has been becoming a city dweller.

Actually, the Negro didn't become officially citified until the 1950 census. In the years before World War II, more than half the Negroes were still on the farm, although the majority of whites had traded furrows for pavements as long ago as 1920. But helped by the shove of the war years—and a census redefinition of urban and rural—the Negro emerged as 62% an urban citizen in 1950.

In the South, about half of all Negroes are now in the cities; outside the South, almost all of them (93%) are city dwellers.

This shift has produced both some staggering statistics and some staggering problems in terms of housing and changing city racial make-ups. In all, 45 big cities in the U.S. had more than a 100% gain in their nonwhite population; only two of these were in the South. At census time, roughly 30% of all Negroes in the U.S. were living in 27 cities, and in 17 of these cities, the percentage increase in Negro population topped that of whites (who, in turn, were shifting to the suburbs).

• **Dispersing Force**—But the urban movement, with its push toward the North, is still more a dispersing force than it is a concentrating one. Preston Valien of Fisk University, for instance, points out that no northern city as yet has anywhere near the 30%-and-up Negro population ratios that show up in 14 big Southern cities. Philadelphia, which has the highest proportion of Negroes of any big city in the North, is only 18% colored; New York is about 10%. Against this, there are still counties in the South that are more than 80% Negro.

It is part of U.S. folklore to regard the Negro's progress as a long, straggling march that began at Emancipation and that ever since has moved the colored man slowly, but steadily, toward his goal of equal opportunity. The concept does no great harm. It just happens to be unprovable.

What the Negro got in being freed was horizontal mobility—the chance to leave the plantation and go some place else to work. In principle, he got vertical mobility, too, the opportunity to climb the occupational staircase at a pace with whites, assuming he had the abilities to do it. But the truth is the Negro never did get vertical mobility, hasn't got it fully yet, and has progressed toward it, at best, in starts and stops, rather than steadily.

• **Sliding Back**—Because of the social fog and the Negro's lack of scholars of his own at the time, not much is known about what happened to employment in the years immediately after reconstruction. What facts there are, however, suggest that what the colored man went through was an occupational backtrack. In slavery, the Negro was accepted as a skilled worker, and blacks made up much of the artisan class. Free, with a mass of impoverished whites to be provided for first, he was not acceptable. The Negro could work, but not in a job that a white man could do in a clean collar.

Donald Dewey of Duke University, who made an extensive study of employment in the Upper South for the National Planning Assn., found that in the 50 years before World War II, colored workers in the South didn't share proportionally in the expansion of urban employment, weren't upgraded as were whites, and actually lost ground in industry, rather than gained it.

Between 1910 and 1930, the ratio of Negroes employed in skilled and semiskilled jobs to all Negroes employed off the farm showed only a hairline rise in the skilled class, while there was a drop in the semiskilled group. In South Carolina, Dewey found that 9% of all textile workers were Negroes in 1918; by 1940, though industry employment had doubled, the Negro's share of the work had shrunk to 4%.

• **War's Change**—In 1941, though, this changed. Two things happened: The U.S. went to war, and the Negro went to town, first physically, and then economically. And because he had so much farther to go, he traveled even farther than the whites.

Under the pinch of the manpower shortage and the pronouncements of Executive Order No. 8802 on fair employment practices, the colored worker gained, and held, economic ground that he had hardly penetrated before. These

Negro Workers (nonfarm)

There are more skilled . . .

	Ratio 1950	Ratio 1940	% Change in Ratio
Total employed	100.0	100.0	
Professional	4.5	4.0	+12.5
Managers	1.9	2.0	—5.0
Clerical	4.6	1.7	+170.6
Sales	1.8	1.3	+38.5
Craftsmen	6.7	4.4	+52.3
Operatives	23.6	15.6	+51.3
TOTAL	**43.1**	**29.0**	**+48.6**

. . . Fewer unskilled

Private Household	19.2	31.9	—39.8
Service Workers	18.1	17.5	+3.4
Laborers	19.5	21.6	—9.7
TOTAL	**56.9**	**71.0**	**—19.9**

Data: U. S. Bureau of the Census, J. Hope of Fisk University.

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are some of the things that showed up in 1950:

• About 43% of the 4.2-million colored people employed off the farm had managed to climb out of the bottom layer of service, laborer jobs and into the semiskilled-and-up stratum (table, above). Before the war, only 29% were in the upper group.

• The percent gains in employment in this upper stratum were bigger for Negro men and women than they were for whites. This was true both North and South, but the Negroes' margin of gain was much bigger in the North.

• Although the Negro labor force didn't grow as much as the white, the percent gain in Negro men employed was larger than it was for white men. This was true of the country as a whole, but not true of the South; Southern white men and women both had bigger percentage gains than Southern Negro men.

• Negroes are still a long way from parity with whites. Despite their gains, about one-half of Negro men and two-thirds of Negro women are still below the semiskilled level. Against this, only about one-sixth of white men and women are.

Beyond the facts that are reported by Census, it is extremely difficult to get any exact information about the state of Negro employment and the way it has changed. Donald Dewey found this in his studies. So did BUSINESS WEEK reporters in their interviewing throughout the North and South.

• **Reticence**—The lack of government and private research data is one thing (page 164). Quite apart from that is the fact that for obvious reasons, company and union officials are often less than frank in answering questions about size and conditions of Negro employment and membership. Even where they are candid, they have to rely on memory in talking about what was, or wasn't, 10 years ago. And memory is less than perfect in dealing with employment figures and wages.

Nevertheless, certain facts do emerge even if they are not the most precise ones:

• The South and North both are a scramble of widely divergent employment practices. One company will have Negroes on machines; a competitor will employ them only as sweepers and janitors; a third won't hire them at all. Not only does the pattern vary from company to company, but it changes from city to city.

• BUSINESS WEEK, however, heard of no company in the South—other than a Negro business—in which jobs at all levels were open to Negroes, assuming they could qualify. Against this, it did find a minority of companies in the North that professed an open employment and promotion policy and which actually did have some Negroes at most levels.

• Most of Southern industry still abides by a formal or informal definition of "white" and "Negro" jobs. These groupings vary so much from industry to industry that it is impossible to generalize about them. But, by and large, they have the effect of blocking the Negro from moving above the semiskilled level and completely excluding him from white-collar work. The North lacks the definition, and so is somewhat more flexible. But the dead-end jobs show up just the same.

• Within the South, a Negro is almost never put in a position of authority over whites, and he doesn't usually work side by side with whites on the same job, except in heavy labor. In the North, Negro and white workers handling the same job together are not uncommon; occasionally, a Negro is in charge of whites.

• Both North and South, where Negroes and whites do the same job, equal pay is now the rule, rather than the exception.

Out of his study of 55 companies in the tobacco-textile Upper South, Dewey concluded that the racial division of labor "has been remarkably stable over a long period of time." Langston T. Hawley of the University of Alabama, who did a companion survey for NPA's Committee of the South, of 43 companies in the heavy-industry Birmingham area, came up with the same conclusion, and found that job patterns hadn't changed much either.

Only a few companies, Hawley discovered, were using Negroes on jobs where they hadn't had them before the war. Less than half the companies had them on skilled work of any type, and only 21% used them for blue-collar clerical work such as plant checkers.

• **Rigidity**—Since job rigidity continues to show up in the North, too, it is obvious that the Negro's climb into the upper occupational layer has been mainly the result of an expansion of employment in those areas where he had a fair toehold before—namely semiskilled, and to a lesser extent, the skilled groups. The Connecticut State Commission on Civil Rights, for instance, interviewed 53 companies in the state that employed more than 1,000 people and found that out of 71 companies in the Bridgeport area not one had a colored female clerical worker. Out of a total of about 160,000 employees, there were only 13 Negroes in professional or supervisory jobs. About 9% of the companies covered employed no Negroes at all, and another 21% had none above the semiskilled level.

• **Unions**—The job a Negro gets depends primarily, of course, on what an employer decides to give him. But it also may hang on a second factor—on what a union lets him have.

Between employer and union there are many differences, but none, perhaps, is so striking as the union's attachment to ideology and the employer's detach-

ment from it. By the nature of its existence—its role as pleader for the underdog—the union commits itself to a body of equalitarian principles and to a more or less liberal democratic philosophy. Thus, AFL, CIO, United Mine Workers, and the independent leftwing unions, all depending on mass support, must stand, officially, on the same platform on discrimination: They are against it and have condemned and re-condemned it in policy statements down through the years.

But it is here that a conflict arises—one that makes it almost impossible to determine the amount of union discrimination that exists today against the Negro. For a union does not function from a platform, but through its local organizations. And within the locals, practical men operate on the basis of what they believe are practical principles—the traditional racial employment patterns, the attitudes of employers, and the attitudes of their own members.

• **Split**—There is a minority of unions—about 10% of the internationals in the U.S.—that, on the surface at least, avoids this conflict of preachment and practice within its ranks. The independent railway operating brotherhoods hold to an all-white policy, and the Negro has smarted under it and fought it in courts for years, as he is doing now. Beyond these, there were 11 AFL affiliates—all in the craft field—that barred Negroes in 1952, either by constitutional provision or by tacit consent. Another nine unions—seven AFL, two independent—organized Negroes only into Jim Crow locals.

The great majority of unions, however, neither excludes the Negro by policy nor segregates him; their bylaws talk of membership without regard to race. This is what makes is so difficult—both North and South—to get solid information about colored membership and apprenticeship; no local likes to admit deviation from international policy, and this is particularly true in the North, where civil rights legislation may be involved.

• **Facts**—Despite this handicap, certain facts do stand out:

• CIO, being the newer, more broadly based of the two major federations, has sought the Negro more actively, and has campaigned harder for equal rights for him. CIO has a national committee on discrimination, at least three of its affiliates have race relations staffs, and one—the packinghouse workers—has made a notable effort to stamp out discrimination both within locals and within the plants it has organized.

• The difference in degree of Negro bias, however, is not so much a CIO-AFL difference as it is an industrial-craft union split. In Connecticut, for instance, both AFL and CIO industrial unions show about the same percent of Negro workers. The fact is, of course, that AFL doesn't have so many industrial unions as CIO.

". . . every city has its wealthy Negroes, but there is no big Negro business . . ."

• Generally, as skill increases so does bias. Among 19 AFL craft locals in Connecticut, there were only 49 Negro members, roughly 1% of total membership. The state commission concluded that "very few, if any" colored men seem to be getting apprenticeship.

• Finally, the majority of unions, both North and South, does want the Negro as a member, does give him equal membership rights, and does work, to varying degrees, to upgrade him on the job.

• **Limitations**—Like the white man, the Negro not only works for someone else, but works for himself as a business owner or professional. But unlike the white man, his field is limited. He does business, generally, only with Negroes.

There are no figures on the number of Negro-owned businesses. But it is unquestionably true that the overwhelming majority of them is in the retail-service field—grocery stores, restaurants and bars, beauty shops, funeral parlors—and almost all of them are in Negro sections. There was a time—in the late 1800s—when colored-owned barbershops, restaurants, and laundries that served whites were not uncommon. There still are some barbershops and laundries. But the Negro lost out as a caterer and, lacking skills and money, never did get established as a manufacturer.

• **Insurance Break**—Every city has its wealthy Negroes, men who control several small businesses, who own land and buildings, and who have amassed sizable personal fortunes. But there is no big Negro business in the sense of big white business. The closest thing to it shows up in life insurance, where North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Co. sits atop the field with assets of $41.7-million and more than $180-million of insurance in force (this compares with Metropolitan Life, the biggest of the white companies, which had $56-billion in force at the end of 1953).

All told, there are 62 Negro life insurance companies (not burial associations or fraternal orders) and together they have more than $1-billion of policies in force. The fact that there are so many—and not nearly so many banks—stems from the decision of many of the white companies during the 1880s either to charge Negroes higher rates for policies (based on higher mortality rates) or not to insure them at all.

With the improvement in Negro life span, however (a Negro male now has a life expectancy of about 59 years, compared with 66 for whites), most of the big companies are now writing policies for colored people on a basis comparable with whites.

• **Other Fields**—Apart from life insurance companies, there is a handful of successful banks—14 in all, of which one, the Citizens Trust Co. of Atlanta, is a member of the Federal Reserve System—and 26 savings and loan associations.

Of 150 Negro newspapers, three have national circulation, and the Pittsburgh Courier, the biggest, goes to 205,000 readers; there is only one Negro daily in the U.S., the Atlanta World. Negro magazines are topped by Johnson Publication's Ebony (circulation about 434,000), and there are at least three Negro-owned radio stations—WERD, Atlanta, is the oldest—although there are many more white-owned, Negro-oriented stations.

IV. Sought-After Customer

There is a story told in Arkansas about a Negro farmer who was shown a chart by one of the state education officials. The chart showed that while white income in the area had increased only two times since before World War II, Negro income was up three times. This puzzled the farmer, and he asked why, if this were so, he wasn't better off.

The official carefully explained what had happened on a percentage basis and then asked if the farmer understood it now. The farmer thought a minute, smiled, and said he did. "It must be," he said, "that two times somethin' is still better than three times nothin'."

The story is not too far off from what has happened to Negro income since 1939. This, for instance, is what the actual figures show:

• Between 1939 and 1952, the median wage and salary income of Negroes increased more than four times—from $364 to $1,570—while that of whites rose just a shade more than three times, from $956 to $3,039.

• Negro wages and salaries were 38% of whites' in 1939, but were 52% of whites' in 1952.

• Despite these gains, 40% of all Negro families had incomes of less than $2,000 a year in 1952, compared with 16.5% for whites. Only 10% of the colored families had more than $5,000 a year, while 35% of whites did.

• Negro employment—and thus income—continues to be more susceptible to changes in the economy, an indication that the old rule that the Negro is

". . . the Negro market is new only in the sense that it is bigger . . ."

last hired and first fired still holds. In the 1949 recession, Negro wage and salary income dropped, while white showed a slight gain. Income data, by race, covering the 1953-54 recession aren't available yet. But colored unemployment, which has run 50% above white through most of the postwar period, was more than 100% above it last summer.

• **New Market**—To the white businessman, the figures on Negro income are perhaps more familiar than any other facts about the colored population. For the Negro with money in his pocket—at least half as much as whites—has emerged in the postwar years as a sought-after customer; collectively, he is the New Negro Market, a phrase that has been carefully nurtured by the advertising media, and one that some Negroes actively resent.

The Negro market, of course, is new only in the sense that it is bigger and, as such, is now worthy of special appeal. Commerce Dept. estimates that Negroes today have an income of about $15-billion.

• **Who Profits?**—What they do with that income, however, is not nearly so well documented as you might expect. There is no racial breakdown of government figures on personal consumption expenditures, and about the only information on Negro spending comes from private surveys—most of them conducted for the Negro press.

In his book, The Potential Negro Market (Pageant Press, 1952), Joseph T. Johnson identifies three studies that have purported to give national figures on Negro spending patterns. One of these was compiled shortly after the war by Research Institute of America for Interstate United Newspapers, which represents a string of Negro weeklies. Its figures support earlier findings that the Negro spends a considerably bigger hunk of his income for food and clothing than do whites, spends less for rent, furniture, alcohol, and automobiles, but saves considerably more. (A finding of a higher savings ratio also showed up in an analysis by L. R. Klein and H. W. Mooney of data from the Federal Reserve Board's Survey of Consumer Finance.)

• **Compensation**—Though it appears that the Negro is more attracted than whites to prestige goods—higher priced cars and appliances—this probably is no more than a reflection of his difficulties in attaining prestige in other areas. In all, there is no indication that what the Negro wants differs significantly in any way from what whites want. The Negro's only trouble is that, as a whole, he doesn't have the white man's money to get it.

V. Gains Come Hard

What conclusions can one draw from all this? Have the Negro's economic gains come up to his dramatic progress in the political and social fields?

An objective answer to this is impossible, since the two forces are impossible to measure. But a subjective answer would seem to be, no.

On the farm, there has been little, if any, improvement in the status of the mass of Negroes.

Off the farm—at least in the South—the colored man has not done much better than hold his own, if you first discount the gains that industrialization has brought to the population as a whole. Apart from the International Harvester plants, which are a special case, one hears of no striking moves toward integration. In the North—and the Negro is going North—the gains are more impressive. But it is impossible to tell just how badly the colored worker was hit by the recession and just how far he has been able to bounce back—if he has at all.

On income, the Negro-white gap generally has narrowed, but in the process has bounced back and forth. The fact is that in 1952, the Negro, on the basis of family income, was no closer to parity than he was in 1945.

• **Regulators**—How fast the Negro progresses economically from now will depend partly, of course, on how fast social attitudes continue to change. But a more important factor—and a less impersonal one—will be how close the economy continues to run to full employment and how much tightness prevails in the white labor market. In this sense, it is significant that in 1950 there was a decline of 2-million in the white population, aged 10 to 19, the group that is becoming the workers of the 1950-1960 decade. There was no similar drop among Negroes in that age group.

The day of equal opportunity for the Negro is farther off in the South than it is in the North—if only because the South has a pool of underemployed whites to draw from before it has to turn to the Negro. But with one exception—the appearance of the so-called citizens council movement in the Deep South, which aims at pushing the Negro out of jobs in retaliation for the school-segregation decision—the economic tide is finally running with the Negro.

The only question now is how long it will take to carry him in to full equal opportunity.

For additional copies, write to
Information Service,
National Urban League,
1133 Broadway,
New York 10, N. Y.

Employment

November 29, 1962

Miss Evelyn Falkowski
1905 Willis Road, S.E.
Huntsville, Alabama

Dear Miss Falkowski:

I discussed your call Tuesday with Noyes Collinson of the American Friends Service Committee, and I am today sending him a copy of your letter to me. Mr. Collinson was assigned here some months ago by the AFSC specifically for the purpose of furthering merit employment and he has been quite successful in instances already, both in finding jobs openings and in finding persons for them. He tells me that he knows of a couple of people who might possibly be interested in and qualified for these jobs and I am sure that he is the person who can help here if anyone can.

With best regards, and thank you for calling us.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar

LWD:A
CC: Noyes Collinson

11-26-62

Mr. Leslie Dunbar,
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Ga.

Huntsville, Ala.
1905 Willis Rd. SE

Dear Mr. Dunbar,

Mr. Max Holley, Hercules Project Office, Engineering Division, Electronics Section, Army Missile Command has two vacancies for engineers. Specialty needed is Electrical or Electronics. The grade is from GS-5 thru GS-13 depending on qualifications & experience. Technician without full degree might possibly be considered

Several months ago in a similar situation we were unable to locate any Negro applicants. Mr. Holley has authority and interest to help. Anything you can do will be appreciated. Have also written Jimerson.

Sincerely,

Evelyn Falkowski

Ja3.4451

COPY

November 26, 1962

Mr. Leslie Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

Mr. Max Holley, Hercules Project office, Engineering Division, Electronics Section, Army Missile Command, has two vacancies for engineers. Specialty needed is Electrical or Electronics. The grade is from GS-5 through GS-13, depending on qualifications and experience. Technician without full degree might possibly be considered.

Several months ago in a similar situation we were unable to locate any Negro applicants. Mr. Holley has authority and interest to help. Anything you can do will be appreciated. Have also written Jimerson.

Sincerely,

Evelyn Falkowski

FYI

Employment

file

30 November 1962

Miss Evelyn Falkowski
1905 Willis Road, S. E.
Huntsville, Alabama

Dear Miss Falkowski:

Mr. Dunbar has referred to me the information contained in your letter of November 26 with reference to the positions open in the Hercules Project Office.

I have written to four men whose qualifications we have reason to think might make them eligible for the positions described.

It will be necessary for them to take Civil Service Examinations in order to establish their rating. I have asked each of them to advise us in the event any of them is interested or takes the examination.

If we can be of any further service, please do not hesitate to call upon us.

Sincerely yours,

Noyes Collinson

NC:sjs
CC: Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar

30 November 1962

Mr. Robert L. Ager
2811 Forrest Avenue
Gadsden, Alabama

Dear Mr. Ager:

Not having heard from you in response to my letter of September 25, I assume you are not interested in applying for the electronics position open in Atlanta. I am writing again to suggest that you may want to look into the position described below. In the event you do, will you please advise me and let me know the outcome.

Hercules Project office, Engineering Division, Electronics Section, Army Missile Command, has two vacancies for engineers. Specialty needed is Electrical or Electronics. The grade is from GS-5 through GS-13, depending on qualifications and experience. We were advised that a technician without full degree might possibly be considered.

It will be necessary, of course, for you to take the Civil Service Examination and to obtain a rating in order to be eligible for this position.

If you are interested, I suggest that you write Mr. Max Holley, Hercules Project office, etc., Huntsville, Alabama.

Sincerely yours,

Noyes Collinson

NC:sjs

cc: Mr. Leslie Dunbar

30 November 1962

Mr. G. W. Hemphill, Jr.
1409 Mozley Drive, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Hemphill:

I am writing you with reference to the matter about which I telephoned November 29, leaving word with your sister to call me. I may not be in the office when you call, and am, therefore, sending you the details herewith. Please communicate with me if you decide to look into this position.

Hercules Project office, Engineering Division, Electronics Section, Army Missile Command, has two vacancies for engineers. Specialty needed is Electrical or Electronics. The grade is from GS-5 through GS-13, depending on qualifications and experience. We were advised that a technician without full degree might possibly be considered.

It will be necessary, of course, for you to take the Civil Service Examination and to obtain a rating in order to be eligible for this position.

If you are interested, I suggest that you write Mr. Max Holley, Hercules Project office, etc., Huntsville, Alabama.

Sincerely yours,

Noyes Collinson

NC:sjs

CC: Mr. Leslie Dunbar

30 November 1962

Mr. Glenmore Royal
454 Belsaw Avenue
Mobile, Alabama

Dear Mr. Royal:

I am writing you a letter similar to a letter I have written your brother, Reginald Royal, with the thought that you may be interested in the position described to him. Please advise me if you pursue this opening and what results you have.

Hercules Project office, Engineering Division, Electronics Section, Army Missile Command, has two vacancies for engineers. Specialty needed is Electrical or Electronics. The grade is from GS-5 through GS-13, depending on qualifications and experience. We were advised that a technician without full degree might possibly be considered.

It will be necessary, of course, for you to take the Civil Service Examination and to obtain a rating in order to be eligible for this position.

If you are interested, I suggest that you write Mr. Max Holley, Hercules Project office, etc., Huntsville, Alabama.

Sincerely yours,

Noyes Collinson

NC:sjs
cc: Mr. Leslie Dunbar

30 November 1962

Mr. Reginald P. Royal
454 Belsaw Avenue
Mobile, Alabama

Dear Mr. Royal:

Not having heard from you in response to my letter of October 16, I assume that you decided not to make a personal application to the Atlanta electronics firm, and further assume that you are still in Mobile. You may be interested in looking into the position described below. I would appreciate a note from you in the event you pursue it.

Hercules Project office, Engineering Division, Electronics Section, Army Missile Command, has two vacancies for engineers. Specialty needed is Electrical or Electronics. The grade is from GS-5 through GS-13, depending on qualifications and experience. We were advised that a technician without full degree might possibly be considered.

It will be necessary, of course, for you to take the Civil Service Examination and to obtain a rating in order to be eligible for this position.

If you are interested, I suggest that you write Mr. Max Holley, Hercules Project office, etc., Huntsville, Alabama.

Sincerely yours,

Noyes Collinson

NC:sjs

cc: Mr. Leslie Dunbar

ENCAMPMENT FOR CITIZENSHIP -- EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM 1955

	OPENING WEEK	ORIENTATION
Sunday, June 26		
8:00 p.m.	WELCOME	Mr. Algernon D. Black, Educational Director Mrs. Alice K. Pollitzer, Chairman of the Board Mr. William G. Shannon, Executive Director
Monday, June 27		
9:00 a.m.	CAMPER AND COMMUNITY PROFILES	Thomas Bradley, Chicago, Illinois Phyllis Feldman, Brooklyn, New York Claude Fowler, Lewistown, Montana Ruby Grant, Newberry, South Carolina Wilfred Herrera, Pena Blanca, New Mexico Thomas Lavone Jones, Winston-Salem, North Carolina J. Martin Schmitt, New Orleans, Louisiana Colleen Snapp, Glade Springs, Virginia Nancy Swenson, New Orleans, Louisiana
2:00 p.m.	THE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM	Mr. Algernon D. Black
8:00 p.m.	TOWN MEETING:	
	"EFC Organization and Student Government"	Mr. William G. Shannon
	"The Recreational Program"	Mr. Murray Phillips, Recreation Director; Faculty, Central High School of Needle Trades, N.Y.C.
Tuesday, June 28		
9:00 a.m.	FACULTY PROFILES	Dr. Francis Broderick, Faculty, Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, New Hampshire Dr. Margaret Hastings, Professor of History, Rutgers University Dr. Lucile Kohn, Associate Educational Director; Chairman of the Board, American Labor Education Service Miss Frances Levenson, Executive Director, New York State Committee on Discrimination in Housing; Executive Director, National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing Miss Irma Linse, Faculty, Department of Economics, Michigan State College Mr. James A. Moss, Faculty, Social Studies Dept. Orange County Community College; Queens College Dr. John A. Scott, Associate Educational Director; Head of History Department, Fieldston School

*denotes guest speaker

Tuesday, June 28 (continued)		Mr. Bernard Warshavsky, Supervisor of Classes for Children with Retarded Mental Development, Board of Education, New York City
2:00 p.m.	THE WORKSHOP PROGRAM	Dr. John A. Scott
8:00 p.m.	FILM FORUM: "Angry Boy" and "Roots of Happiness"	*Dr. Herman Gladstone, Psychiatrist
Wednesday, June 29		
9:00 a.m.	CITIZENSHIP IN THE AMERICAN COMMUNITY	Dr. John A. Scott
	DISCUSSION GROUPS	
2:00 p.m.	CIVIL LIBERTIES, SECURITY, AND LOYALTY	*Mr. Patrick Malin, Executive Director, American Civil Liberties Union
Thursday, June 30		
9:00 a.m.	HISTORY AND MEANING OF DEMOCRACY	Mr. Algernon D. Black
2:00 p.m.	DISCUSSION GROUPS	
8:00 p.m.	FILM FORUM: "Prelude to War" and "Does it Matter What you Think"	
Friday, July 1		
9:00 a.m.	POLITICAL PARTIES: THEIR HISTORY AND FUNCTIONS	Dr. Francis Broderick
	DISCUSSION GROUPS	
2:00 p.m.	WORKSHOPS	
8:00 p.m.	TALENT SHOW	Campers
Saturday, July 2		
9:00 a.m.	THE ANTI-DEMOCRATIC CHALLENGE: DEMAGOGUES AND PROPAGANDISTS	Mr. Algernon D. Black
2:00 p.m.	TRIPS AROUND NEW YORK CITY	
EVENING	RECREATION AND SOCIAL	
Sunday, July 3, MORNING	RELIGIOUS SERVICES AT LOCAL AND NEW YORK CHURCHES	

Sunday, July 3 (continued)

11:00 a.m.	SUNDAY SERVICES AT THE ENCAMPMENT	Mr. Algernon D. Black
2:00 p.m.	TRIPS AROUND NEW YORK CITY	
EVENING	OUTDOOR PICNIC SUPPER AND CONCERT	

Monday, July 4

9:00 a.m.	JULY 4th ACROSS THE NATION	CAMPER PANEL: Jean Cleary, Port Jervis, New York Andrew Greenlee, Chicago, Illinois Jack Chee Jackson, Winslow, Arizona Erwin Krasnow, Fall River, Massachusetts Ann O'Donnell, Seattle, Washington Gwen Olson, Buxton, North Dakota James Parmenter, Littleton, Colorado Louise Townsend, New Orleans, Louisiana
	THE AMERICAN HERITAGE OF FREEDOM	*Dr. B. J. Loewenberg, Professor of History, Sarah Lawrence College
2:00 p.m.	SPORTS CARNIVAL	
8:00 p.m.	TOWN MEETING	

Tuesday, July 5

9:00 a.m.	DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT: HOW IT WORKS AND HOW IT OUGHT TO WORK	*Dr. Robert Weaver, Deputy Commissioner of Housing for the City of New York
	DISCUSSION GROUPS	
	WORKSHOPS	
8:00 p.m.	CITY GOVERNMENT AND POLITICAL ACTION	*Mr. Stanley M. Isaacs, Councilman, New York City
	BRIEFING ON FIELD TRIPS	

Wednesday, July 6

CITY GOVERNMENT FIELD TRIPS TO CITY HALL AND FREEDOM HOUSE

Deputy Mayor Henry Epstein addressed the group at City Hall; and at Freedom House campers were addressed by representatives of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, the Citizens' Housing and Planning Committee, the Public Education Association, and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

EVENING RECREATION

*denotes guest speaker

*denotes guest speaker

Thursday, July 7		
9:00 a.m.	WORKSHOPS	
11:00 a.m.	THE PSYCHOLOGY OF PREJUDICE	*Dr. Goodwin Watson, Professor of Social Psychology Teachers College, Columbia University
2:00 p.m.	WORKSHOPS	
8:00 p.m.	PROBLEMS OF THE AMERICAN INDIAN COMMUNITY (Open House)	Indian members of the Encampment
Friday, July 8		
9:00 a.m.	EFFECTIVE PROGRAMS OF ACTION IN THE FIGHT FOR EQUALITY	Miss Frances Levenson
	DISCUSSION GROUPS	
2:00 p.m.	WORKSHOPS	
8:00 p.m.	AMERICAN CULTURAL PROGRAM: Songs and dances of some of the cultures represented at the Encampment	Campers
Saturday, July 9		
9:00 a.m.	DISCRIMINATION AND SEGREGATION: CASE STUDY OF SCHOOLS	*Dr. Kenneth Clark, Professor of Psychology, College of the City of New York Mr. James A. Moss
	DISCUSSION GROUPS	
Sunday, July 10		
MORNING	RELIGIOUS SERVICES AT LOCAL AND NEW YORK CHURCHES	
11:00 a.m.	SUNDAY SERVICES AT THE ENCAMPMENT	Mrs. Alice K. Pollitzer
EVENING	OUTDOOR PICNIC SUPPER FILM: "The Quiet One"	*Dr. Ernest Papaneck, Director, Wiltwyck School
Monday, July 11		
9:00 a.m.	THE AMERICAN ECONOMY: HOW IT WORKS STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES	*Mr. Paul Fink, Businessman *Mr. George Shettle, Investment Specialist
	DISCUSSION GROUPS	
	WORKSHOPS	

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Monday, July 11 (Continued)

8:00 p.m. TOWN MEETING

Tuesday, July 12

9:00 a.m. THE LABOR MOVEMENT, HISTORY AND PRESENT-DAY ORGANIZATION — Dr. Lucile Kohn

DISCUSSION GROUPS

2:00 p.m. WORKSHOPS

8:00 p.m. FILM FORUM: "With These Hands" — Dr. Lucile Kohn

Wednesday, July 13

FIELD TRIPS ON INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Campers visited the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union or the Textile Workers of America, and the New York State Mediation Board or the American Arbitration Association.

8:00 p.m. FOLK DANCING

Thursday, July 14

9:00 a.m. WORKSHOPS

2:00 p.m. IMMIGRATION PROBLEMS AND THE LAW — *Mr. Will Maslow, Director, Commission of Law and Social Action, American Jewish Congress

8:00 p.m. WORKSHOP PRESENTATION: LABOR ARBITRATIONS (Open House) — *Mr. I. Ben Scheiber, Attorney; Mediator, Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, American Arbitration Association, and N.Y. State Mediation Board

Labor Workshop

Friday, July 15

9:00 a.m. PROBLEMS OF AUTOMATION, EMPLOYMENT AND A BALANCED ECONOMY — *Mr. George Weaver, Assistant Secretary-Treasurer of CIO

DISCUSSION GROUPS

2:00 p.m. WORKSHOPS

8:00 p.m. CONCERT AND TALENT SHOW — *Mr. Ed McCurdy, Folk Singer, and Campers

Saturday, July 16

9:00 a.m. AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY: RURAL AND URBAN RELATIONS; FARMS AND FARMERS IN AMERICA — Miss Irma Linse and Farm Workshop

*denotes guest speaker

*denotes guest speaker

Sunday, July 17

MORNING	RELIGIOUS SERVICES AT LOCAL AND NEW YORK CHURCHES	
11:00 a.m.	SPECIAL SERVICES AT THE ENCAMPMENT	*Mr. Ies Spetter, Leader, Riverdale Ethical Society
8:00 p.m.	FILM: "Grapes of Wrath"	

Monday, July 18

9:00 a.m.	PROBLEMS OF COMPETITION AND MONOPOLY	*Dr. Walter Adams, Professor or Economics, Michigan State University
	DISCUSSION GROUPS	
2:00 p.m.	WORKSHOPS	
8:00 a.m.	TOWN MEETING	

Tuesday, July 19

9:00 a.m.	SOVIET ECONOMY: PROGRAMS, PROBLEMS, AND PRACTICES	Dr. Margaret Hastings
	DISCUSSION GROUPS	
2:00 p.m.	WORKSHOPS	
8:00 p.m.	CONCERT	*Mr. Peter Seeger, Folk Singer

Wednesday, July 20

	FIELD TRIPS TO SOCONY VACUUM OIL COMPANY REFINERY AND TO THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE	
8:00 p.m.	OUTDOOR JAZZ CONCERT FOLK DANCING	

Thursday, July 21

9:00 a.m.	WORKSHOPS	
2:00 p.m.	WORKSHOPS	
8:00 p.m.	FILM FORUM: "Valley of the Tennessee"	Mr. Algernon D. Black

Friday, July 22

9:00 a.m.	THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE WORLD	*Mr. Benjamin Cohen, Under Secretary-General of the United Nations
	DISCUSSION GROUPS	

Friday, July 22	(continued)	
11:00 a.m.	FREE ENTERPRISE, MIXED ECONOMY, AND THE WELFARE STATE	Mr. Algernon D. Black
2:00 p.m.	WORKSHOPS	
8:00 p.m.	"Cabaret Night--Left Bank" Party	
Saturday, July 23		
9:00 a.m.	SUMMARY OF ECONOMIC UNIT	Campers and Faculty
Sunday, July 24		
MORNING	RELIGIOUS SERVICES AT LOCAL AND NEW YORK CHURCHES	
11:00 a.m.	SPECIAL SERVICES AT THE ENCAMPMENT	Dr. Lucile Kohn
8:00 p.m.	CONCERT	*Mrs. Augusta Scheiber, Pianist Mr. Murray Phillips, Singer and Guitarist

INTERNATIONAL UNIT

Monday, July 25		
9:00 a.m.	THE EMERGENCE OF THE U.S. AS A GREAT POWER	Dr. Margaret Hastings
	DISCUSSION GROUPS	
2:00 p.m.	WORKSHOPS	
8:00 p.m.	FILM FORUM: "Of Human Rights" "World Without End"	Dr. Margaret Hasting and the International Affairs Workshop
	BRIEFING ON UNITED NATIONS TRIP	
Tuesday, July 26		
	FIELD TRIP TO THE UNITED NATIONS	
8:00 p.m.	Presentation of "Finian's Rainbow"	Record, reading by staff members
Wednesday, July 27		
	TRIP TO VAL KILL AND HYDE PARK	
	THE UNITED NATIONS AND WHAT THE INDIVIDUAL CAN DO IN HIS HOME COMMUNITY	*Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt
8:00 p.m.	Outdoor Concert, Dancing	

*denotes guest speaker

*denotes guest speaker

Thursday, July 28,		
9:00 a.m.	WORKSHOPS	
2:00 p.m.	WORKSHOPS	
8:00 p.m.	TOWN MEETING	
Friday, July 29		
9:00 a.m.	HOW UNITED STATES FOREIGN POLICY IS MADE	*Prof. James Rosenau, Dept. of History and Political Science, Douglas College Rutgers University
	DISCUSSION GROUPS	
2:00 p.m.	WORKSHOPS	
8:00 p.m.	DRAMATIC PRESENTATION: "Crisis in Freedom"	Campers
Saturday, July 30		
9:00 a.m.	ASIA: DECLINING COLONIALISM AND THE AWAKENING PEOPLE	*Dr. Anand Mohan, Press Officer, Consulate of India
Sunday, July 31		
MORNING	RELIGIOUS SERVICES AT LOCAL AND NEW YORK CHURCHES	
11:00 a.m.	SPECIAL SERVICES AT THE ENCAMPMENT	Mr. William G. Shannon
8:00 p.m.	SLIDES AND DUSCUSSION ON INDIA AND ITALY	Mr. Algernon D. Black
Monday, August 1		
9:00 a.m.	SOVIET CONDUCT ABROAD	*Dr. Robert Byrnes, Director of Research, Free Europe Committee
	DISCUSSION GROUPS	
2:00 a.m.	WORKSHOPS	
8:00 p.m.	TOWN MEETING	
Tuesday, August 2		
9:00 a.m.	EUROPES MEETING GROUND IN THE EAST-WEST CONFLICT	*Dr. Emeliana Pasca Noether, recently Research Associate at the center for International Studies, M.I.T.
	DISCUSSION GROUPS	
2:00 p.m.	WORKSHOPS	

. . . .

Tuesday, August 2 (continued)

8:00 p.m.	Showing of slides taken during Encampment	

Wednesday, August 3

9:00 a.m.	WORKSHOP PRESENTATIONS	Political Action and Desegregation Workshops
11:00 a.m.	WORKSHOPS	
2:00 p.m.	WORKSHOPS	
8:00 p.m.	FILM FORUM: "Murrow Interviews Oppenheimer"	

Thursday, August 4

	INTERNATIONAL FIESTA	International Affairs and Recreation Workshops
10:00 a.m.	UNITED NATIONS AND THE CHALLENGE OF TODAY	*Mr. Michael Butler, Advisor on Political and Security Council Affairs, United Kingdom Delegation to the United Nations
2:00 p.m.	DISCUSSIONS WITH FOREIGN STUDENTS	
4:00 p.m.	CRICKET MATCH	
8:00 p.m.	FOLK DANCING	

Friday, August 5

9:00 a.m.	WORKSHOP PRESENTATIONS	Civil Liberties, Education and Civil Rights Workshops
7:00 p.m.	FINAL BANQUET	

*denotes guest speaker

ENCAMPMENT FOR CITIZENSHIP

2 WEST 64TH STREET, NEW YORK 23, N. Y.
TRAFALGAR 4-5200

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RECEIVED FEB 13 1956

Algernon D. Black
Education Director

William G. Shannon
Executive Director

February 8, 1956

Dear George:

Our Encampment for Citizenship is celebrating its 10th Anniversary. On Saturday, March 24th we are holding workshops and a public luncheon. One of our workshops will be devoted to the problem of Preparing Young Adults for their responsibilities in the field of civil rights.

I am writing with two requests in mind:

(1) Would you be able to attend our meetings on this day and help lead off in our discussions on the civil rights problem?
(2) In planning for the coming summer, we are very eager to have a special project devoted to desegregation.

We would like to have 25 or 30 young people who are of leadership calibre, both negro and white, from southern communities. We think we can make a contribution in very practical ways to a number of communities which are struggling with the issues raised by the Supreme Court decision. Our hope would be to choose six communities in the South where we might get the cooperation of local agencies, Mayor's Commission, and the leaders of your own group, so that a number of young people who are living in those communities can have the experience with us of living in a diversified Encampment, participating in the self-governing process and going through an intensive training in a desegregation workshop.

We recognize that the North cannot tell the South what to do. It is possible, however, that the kind of experience we offer of community living and the kind of expertness which a number of our civic agencies can make available to staffs and civic leaders may be of use in giving the young Southerners a perspective and helping them with techniques of action.

I am trying to say this in a short letter, knowing full well it is a very complex problem and one which will need a good deal of thinking through. I hope, however, from my few words with you that you will have a sense of our recognition of the sensitivity and complexity involved in the Southern situation and that we would want to be constructive and helpful if we possibly can.

Please let me have your reactions to this plan. We would welcome suggestions of localities and the agencies and individuals whom we might contact - if you think we should go forward with it.

At the moment I am planning a trip to Nashville and Louisville to feel out the situations there and to see whether it is possible to get cooperation in recruiting young people from these communities. Would you be able to let me have contacts there?

I still have the most pleasant memories of my visit to you and I hope that you and the family are well.

Best wishes in your all-important efforts to strengthen the forces of decency!

As ever,

Algernon D. Black

Dr. George Mitchell
Exec. Director of the Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave. NE
Atlanta, Georgia

P.S. More important than almost anything I have said - would you be able to recommend anyone from the South to work on our staff during the six weeks of our Encampment, or, if necessary, for even half that period. We are anxious to make sure that our Desegregation Workshop is close to reality.

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF
. . . HAROLD C. FLEMING . . .

2-13-86

GSM -

Pls talk with me about this before answering - preferably tomorrow.

Frank Loescher called for advice about Black's idea.

H.

Copy - Fred Routh

February 20, 1956

Mr. Algernon D. Black, Education Director
Encampment for Citizenship
2 West 64th Street
New York 23, New York

Dear Algernon:

We will want to help in any way we can.

Excellent idea to put some special emphasis this Summer on young people - Negro and white from the South.

I will be glad to ask our twelve Southern State affiliates to help recruit, when the time comes.

On being at your luncheon Saturday, March 24. Perfectly willing and pleased to come but no money for travel to New York and I don't suppose you want to put a hundred dollars travel expenses more or less on it. So I have marked it on my calendar as "Possible - Improbable."

In Nashville, Tennessee, begin with Mrs. Bonita Valien on the staff at Fisk.

Also John Hope there at Fisk.

In Louisville, begin with C.H. Parrish, the Negro professor at the University of Louisville (carried over from the old suppressed Negro Municipal College). If C.H. Parrish is not available begin with W.H. Perry, Chairman, Kentucky Council on Human Relations 2320 West Chestnut Street (ARlington 5633) or with the wife of the Editor of the Negro newspaper in Louisville, which wife's name begins with Hortense. On staff: I have consulted Fred Routh, who helps me and who knows you and the Encampment, etc. We both agree that an oustanding candidate is a long-legged gal now in Baltimore, by name Terry King, more correctly Mrs. Blake King. Her husband is an engineering graduate student at Johns Hopkins University. She is twenty-eight or thereabouts. Crisp, experienced, gentle, imaginative - a humdinger. Ran the Dade County Council on Human Relations for the only ten months it ever ran tickingly.

Sorry no better address but you could ~~tick~~ dig her out.

Further on staff: Fred Routh will write you as to good people he knows.

Command us and we will help.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mef

Mr. Algernon D. Black,
Encampment for Citizenship,
2 West 64th Street,
New York 23, NEW YORK.

20th February, 1956.

Dear Algernon,

George Mitchell wrote you this morning saying that we would be glad to cooperate with you on the summer encampment in any way possible, and said that I would write you as to some good people who might serve on your staff. I am enclosing a list of six people with a note about each, all of whom I feel would do credit to the encampment. You will remember that George mentioned Mrs. Terry King who is now at Baltimore. She is probably one of the most able people in the South in the field of human relations. Two people on the list I am enclosing - Mrs. Charles Williams and Miss Marie Roberts - are equally outstanding. All of the people listed are well above average, and would do a good job for you. I knew them back in the days when I was teaching at the University of Miami.

As to recruitment of young people for the summer encampment, we could help out on that by advising our state staff people of the opportunities you provide for young people. I would suggest that you do not limit attendance from the South to the states in which progress is actually being made. Young people from the so called 'hard core' states are in desperate need of a national perspective of their problems.

As I believe, you offer scholarships to this encampment. Am I correct on that? If so, we could probably choose two students from each of the 12 states in which we work to send to the encampment. It would be good, I think, if we could send one white and one Negro high school student to the encampment.

Best personal regards,

Cordially,

Encl.
FBR:rl.

(Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director.)

(1) How shall we prepare young adults for responsibilities in civil rights?
(2) How shall we prepare young citizens to meet the issue of civil rights, problems of prejudice, discrimination, segregation, inter-group tensions?
(3) What should be our specific objectives, methods, materials?

RECEIVED MAR 5 1956

ENCAMPMENT FOR CITIZENSHIP
2 WEST 64TH STREET, NEW YORK 23, N. Y.
TRAFALGAR 4-5200

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Dr. Howard E. Wilson
Dr. Theresa Wolfson

(*List Incomplete*)

Algernon D. Black
Education Director

William G. Shannon
Executive Director

March 1, 1956

Dear George Mitchell:

Thanks ever so much for your letter. I know that you must be very busy, and I appreciate your kind consideration of our problems.

I would be delighted to offer scholarships and to have your aid in recruiting young people, both Negro and white, from the South. Our only request is that the applicants be 18 and over. We feel that the more mature they are and the more they have leadership caliber, the more good they will get from the training and the more effective they will be when they return. So please give Fred Routh the green light. We are sending you applications under separate cover.

As for our Conference on Saturday, March 24th, at the Park Lane Hotel, we would be happy to pay your travel expenses if you could attend our Workshop on Civil Rights. The Workshop will be chaired by Dan Dodson, former Director of the Mayor's Committee on Unity, and now Professor of Education at New York University.* We have hopes that Rebecca Barton, of the Governor's Commission of Wisconsin, will be one of the lead-off speakers. The session starts at 9:30 A.M.. Following this, we hope you will be our guest at the luncheon, at which Dr. Harold Taylor and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt will be our guest speakers.

Thanks for your suggestions on faculty. We are contacting them.

With all good wishes for the wonderful work you are carrying at this time,

Affectionate regards,

Al Black

Algernon D. Black

Dr. George Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

ENCAMPMENT FOR CITIZENSHIP

2 WEST 64TH STREET, NEW YORK 23, N. Y.

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Dr. Howard E. Wilson
Dr. Theresa Wolfson

(*List Incomplete*)

Algernon D. Black
Education Director

William G. Shannon
Executive Director

March 1, 1956

Dear Fred Routh:

Thanks ever so much for your letter. As I have already written to George Mitchell, we are delighted with your kind offer to recruit young people for the Encampment. Our only request is that they be 18 to 23 years of age, as the more mature they are and the more they are of leadership caliber, the more good they will get from the training and the more good they will do when they return.

We would appreciate it if we had a Negro and a white person from each state. We are sending applications and literature under separate cover. We are glad to offer scholarships where you think the people merit such grants. A scholarship of $350 covers room, board, and tuition.

Thanks for the suggestions on faculty. We are getting in touch with people, especially Mrs. King in Baltimore.

With many thanks for your kind help, and with admiration for the work you are doing at this difficult time,

Affectionate regards,

Algernon D. Black

Algernon D. Black

Mr. Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

SPONSORED BY THE AMERICAN ETHICAL UNION

March 5, 1956

Mr. Algernon D. Black, Education Director
Encampment for Citizenship
2 West 64th Street
New York 23, New York

Dear Algernon Black:

You are extremely kind and generous to be willing to pay my travel to New York and back for the meeting March 24. But meanwhile a quite important conference of our own staff people from the more difficult Southern States has been scheduled for Atlanta for March 23, 24 and 25 and I hadebest stay here for that.

Fred Routh says he will be glad to answer your letter to him in a day or two.

I add to your list of resource people for working with young-'uns at a camp - Mrs. Emil Willametz. Best address I have for her is present is Concord, Tennessee. She came as an attractive young girl five or six years ago to Highlander Folk School at Monteagle, Tennessee, enthused over setting up a nursery school. The vicinity of the school has a teaming, rural poor-land population (all white). Joey's energy plus other people's money raising and toil (she did some of both herself) built a handsome, huge nursery school at Highlander. For three years or so she kept it going all summer long, stuffed full of kids. Gooey paints everywhere; cut-outs all over the place; much enjoyment. Then a young photographer named Emil Willametz persuaded her into the toils of matrimony. And she has been applying nursery school principles to her own brood ever since. Husband now runs a photographic propaganda service in Knoxville. I don't know how many babies Joey has - perhaps three. She is completely persuaded on matters of race; liberal; quite untarred with the brush of Communism; young, handsome, imaginative, flexible.

I have written to her Highlander friends for a more accurate address and will send it to you when I get it.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mef

March 12, 1956

Mr. Algernon Black, Education Director
Encampment for Citizenship
2 West 64th Street
New York 23, New York

Dear Algernon:

The correct address of Emil and Joey Willimitz concerning whom I wrote you March 5 is:

7807 W. Acres Drive
Route 1
Concord, Tennessee

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mef

ENCAMPMENT FOR CITIZENSHIP

2 WEST 64TH STREET, NEW YORK 23, N. Y.

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(*List Incomplete*)

April 3, 1956

Algernon D. Black
Education Director

William G. Shannon
Executive Director

Dear Fred:

It was good speaking to you over the phone this morning, and I should like to put in writing our recruiting proposal:

The Encampment is now prepared to offer ten full scholarships, equivalent to $350 each, covering room, board, and tuition, to be distributed through the Southern Regional Council offices. These scholarships are for the 1956 Encampment session which will run from July 1st to August 11th. They do not cover travel or personal expenses.

We certainly welcome your cooperation in locating qualified young men and women, between the ages of 18 and 23 (and preferably out of highschool) who will participate in our coming session. We are interested in your suggestion that a Negro and a white person be recruited from the same community.

However, our preference would be to have more men than women apply for the Encampment at this point. Perhaps seven men and three women. As I mentioned in our conversation, it would be preferable to have at least two coming from the same community, so that upon their return, each would not be completely isolated in the extra-Encampment world.

We sincerely hope that it will be possible for some organizations or individuals to help pay the way for some of your applicants, thus stretching our ten scholarships to more and more persons. Thus, if five could be paid for, a total of fifteen could represent the Southern Regional Council at the Encampment. This, of course, would be a tremendous help to us in our own work, too.

If you will let me know how much literature and how many application blanks you would like to have, we would be glad to send these out to you immediately. I only wish we could send you now copies of our evaluation report which, I briefly, described to you over the phone.

The Columbia University Bureau of Applied Social Research has studied the Encampment intensively and has written up a 300 page document describing the effects of the Encampment experience on its participants. We will send you a copy of the evaluation summary as soon as possible. It shows the Encampment is especially strong in the areas of civil rights and civil liberties and tolerance.

Thanks very much for your fine support and cooperation. We look forward to hearing from you soon. If you have any questions or comments to make about the Encampment or this recruiting proposal, please let me know.

With best personal regards,

Sincerely,

Bill

William G. Shannon

WGS:rg

P.S. Would it be against your policy to have a press release issued describing this proposal? Could your office help us with contacts with newspapers where we might stir up some positive interest in the Encampment? We will hold any press releases until we have your approval.

Mr. Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

April 9, 1956

Mr. William G. Shannon, Executive Director
Encampment for Citizenship
2 West 64th Street
New York 23, New York

Dear Bill:

Thank you for your letter of April 3 and be assured we will co-operate in every way possible. We will urge local organizations to help raise funds for some of the applicants, perhaps for travel or perhaps to help stretch out the ten scholarships to more persons. We will send a memo out to our State organizations, containing the information about the Encampment and the generous offer of ten full scholarships.

Regarding a press release: it would be agreeable to us for a general press release to be given; we doubt the wisdom of mentioning specific communities of recipients in the South (when we obtain people). I note that you say you will hold any press release until our approval; we would appreciate the privilege of reviewing any release before it is given to the press. We can help with some newspapers in the South with the press releases.

I am most interested in the Bureau of Applied Social Research findings on the effects of Encampment experience on participants.

With best personal regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mef

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . . FRED B. ROUTH . . . .

$150

Virginia Hearbner

yuck #7

April 23rd

Kenneth Kurtz

Augusta - Radio Station

Good Egg -

Baba Martin.

Encouragement for citizenship

Bill Shannon —

10 full scholarships

$350 —

7 men 3 women { Two from each place if possible —

Negro-white

18-23

post HS —

Room Bd & Tuition —

DRAFT DRAFT

MEMO

May 2, 1956

TO: ALL STATE EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

FROM: FREDERICK B. ROUTH

SRC has been granted ten scholarships to the Encampment for Citizenship which is a well-recognized and well-established workshop to develop a deep concern for democracy and current issues in civil liberties and civil rights.

The scholarship covers the entire fee for attendance at the sessions, including tuition, room and board. It does not include transportation to and from New York.

We are hoping it will be possible to send ten young people, boys and girls, between the ages of eighteen and twenty-three, to this conference. Funds for their travel will have to be borne by themselves, by the State organization, or be specially raised locally.

We want each State organization to nominate at least one white and one Negro candidate between the ages of eighteen and twenty-three, who are highschool graduates ~~students~~ and preferably have completed their freshman year in college. Criteria for winning candidates will be:

1. Their demonstrated concern for democratic principles.

2. Participation in interracial activities.

3. Extra-curricular activities.

4. Organizations to which they belong and have been active in.

5. Honors they have received and honor societies to which they belong.

6. Your evaluation of them after a personal interview.

Enclosed with this memo is a pamphlet describing the Encampment. Please note that the dates are June 1 to August 11. Also enclosed is an application form for the Encampment. Have candidates fill these out. Names of your candidates with the completed application form and the summary of your interview should be in this office not later than June 1. Final judges of winning candidates will be: Dr. George S. Mitchell, Dr. Rufus Clement, Mr. Morris Abram.

For further information, write Fred Routh, c/o Central Office.

May 3, 1956

Mr. William G. Shannon, Executive Director
Encampment for Citizenship
2 West 64th Street
New York 23, New York

Dear Bill:

When you sent us the material on the Encampment for Citizenship you included only five copies of the education program (mimeographed sheet). We would like to have twenty more copies at your earliest convenience.

You did send a sufficient number of application blanks and the printed pamphlets which we are mailing to each of our State organizations. Enclosed is a copy of our memo to the State organizations explaining the Encampment.

Once more I thank you very much for the privilege of having the Southern Regional Council award these ten scholarships.

Best personal regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mef
Encl.

ENCAMPMENT FOR CITIZENSHIP
2 WEST 64TH STREET, NEW YORK 23, N. Y.
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Granville Hicks
Kenneth Holland
Dr. H. Gordon Hullfish
Hon. Stanley M. Isaacs
Dr. Marie Jahoda
Hon. Jacob K. Javits
Dr. Alvin Johnson
Dr. Charles S. Johnson
Dr. Mordecai Wyatt Johnson
Dr. M. Ralph Kaufman
Dr. William H. Kilpatrick
Bruno Lasker
Sen. Herbert H. Lehman
Max Lerner
Mrs. David M. Levy
Dr. A. William Loos
Dr. Frank MacAllister
L. D. MacIntyre
Dr. Clara W. Mayer
Dr. Currier McEwen
Dr. Millicent McIntosh
Dr. Robert Mac Iver
Dr. Ernest O. Melby
Dr. Saul K. Padover
Hon. Justine Wise Polier
Jacob Potofsky
Dr. Esther Rauschenbush
Ben Reifel
Walter Reuther
Rev. James H. Robinson
Dr. Ormsbee W. Robinson
Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt
Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr.
Dr. Will Carson Ryan
Mark Starr
Dr. Harold Taylor
Dr. Channing Tobias
Hon. Robert F. Wagner
Mrs. Victoria Wagner
Judge J. Waties Waring
Dr. Goodwin Watson
Robert Weaver
Aubrey Williams
Dr. Howard E. Wilson
Dr. Theresa Wolfson

(*List Incomplete*)

Algernon D. Black
Education Director

William G. Shannon
Executive Director

May 9, 1956

Dear Fred:

The memorandum you sent to your Executive Directors is a fine one, and we certainly appreciate your own and the Council's interest in the Encampment project. We are anxiously awaiting news of applicants for the scholarships, since this whole program opens up new areas and possibilities for Encampment work.

Our staff has already met several times to set up the educational program, and we will be having another exciting six-week session next summer. I hope that you or some other representative of the Council will be able to pay us a visit to see the Encampment in operation.

I will be sending a sample press release to you in the near future for your approval. We would like to make known our scholarship grants but want to do this in a positive and worthwhile manner.

Best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Bill

William G. Shannon

WGS:rg

Mr. Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

AIRMAIL

RECEIVED JUN 1 1956

from the desk of

Harry S. Jones

May 31, 1956

Dear Fred:

I am a little late on this, but should have two applications for the scholarships for "Encampment for Citizenship" to you by the coming Monday.

The application blank calls for a health certificate and also a statement regarding a chest x-ray. These would not be necessary, would they, unless the applicate is definitely chosen for the scholarship?

The blank also calls for a $10 check. Would this be necessary, since the scholarship is supposed to cover all expenses except travel?

Sincerely,

H.S.J.

Encouragement for Citizenship

June 1956

Fred:

Bill Shannon called Friday afternoon. He is happy about the nominations so far. Needs other three promptly. Can run over one or two others. Wants you to call him as early as possible next week, hopefully with remaining ~~three~~ candidates' names.

HCF

FBR - For Reply under GSM's Signature 6/14/56

RECEIVED JUN 11 1956

ENCAMPMENT FOR CITIZENSHIP

2 WEST 64TH STREET, NEW YORK 23, N. Y.

TRAFALGAR 4-5200

TENTH ANNIVERSARY

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt
Honorary Chairman

Mrs. Alice K. Pollitzer
Chairman of the Board

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Dr. Lyman Bryson
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Miss Eleanor G. Coit
Norman Cousins
Dr. Dan W. Dodson
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Dr. Goodwin Watson
Robert Weaver
Aubrey Williams
Dr. Howard E. Wilson
Dr. Theresa Wolfson

(*List Incomplete*)

Algernon D. Black
Education Director

William G. Shannon
Executive Director

June 7, 1956

Dear George Mitchell:

Just a word to say how grateful we all are for your cooperation for the coming Encampment for Citizenship. We are counting heavily on some good workshops in the field of civil rights and desegregation. As you doubtless know, it was through your efforts we were able to obtain Mame Williams for our faculty. We also have June Shagaloff of the Legal Defense and Education Fund of the NAACP.

We look forward very much to having those young Southerners, both Negro and white, who are recruited and nominated by your office, and, as you know, we are prepared to accept them with full scholarships.

If by any chance you should be coming in during the period from July 1 to August 11, we hope you will let us know and make a special point of visiting the Encampment as our guest. I am sure it would add much to the Encampment program to have you participate.

With best wishes to the family,

Cordially yours,

Al Black

Algernon D. Black

Dr. George Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Director
63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta, Georgia

AIRMAIL

June 8, 1956

AIR MAIL - SPECIAL DELIVERY

Rev. J. A. McDaniel
1297 South Parkway E.
Memphis, Tennessee

Dear Mac:

Enclosed are an application form and a pamphlet about the Encampment for Citizenship. Please have your daughter fill out the form and return it to me Air Mail Special Delivery.

If she is like her father, she will be a valuable contribution to the Encampment.

Best personal regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mef

Enclosures - 2

Dictated by Mr. Routh. Signed by his secretary in his absence.

RECEIVED JUN 1 1956

Rev. J. A. McDaniel
1297 South Parkway E.
Memphis, Tennessee

May 30, 1956

Mr. B. Routh
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.

Dear Mr. Routh:

I have a daughter, Beverly Janice McDaniel, a sophomore at LeMoyne College, whom I would like to recommend for the camp experience in New York this summer.

I cannot say too much about her, except to say that I think that she would make a fine representative from our state. She is only eighteen and maybe too young, but I submit her name for consideration.

I am very sorry that I was unable to attend the Directors meeting in Nashville last Saturday. I am spending three days in Nashville at Fisk University, June 3rd, 4th and 5th on an Urban League Conference on Southern Industries.

Sincerely yours,

Mack

J. A. McDaniel

JAMc/v

Same letter sent to:

Miss Bernice Proctor, 2051 N. Miro St., New Orleans 19, La.
Miss Pecola Abraham, Box 612, Route 8, Charlotte, N. C.
Miss Joyce Courtney, 1918 Columbus St., New Orleans, La.
Mr. John Hope III, 1808 Morena St., Nashville, Tenn. (with P. S.)
Mr. Leroy Howe, 1002 Madrid St., Coral Gables, Fla. (with P. S.)
Mr. Pat Faulkner, 2501 Commonwealth Ave., Charlotte, N. C.

P. S. (for those enclosing checks): We are returning herewith your check for ten dollars for the scholarship covers all tuition costs while at the Encampment.

June 14, 1956

Miss Beverly J. McDaniel
1297 S. Parkway E.
Memphis 6, Tennessee

Dear Miss McDaniel:

You have been awarded a scholarship to the Encampment for Citizenship. These scholarships were given to the Southern Regional Council to distribute to outstanding young people in the South. We believe that the opportunities presented at the Encampment will greatly benefit you as an individual and because of this, the community from which you come.

Democracy we recognize as a desirable thing. We believe you will become a better and more participating citizen because of the experience you will have this summer. You are to be congratulated for your past activities and yours will be the responsibility to help bring about a more democratic society in our time.

Sincerely yours,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mef

Dictated by FBR, signed by secretary in his absence.

FBR

June 14, 1956

Mr. William G. Shannon
Encampment for Citizenship
2 West 64th Street
New York 23, New York

Dear Bill:

Enclosed are the applications for seven participants in the Encampment for Citizenship. These are the winners of the scholarships you provided for the Southern Regional Council. We hope to have three more in the next few days.

We believe that this opportunity will help build a backlog of dedicated and instructed young people in the South - dedicated to democracy and instructed in methods of furthering the democratic process.

Thank you for your generosity and congratulations on the noble work you are doing.

Best regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mef

Enclosures.

Dictated by Mr. Routh. Signed by his secretary in his absence.

1918 Columbus St.
New Orleans 16, La.
June 18, 1956

Mr. Frederick B. Routh
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Rec'd
6/19/56

Dear Mr. Routh:

I received your letter, informing me that I had been awarded the scholarship to the Encampment for Citizenship. I wish to thank very much for the opportunity to attend.

I would like to receive more information concerning my going there, and if more information is needed. I have yet to send my X-ray and my enrollment fee, I would like to know where should it be sent, to the Encampment or to you.

Thank you very much again and I will be looking forward to the six (6) weeks at the Encampment.

Yours truly,

Joyce C. Courtney

Joyce C. Courtney

2051 N. Miro Street
New Orleans 19, Louisiana
June 27, 1956

Mr. Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Routh:

Thank you for your letter of June 14 awarding me a scholarship to the Encampment for Citizenship.

Last week I received a letter from Mr. William B. Shannon of the Encampment informing me of my acceptance as a member. I plan to leave New Orleans on Friday, June 29 for New York, and am looking forward to this experience with great anticipation.

Very truly yours,

Bernice Proctor

(Miss) Bernice Proctor

FBR

cc: John Hope II

July 16, 1956

Mr. John Hope III
Encampment for Citizenship
c/o Fieldston School
Fieldston Road
New York (Riverdale) 71, New York

Dear Jack:

Sincere congratulations on your election as president of the Encampment for Citizenship for the year 1956.

We at the Southern Regional Council are extremely proud that you, one of our scholarship winners, received this high honor. We know, from association with you and your family, that you fully deserve it and are grateful that this was recognized by your fellow delegates from around the nation.

Best personal regards.

Warmly,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mmf

ENCAMPMENT FOR CITIZENSHIP

Eleventh Annual Session

July 1 to August 11, 1956

d and responsible citizenship"

ENCAMPMENT F

MEET AMERICA

in Riverdale,
New York City

Spend six weeks this summer with 125 young men and women

- aged 18 – 23
- from every section of the United States, and from other countries
- farmers, students, professional and industrial workers
- from a cross-section of cultural, religious, economic, and racial backgrounds.

KNOW AMERICA

Understand its heritage and the processes of democracy –

Exchange ideas, opinions and experiences with your contemporaries; with an experienced staff; with experts in the U.N., Government, business, labor, social agencies, radio, T.V. and the press –

Examine your community – local, state, national, and world –

Be up-to-date on the major issues of our times.

LEARN WHAT YOU CAN DO
- - - - - - - - - - - - AND HOW TO DO IT!

Obtain training in public speaking, parliamentary procedure, legislative action, how to work with political parties and citizens groups—how to initiate and participate in programs concerning:

civil liberties and civil rights

education

politics

labor

farm problems and conservation

international relations

housing

community recreation

Assoc. Member of the Young Adult Council

OR CITIZENSHIP

HOW ABOUT YOU? Are You Between 18 and 23?

- a young farmer in Kansas
- a secretary in New Orleans—a teacher in Bangor
- a social worker in Atlanta—an engineer in Spokane
- a girl in Honolulu—a boy in Edinburgh

125 young men and women between 18 and 23—from farms, factories, offices, colleges, Indian Reservations—from 4-H, school clubs, labor unions, church groups, state youth commissions, youth organizations—

—are planning to spend six rewarding weeks together this summer... talking finance with brokers on Wall Street... visiting City Hall and the United Nations... going to art galleries, concerts, plays, ball games... getting to know the garment center of the world... exchanging ideas about their own communities with educators, civic and government leaders... enjoying the ocean at Jones Beach... sharing, debating and clarifying their ideals, ideas and opinions.

HOW ABOUT YOU?

- DO YOU think you can play a more significant role as a citizen in your town? Your country? Your world?

- WHAT does democracy mean to you?

- DO YOU understand the challenges to democracy here and abroad? Do you know how to meet them effectively?

AT THE ENCAMPMENT FOR CITIZENSHIP . . . . . .

From July 1st to August 11th you will have a chance to meet young men and women with these and many other things on their minds.. to live together with them on a beautiful 14 acre campus within New York City.. to study, work and play with them and with an able and creative staff. . to form a self-governing democratic community. . to participate in an educational program which focuses on the ENCAMPMENT'S main concern:—

To Train and Develop Informed, Effective and Responsible Citizens

of the National Social Welfare Assembly

THE PROGRAM . . . .

The six weeks are full. The educational program includes lectures, discussion groups, workshops, panel presentations, film forums, and field trips. It covers the meaning of democracy, its history, methods and ideological challenges; farm and rural problems; civil rights programs, intergroup relations, desegregation; the American economy in action, how it works; labor and management relations; America in the world community, U.S. foreign policy, cooperation through the United Nations, war and peace.

The ENCAMPMENT faculty is composed of men and women of experience and insight, coming from leading colleges and civic institutions in the country. Guest lecturers—experts in government, international relations, legislation, industry, labor, community action programs—share their ideas and experience. Lectures are followed by question-and-answer periods. Campers then explore the topics further in small discussion groups, and exchange their own views.

Discussion Groups

Workshops

Can you write press releases? Newscasts? Can you conduct a survey of opinions, facts, problems? Has your group presented its own educational radio or TV program to local and national audiences?

All these are part of each workshop. Workshops have covered:

Political action
Civil liberties
Economics
Desegregation
Farm and rural problems
Civil rights
Education
Labor
International relations

In the workshops, campers analyze their own community's problems and learn the resources, tools of action, and practical techniques to utilize when they return home.

YOU CAN QUALIFY. . .

Students develop a self-government to run the ENCAMPMENT community. Faculty and campers alike share in the formation of policy and in the work details of the camp. They live together in the dorms, and work and study together.

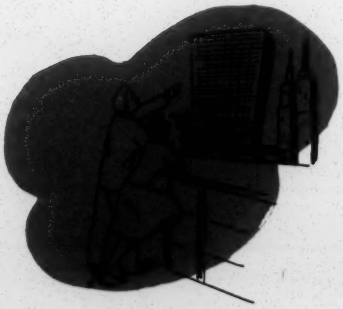
The best study and documentary films available from public and university libraries are shown and discussed. Field trips are taken to business organizations, labor unions, markets, farms, social agencies, and other organizations in the community, as well as to offices of government. These trips offer the viewing of citizen activity of every kind at first hand, with ample opportunity for questioning the staffs of agencies visited.

Self-Government

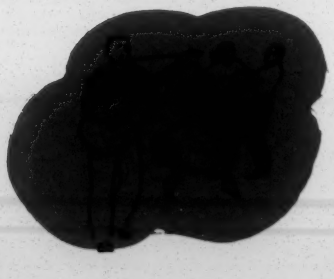
Are the issues too complex? Are you getting your facts only second or third hand? ARE they the facts? Field trips give you the facts first hand!

Field trips have visited:

- Housing developments
- Stock Exchange
- City Hall
- Factories
- National Association of Manufacturers
- Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union
- N.Y. State Committee Against Discrimination
- N.A.A.C.P.
- United Nations



Field Trips



Recreation

The recreation program is an important part of each day. The 14-acre campus is completely equipped for sports and relaxation—swimming pool, softball and volleyball fields, tennis courts, gym, library, theater, music room. There are dances, parties, trips to theaters and major league baseball games, sightseeing tours, and visits to museums.

THE FIRST TEN YEARS

The first ENCAMPMENT FOR CITIZENSHIP was held in 1946. Since that summer, more than eleven hundred young men and women have attended its sessions, from every part of the country, every background, every walk of life. As alumni, they have brought dynamic leadership as well as co-operative energy back to their communities; and have formed alumni groups throughout the nation to stimulate broader participation in the ENCAMPMENT.

Each year the ENCAMPMENT has been held on the campus of the Fieldston School in Riverdale, New York City. (A private, non-sectarian, non-parochial secondary school, sponsored by The New York Society for Ethical Culture, Fieldston offers its large campus for summer use by the ENCAMPMENT.)

One guiding principle of the ENCAMPMENT is that the young people who come to it share a common experience of work, study, and play without indoctrination in any particular religious, political or economic point of view.

The Board of Directors, headed by Mrs. Alice K. Pollitzer, is composed of a group of men and women active in education, business, and community affairs who have a devotion to and an interest in the ENCAMPMENT. Financial support for the ENCAMPMENT comes largely from individual contributions, supplemented by grants from several foundations.

Education Director
Algernon D. Black

Executive Director
William G. Shannon

SPONSORS

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Honorary Chairman 10th Anniversary

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Dr. Claude G. Bowers
Dr. Lyman Bryson
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H. Daniel Carpenter
Miss Eleanor G. Coit
Norman Cousins
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Sponsored by The American Ethical Union

CO-OPERATING AGENCIES

Abraham Lincoln Centre – Chicago, Ill.
Albuquerque Indian School – New Mexico
Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America
American Boys Commonwealth – Chicago, Ill.
American Scandinavian Foundation
American Veterans Committee
Antioch College – Yellow Springs, Ohio
Association on American Indian Affairs
Chilocco Indian School – Oklahoma
Cleveland College – Ohio
Cleveland "Press"
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Dept. of Labor
Dept. of National Education, Haiti
Dept. of Social Welfare – New York
Educational Alliance – New York, N.Y.
Ethel K. Loeb Foundation – New Rochelle, N. Y.
Farmers Union – Ia., Kans., Minn., Mont., N.D., S.D., Texas, Wis.
Farrington High School – Honolulu, Hawaii
Fenn College – Cleveland, Ohio
Fisk University – Nashville, Tenn.
Five Tribes Agency – Muskogee, Oklahoma
4–H Clubs of Iowa, New York, Wisconsin
Friendly Inn Settlement – Cleveland, Ohio
Girl Scout Council of Cleveland
Hamilton-Madison House – New York, N. Y.
Hampton Institute – Hampton, Va.
Hartley House – New York, N. Y.
Henry Booth House – Chicago, Ill.
Hillel Foundation – Ohio State University
Howard University – Washington, D. C.
Hull House – Chicago, Ill.
International Ladies Garment Workers' Union
Japanese American Citizens League – Chicago, Ill.; Salt Lake City, Utah; Denver, Colo.; Seabrook, N.J.; New York, N. Y.
Jewish Community Center – Cincinnati, Ohio
Jewish Youth Council of Essex County – Newark, N. J.
Junior Achievement, Inc.
K.A.M. Temple – Chicago, Ill.
Karamu House – Cleveland, Ohio
Kingsley House – New Orleans, La.
Lower North Center Settlement – Chicago, Ill.
Maui High School – Maui, T. H.
Mayor's Friendly Relations Committee – Cincinnati, Ohio
McKinley High School – Honolulu, Hawaii
Minnesota Indian Agency – Bemidjii, Minn.
Mitchell College – New London, Conn.
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
National Ethical Youth Organization
Near Northwest Civic Committee, Inc. – Chicago, Ill.
Neighborhood House – Seattle, Washington
New Orleans "Item"
Office du Tourisme Universitaire – Paris, France
Pine Ridge Indian Agency – Pine Ridge, S.D.
Rotary Club, West Side – Honolulu, T. H.
Rutgers University – New Brunswick, N. J.
St. Francis College – Loretto, Penna.
Santa Fe Indian School – New Mexico
School of American Research – Sante Fe., N. Mex.
Society for Ethical Culture – Baltimore, Chicago, Cleveland, St. Louis, Brooklyn, New York City, Westchester, Vineland, N. J., Philadelphia, Washington, D. C.
"Southern Farm and Home"
Southern Ute Tribe – Ignacio, Colo.
Students for Democratic Action
Unitarian Church – Detroit, Michigan
United Automobile Workers – C.I.O.
U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Extension Service
U.S. Dept. of Interior, Office of Indian Affairs
Urban League – Detroit, Mich.; Kansas City, Mo.; Los Angeles, Calif.; Milwaukee, Wis.; New Orleans, La.; St. Louis, Mo.; Warren, Ohio; White Plains, N. Y.
Ute Mountain Tribe – Towaoc, Colorado
West Side Community House – Cleveland, Ohio
Western Reserve University – Cleveland, Ohio
William Penn College – Oscaloosa, Iowa
Wisconsin Governor's Commission on Human Rights
Wisconsin Youth Committee
Xavier University – Cincinnati, Ohio
Young Adult Council – National Social Welfare Assembly

DETAILS OF THE 1956 ENCAMPMENT

WHEN	Sunday, July 1, to Saturday, August 11, 1956
WHERE	At the Fieldston School, Fieldston Road, Riverdale, New York 71, N. Y.
WHO CAN APPLY	Anyone 18 to 23 years old
COST	$350 for the full six weeks, exclusive only of traveling and personal expenses. This fee can be paid personally, or by an organization scholarship. Can you represent your own club, "Y", your church, union, or school, and obtain a scholarship from it? Some partial and full scholarships are available from the ENCAMPMENT Scholarship Fund. If you need scholarship aid to attend, include this information with your application.
COLLEGE CREDIT	Arrangements may be made individually to obtain academic credit in your college or university if circumstances warrant such credit.
HOW TO APPLY	For application form and further information, write directly to ENCAMPMENT FOR CITIZENSHIP 2 West 64th Street New York 23, N. Y.

or fill in and mail the form below

ENCAMPMENT FOR CITIZENSHIP
2 West 64th Street
New York 23, N. Y.

Please send application form and further information about the ENCAMPMENT FOR CITIZENSHIP to:

Name _____

Address _____

_____

(1956 session will be held July 1st to August 11th)

APPLICATION FORM
(See Instructions, Page 4)

ENCAMPMENT FOR CITIZENSHIP
Sponsored by the American Ethical Union
held at Fieldston School, Riverdale 71, New York City

Name _____
(print) last first

Permanent Address _____
street city zone state

Date and Place of Birth _____
month day year place

Present Occupation _____ Address _____

Father's Name _____ Occupation _____

Mother's Name _____ Occupation _____

Please paste or staple a recent photo here

I. EDUCATION EXPERIENCE

High School (attending / attended) _____ Address _____

College (attending / attended) _____ Address _____

Technical or Graduate School _____

Circle number of years completed at the close of this school year

High School 1 2 3 4
College 1 2 3 4

Technical or Graduate School
Subject _____ Degree _____

II. WORK EXPERIENCE

List most recent work experiences (exclusive of Armed Services).

A. Employer _____ Address _____

Kind of work _____

B. Employer _____ Address _____

Kind of work _____

If you served in the Armed Forces, what was your branch of service? _____

DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE

RECEIVED (dates):

APPLICATION _____ REFERENCES _____
DEPOSIT _____ _____
MEDICAL _____
X-RAY _____ CONSENT _____
PHOTO ____ STATEMENT ____

ACTION TAKEN:

ACCEPTED _____ TUITION DUE _____
REJECTED _____ PAYABLE BY _____
WITHDRAWN _____ DATE PAID _____

ADD A SHEET FOR LONGER ANSWERS OR COMMENTS. INDICATE THE QUESTION BY NUMBER

III.

A. Describe briefly the major study or work in which you are engaged at present.

B. What are your future educational and vocational plans?
Why have you chosen this (these) field (s)?

IV.

A. In what extra-curricular activities have you participated? Were you an officer or an active member?

B. What experience have you had in labor, farm, co-op, community, etc. groups? What offices and responsibilities have you held in each?

V.

A. Is there any current issue in the local, national or international situation about which you feel very strongly?

B. If you have participated in activities revolving around a public issue, problem or incident (i.e., housing, discrimination, etc.), describe briefly how you organized or what you did.

VI.

A. What newspapers, magazines, and periodicals do you read? Indicate whether regularly or occasionally. Which do you find most useful and why?

B. What are your hobbies? To what extent do you engage in each?

C. Have you traveled outside your state or in other countries? Give details.

VII.

A. Name the person and/or organization from whom you heard of the Encampment _____

Name your sponsoring organization, if any _____

B. In view of your present educational and vocational plans, why do you want to come to the Encampment? What do you want to get from it and what do you think you can contribute to it?

VIII.

List two references (not relatives) who know you well. At least one should be a teacher, employer, or supervisor:

A. Name _____ Title or Position _____

Business or Organization _____ Address _____

B. Name _____ Title or Position _____

Business or Organization _____ Address _____

INSTRUCTIONS

1. The total fee is $350, covering room, board and tuition for the six weeks.

2. Total fee (partial fee, if scholarship assistance is granted) will be paid by:
   a) applicant or parent _____
   b) sponsoring organization _____
   -give name-

3. Each application must be accompanied by a $10.00 application fee, either check or money order, made payable to Encampment for Citizenship, which will be applied to the tuition payment. This fee will not be refunded if scholarship assistance is granted. It will be refunded if application is rejected. If application is withdrawn by applicant $5.00 will be retained by the Encampment to cover processing costs

4. If you need scholarship assistance describe the circumstances:

5. ATTACH TO THIS APPLICATION:
   A. A short autobiographical statement
   B. A medical certificate attesting to health and freedom from communicable disease
   C. A statement from a doctor or tuberculosis society giving results of a recent chest X-Ray
   D. Recent photo (see page 1)
   E. $10.00 application fee (see item #3 above)

6. Return application to ENCAMPMENT FOR CITIZENSHIP, 2 WEST 64 STREET, NEW YORK 23, NEW YORK

In applying for admission, I hereby agree to abide by all rules and regulations of the Encampment. Date _____ Signature _____

Encampment for Citizenship

1808 Morena Street
Nashville, Tennessee
August 28, 1956

Mr. Fred Routh, Assistant Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Routh:

My stay at the Encampment was truly one of the most, if not the most, beneficial and enjoyable experiences of my life. I not only learned through discussion and lectures about some of the many pressing issues and problems of our times, but opened up a number of new avenues for future investigation. I found a great deal of benefit and enjoyment in the educational program just mentioned, but even more, I think my greatest gains came from the group living program.

In this program, young men and women of many races, religion, nationalities, economic backgrounds and from all over the country, joined together in an exchange of thoughts, ideas, problems, experiences, and fun for the enrichment of all.

The group living program alone would not have been as effective had it not beenfor the educational program serving as a unifying element. With both programs working together, the intended goal of the E. F. C. was very effectively reached.

I believe that my gains were more than any other member of the 1956 E. F. C. due to my having been elected to serve as chairman of the Student Government. This honor gave me the privilege of working with all of the campers either in one of the different committees or on one of the Encamper programs. In this capacity, I found myself sitting down with virtully all of the members individually and hearing them express their satisfaction, and their gripes about the program and how it might be improved. Thus through this experience, I was able to know rather intimately one hundred and six personalities and profit by daily association with this rather select group of young people.

I wish to express my deepest thanks to you personally and to the Southern Regional Council for making it possible through scholarship aid for me to have this experience. I am also endebted to Mrs. Todd and the Tennessee Council on Human Relations for having recommended me as a representative from Tennessee.

Sincerely yours,

John Hope III

John Hope III

c.c.: Mrs. Todd (2)
Dr. Mitchell

Encampment for Citizenship

1297 S. Parkway E.
Memphis, Tennessee
August 31, 1956

Mr. Frederick B. Routh
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Routh,

I am first of all apologizing for taking so long in showing my appreciation to the Southern Regional Council for sponsoring me at the Encampment For Citizenship this season. I took advantage of the trip to New York to visit relatives and am just returning home this week.

Secondly, I am asking that you and others that may have been responsible for my attending the Encampment accept this letter as an informal report. For I think that in this manner I can better express my feelings for the Encampment and those who make it possible.

When I arrived in New York my first thought was what am I doing here and had I had a round trip ticket I would have boarded the next train home. And two days later after taking a taxi to the Encampment I went through the same experience. These feelings were later changed, however, and on August 11, I was among 106 other young people shedding tears because of leaving.

It is difficult explaining my feelings toward the Encampment. For the first two weeks I was very mixed up and most of this time I spent trying to figure out what did I have to offer to the people in the Encampment. And I asked myself questions like, "What is there about me, and my relationship with my community, my social life and city that might benefit these young people in understanding and knowing the so-called differences in the people of our democracy?" Sometimes I wonder if Al Black was able to read minds, because during one of his lectures he commented that we all were a vital part of the Encampment and that our role in it was a very important one--one which was needed to make the Encampment a success. I left this lecture with new hopes. I began talking about myself and listening to others talk about themselves. And I believe now that I did play an important role, there was no other Beverly McDaniel at the Encampment with the same ideas, hopes

and from the same community. And isn't democracy, as stressed by the Encampment, made up of many individuals from different backgrounds and walks of life.

And it is just as difficult explaining and understanding what the Encampment is. One would have to be there and see first handed exactly what goes on--and even then he can not fully understand or express his feelings. I remember some of the purposes and aims of the Encampment stated by members of the staff. They are many, but what they don't know is that the Encampment is more than just six weeks spent on the edge of New York city, teaching young people the ideals of democracy, visiting places like the United Nations, Wall Street and other well known places because of their services. It is a place where young people realize for the first time that there is such a thing as democracy, where they for the first time have a feeling of belonging, completeness and usefulness, and where many of us for the first time live with others from different backgrounds--getting to know, learn and to respect and love all. These things I think have been more important to me than any field trip I took, any lecture I heard or any celebrity I met.

I don't think I could close this letter without commenting on the staff of the Encampment and their expert leadership. They are all terrific guys. And some of which have influenced my beliefs and ideas in that they have developed with deeper meaning and understanding.

Again I am thanking you for giving me the scholarship to attend the Encampment For Citizenship. For it has been the most important and rewarding experience I have had. And I am hoping that I will be able to do the things that were taught and practiced at the Encampment here at home. Thank you so very much.

Yours sincerely,

Beverly McDaniel

THE NEIGHBORS

By George Clark

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.:
© 1957 by News Syndicate Co. Inc.

"Harold's tired of working. He wants to move to some quiet country spot and run a motel."

ENCAMPMENT FOR CITIZENSHIP
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Aubrey Williams
Dr. Howard E. Wilson
Dr. Theresa Wolfson

(List Incomplete)

not acknowledged
GOB

William G. Shannon
Executive Director

Algernon D. Black
Education Director

Alexander Brooks
Field Director

Roslyn Girdany
Administrative Assistant

February 21, 1957

Dear Harold:

From Los Angeles, here is a hope that your New York trip was successful. If not, Harold can always "move to some quiet country spot and run a motel."

See you late in March.

As ever,

Alex.

Memo

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

April 2, 1957

MEMORANDUM

TO: Executive Directors, State Organizations

FROM: Frederick B. Routh, Assistant Director

SUBJ: Encampment for Citizenship

The Encampment for Citizenship has again granted SRC and its state affiliates the privilege of distributing scholarships in the Southern region. This year, because of the high caliber of representatives chosen last year, our allotment has been increased to fifteen scholarships. The Encampment was rated by our young people who attended last year as one of the most memorable experiences of their lives.

The scholarship covers the entire fee of $350.00 for attendance at the sessions, including tuition, room, and board. It does not include transportation to and from New York.

Each state organization may make as many nominations as it chooses. We really want to recruit as many qualified young people, Negroes and whites, as possible for the Encampment. Recruitment should not be limited to those who need scholarship assistance. The age limits of nominees is 18 to 23. Nominees should be high school graduates or college students. Other important criteria are:

(1) A demonstrated concern for democratic principles and practices

(2) Interest in or participation in interracial activities

(3) Extracurricular activities

(4) A maturity commensurate with their age (no personality problems, please)

(5) Your evaluation of them after a personal interview.

You will be hearing directly from the Encampment for Citizenship in the near future. Applications for scholarships should be sent directly to the Encampment, whose staff will forward them to SRC's Central Office with comments.

We believe the future of the South is largely dependent upon an informed, experienced group of young people who will help lead it into more democratic paths. We further believe that the Encampment for Citizenship is a training ground of unequaled opportunity for democratic leadership. Please give recruitment of young Southerners for this Encampment a high priority.

FBR:mm

May 6, 1957

Mr. Alexander Brooks
Field Director
Encampment for Citizenship
2 West 64th Street
New York 23, New York

Dear Alex:

I have received the copies of the letters you sent to William V. Guy, at Morehouse College, and to Walter Wallace, at Spelman College. Thank you for keeping me abreast of developments with the Encampment. I had a very pleasant conference with Walter Wallace the other night when I was speaking to a professional sociology group, and he is quite excited about the possibilities of finding adequate candidates for the Encampment this summer.

I was over in Alabama this past weekend, working with our Director there, Bob Hughes, and we attended together an ecumenical student conference held at Talladega College. There were some thirty students there from across the state, both white and Negro, and we explained to them in some detail the Encampment for Citizenship and passed out application blanks and the little information sheets that you had provided us with. I believe you will be receiving some applications from people who attended this conference, for there was noticeable excitement about the Encampment there.

Things go well with us here at the Council generally. We are having a meeting of all our state staff in late May, and at that time I will press with all of them for further activities on behalf of the Encampment for Citizenship.

Best personal regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mm

Encampment for Citizenship

Memorandum

from NAT R. GRISWOLD

TO: Mr. Fred Routh
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Fred:

Enclose copy of letter to Professor Phillips in re Citizenship Encampment. We felt we had to clear cases quickly now. You still have veto power on any that seem unwise to you.

Sincerely

Nat

ARKANSAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
211 S. Izard, Little Rock, Arkansas

May 30, 1957

Mr. W. M. Phillips, Jr.
Box 25
A. M. & N. College
Pine Bluff, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Phillips:

In the interest of quick clearance we suggest you follow this procedure with the applicants for Encampment For Citizenship.

1. Make a carbon of the application to send to Atlanta. (Southern Regional Council, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.)

2. Send original to the Encampment Office.

3. Send a covering letter to the Encampment Office signed by you or Dr. Cothran with carbon to SRC.
   (a) Make clear that this applicant is for a scholarship granted through Southern Regional Council.
   (b) Give your endorsement of the applicant and the substance of any oral recommendations of his teachers, pastor, etc.

I am sending Fred Routh a copy of this letter so he will understand.

Trust this does not seem too complicated. It was good to meet you family: it explains some of your admirable qualities! We would like to have a list of the applicants that you send, just thier names will be sufficient.

Sincerely,

NAT R. GRISWOLD
Executive Director

(The items checked on enclosed blank indicate spots at which the applicant may show his relation to SRC scholarships.)

NRG/ccm
Encl: (1)
cc: Fred Routh

June 3, 1957

Mr. William G. Shannon
Executive Director
The Encampment for Citizenship
2 West 64th Street
New York 23, New York

Dear Bill:

Haven't heard from you or Alex in quite some time. I understand Alex has left the Encampment. I would appreciate a list of the students who have been granted scholarships under the SRC allotment. I hope that the group we send will prove as outstanding as last year's, but let it be said that we don't expect to take the presidency every year.

Please let me know how to get in touch with Alex.

Best regards to you and Al Black.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mm

June 3, 1957

Mr. Harry S. Jones
Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East Third Street, Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

Thanks for the note about getting two good applicants for the Encampment for Citizenship. They both sound like good students and I am sure they will benefit from their experience this coming summer.

Best regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mm

from the desk of—

~~Charles~~ Encampment for Citizenship

Harry S. Jones

May 31, 1957

Dear Fred:

I was able to get two good applicants for the Encampment for citizenship. They are Miss Elizabeth Edwards of Concord, a student at Barber-Scotia College, and Miss Elizabeth Henderson, a student at Queens College in Charlotte but whose home is in Florida — I believe in Tallahassee.

Both have been accepted and have been granted scholarships.

H.S.J.

ENCAMPMENT FOR CITIZENSHIP

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William G. Shannon
Executive Director

Algernon D. Black
Education Director

Alexander Brooks
Field Director

Roslyn Girdany
Administrative Assistant

June 5, 1957

Dear Fred:

I hadn't written to you earlier because there was a considerable amount of uncertainty as to where I would be this next year. I suppose you heard from Grace Hamilton that I was going to leave the Encampment. Originally, I expected to go to Miami and take over as director of A.J. Congress' South-East Region. But very unexpectedly, I received an offer from Rutger's Law School to come on their faculty as an associate professor of law, and have accepted that position instead. A.J. Congress accepted their loss with a stoical upper lip and wished me great happiness. I am very pleased at the developments, as you can imagine, and look forward to a totally new career in teaching.

It is my loss, Fred, that I will not be seeing you in Atlanta, which I hoped would be the case if I were stationed in Miami, but I hope that I will be able to see you in New York, where I will continue to live, and hope that you will let me know well in advance whenever you expect to be here, so that we can get together and I can treat you to a 99 to 1 martini.

I would appreciate it if you would tell the other people at S.R.C. my news (I know you will anyhow) and hope you will write to me. My home address, incidentally, is 345 E. 81st St., New York 28, and I suggest that you send me my personal letters there. From hereon in I suppose you should write directly to Bill Shannon about Encampment matters. Bill will write to you in a day or so about students who have been granted scholarships under the SRC allotment. There have been, to my knowledge, a number of excellent prospects, but I do think, that another reminder mailing at this time might bring forth some additional applications.

Let me hear from you, Fred.

Affectionately,

Alex

Alexander Brooks
Field Director

AB:ly

Mr. Frederick B. Roth
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Atlanta, Ga

SPONSORED BY THE AMERICAN ETHICAL UNION

June 11, 1957

Mr. Alexander Brooks
345 East 81st Street
New York 28, New York

Dear Alex:

How good it was to hear from you again and to learn of the terrific offer from Rutgers School of Law. I think you are ideally suited for academic life. You have a sharp and inquisitive mind and you like people. The combination, I believe, is a prerequisite for good teaching.

I can well understand that the Congress accepted their loss with a stoical upper lip. It's not easy to lose a promising executive just as you feel you are getting hold of him.

I, too, am sorry that you will not be coming through Atlanta fairly often as you had previously planned. When next I head for New York I will let you know well in advance and I will expect to be treated to that "99 to 1 martini."

I have passed the good news around the Council, and all here express their good wishes and congratulations.

Best personal regards.

Warmly,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mm

June 12, 1957

Mr. William G. Shannon, Executive Director
Encampment for Citizenship
2 West 64th Street
New York 23, New York

Dear Bill:

Thank you for your letter of June 10th enclosing the list of students who have been granted scholarships to the Encampment under the SRC allotment. We will continue to press our state directors for more qualified candidates to the Encampment.

I am sorry for the Encampment that you are losing the services of Alex Brooks. He has been, I know, a real help in recruiting candidates from all over the country; however, I believe Alex will be more happy at Rutgers. I believe he is ideal material for the professorial life - a keen mind and a fondness for people. He has been in touch with me and sounds enthusiastic about his new position.

We at SRC are glad to cooperate with the Encampment, for we believe that the future of a democratic society in the South is dependent upon a trained, informed, democratic leadership, and the Encampment is helping to provide it.

Thank you for your generousity in allocating a considerable number of scholarships to the Southern Regional Council.

Best personal regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mm

ENCAMPMENT FOR CITIZENSHIP

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Dr. Howard E. Wilson
Dr. Theresa Wolfson
(List Incomplete)

William G. Shannon
Executive Director

Algernon D. Black
Education Director

Alexander Brooks
Field Director

Roslyn Girdany
Administrative Assistant

June 10, 1957

Dear Fred:

I am enclosing a list of students who have been granted scholarships under the S.R.C. allotment.

We are delighted to have these candidates, and we are still hopeful that several others may wish to apply during the next couple of weeks.

The representation from the South will be especially strong this year -- both Negroes and whites. The caliber of the students seems extremely high and all of us are looking forward to another exciting summer at the Encampment. We hope to have approximately 140 campers representing every section of the nation.

Alex will be leaving the Encampment at the end of this month to take an assignment as associate professor of law at Rutgers in Newark, N.J. I am sure he will be in touch with you immediately himself.

Thanks very much for your cooperation and helpfulness in our behalf.

Sincerely yours,

Bill

William G. Shannon

WGS:ly
Enc.

Mr. Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Rm. 432, 63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Mimeographed

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

JAckson 2-8764

HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

June 12, 1957

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

M E M O R A N D U M

To: All State Staff

From: Frederick B. Routh, Assistant Director

A number of state organizations have done a splendid job of recruiting candidates for the Encampment for Citizenship.

We believe that the future of a democratic society in the South is dependent upon a trained, informed, democratic leadership, and the Encampment is helping to provide it.

I therefore urge all of you to renewed effort in the recruiting of qualified candidates for the Encampment. Correspondence should now be directed to William G. Shannon, at the same address you formerly wrote Alex Brooks.

It's not yet too late. Press on!

FBR:mm

June 18, 1957

Dr. J. B. Jones
Director of Student Personnel and Guidance
Agricultural, Mechanical, and Normal College
Pine Bluff, Arkansas

Dear Dr. Jones:

Thank you for your letter of June 14th in which you list the applications from Arkansas for the Encampment for Citizenship. Your organization has done an outstanding job of screening students and I wish it had been possible for all of our state organizations to find a cooperative testing center such as yours. I have received information this morning from the Encampment telling me that the three persons whom you screened have been accepted.

We here at the Southern Regional Council believe that the experience young people have at the Encampment for Citizenship is one of the outstanding events of their lives. We believe that a democratic society in the South is dependent upon a trained, informed, and experienced leadership and the Encampment provides that for us.

Thanks for your effort in this area. Best regards.

Sincerely,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mm

Cr-ref

June 18, 1957

Mr. Alex Brooks
The Encampment for Citizenship
2 West 64th Street
New York 23, New York

Dear Alex:

Thank you for your letter of June 17th, which I received this morning. We are pleased that nine qualified applicants have already been received at the Encampment for Citizenship. I believe you will be receiving more from the state organizations in the next few days. Not long ago I sent out a special memorandum urging them to press on, and find the more qualified candidates. We sincerely believe that what you are doing is of very great importance to the future of the nation and of special importance to the South.

Congratulations on the sizable number of people who have already been chosen by the Encampment. I think it is wonderful that you have between 140 and 150 people for this year.

I am off on my vacation to Canada in the next few days. I will be in touch with you from time to time. I only wish it were possible for me to stop through New York and say hello personally.

Best personal regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mm

ENCAMPMENT FOR CITIZENSHIP

2 WEST 64TH STREET, NEW YORK 23, N. Y.
TRAFALGAR 4-5200

MRS. ALICE K. POLLITZER
Chairman of the Board

WILLIAM G. SHANNON
Executive Director

August, 1957

You may list us as one of your cooperating agencies in your literature and publications. This does not carry with it any commitment for our organization in specific fund-raising or recruitment program.

Signed:

ORGANIZATION: Southern Regional Council, Inc

PER: Frederick G. Roth

TITLE: Assistant Director

ADDRESS OF ORGANIZATION: 63 Auburn Ave NE
Atlanta [redacted]

DATE: 12 Aug 57

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

ENCAMPMENT FOR CITIZENSHIP

2 WEST 64th STREET, NEW YORK 23, N. Y.
TRafalgar 4-5200

Summer Address: FIELDSTON SCHOOL, FIELDSTON ROAD, RIVERDALE 71, NEW YORK • LOrraine 2-9360

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Dr. Theresa Wolfson
(List Incomplete)

William G. Shannon
Executive Director

Algernon D. Black
Education Director

Roslyn Girdany
Administrative Assistant

August 6, 1957

Dear Mr. ~~Routh~~ Fred:

Last year the Encampment included in its list of co-operating agencies the names of organizations that had expressed interest in this project and helped with our recruitment or promotion programs. In some instances these organizations helped raise scholarship funds and sent to us some of their outstanding youth leaders.

As we prepare our literature for 1958, we hope that you will continue to allow us to use the name of your group as a co-operating agency. This implies no commitment of any kind on your part, whether it be in recruitment, fund-raising, or promotion. We hope, however, that we will have your active cooperation and support in helping more young men and women to participate in the Encampment sessions.

Would you kindly give us your official indication that we may continue to use your name in our literature by signing the enclosed form and returning it to our office as soon as possible.

The Encampment is now beginning a program of expansion, the initial phases of which are made possible by a foundation grant. It is our hope to establish a second Encampment in or near San Francisco for the summer of 1958, to run concurrently with our present Encampment here in New York City. We shall be sending you our full report on the 1957 Encampment session in the very near future. During the coming months you will also receive our regular Newsletter, publications, and other literature pertaining to the 1958 Encampments.

We would be grateful to you if you could suggest to us individuals and organizations in the Western states, and especially on the West Coast, who might be interested in hearing about our plans for an Encampment in California in 1958. Any other comments or suggestions that you would care to make would be most welcome.

Sincerely yours,

Bill Shannon

William G. Shannon

SPONSORED BY THE AMERICAN ETHICAL UNION

August 12, 1957

Mr. William G. Shannon
Executive Director
Encampment for Citizenship
2 West 64th Street
New York 23, New York

Dear Bill:

I am returning your form requesting permission to list the Southern Regional Council as a cooperating agency. We are glad to be so listed for we believe that the Encampment for Citizenship is doing a splendid job of training young leadership for responsibility in a democratic society.

You asked in your letter for some names on the West Coast. I would suggest several:

Edward Howden
San Francisco Council for Civic Unity
437 Market Street
San Francisco 5, California

Dr. Helen Amerman
(Same Address)

Dr. Hilda Taba
San Francisco State Teachers' College
San Francisco, California

Miss Louise Blackhan
Civic Unity Committee
1319 Second Avenue
Seattle, Washington

Dr. Eason Monroe
Southern California Branch, ACLU
5927 Sunset Boulevard
Los Angeles, California

Michael L. Freed
Mountain States Office, ADL
220 Empire Building
Denver 2, Colorado

I will send you some more names later on.

Best regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR/mf
Enclosure - 1.

ENCAMPMENT FOR CITIZENSHIP
2 WEST 64th STREET, NEW YORK 23, N. Y.
TRafalgar 4-5200

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt
Honorary Chairman

Mrs. Ira S. Robbins
Chairman of the Board

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Dr. Harold Taylor
Dr. Channing H. Tobias
Hon. Robert F. Wagner
Mrs. Victoria Wagner
Judge J. Waties Waring
Dr. Goodwin Watson
Dr. Robert C. Weaver
Aubrey Williams
Dr. Howard E. Wilson
Dr. Theresa Wolfson
(List Incomplete)

August 21, 1957.

William G. Shannon
Executive Director

Algernon D. Black
Education Director

Edward F. Boyd
Field Director

Roslyn Girdany
Administrative Assistant

Dear Fred:

Thanks very much for signing and returning our request form asking permission to list the Council as a cooperating agency. We are deeply gratified by your continued interest and full support.

I shall be writing to the individuals you suggest in California asking their advice and suggestions for our second Encampment unit.

I shall be in touch with you again in the very near future with regard to our work for the coming year. I hope too that I will have the chance of seeing you at the Nairo Convention in Kansas City this Fall.

With best personal wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Bill

William G. Shannon
Executive Director

Mr. Frederick B. Routh, Ass't Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

ENCAMPMENT FOR CITIZENSHIP

2 WEST 64th STREET, NEW YORK 23, N. Y.
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Dr. Theresa Wolfson
(List Incomplete)

William G. Shannon
Executive Director

Algernon D. Black
Education Director

Edward F. Boyd
Field Director

Roslyn Girdany
Administrative Assistant

October 23, 1957

Dear Fred:

Our Field Director, Ed Boyd, has just returned from the West Coast where he spent several weeks investigating the possibility of establishing a second Encampment unit in San Francisco. His report is a definitely optimistic one, and we are hopeful that we can go ahead with our plans for the coming year. However, a great deal of basic work must be done before we can definitely say a second unit will be established.

As we plan for the 1958 Encampment in New York City and possibly in San Francisco, we are hopeful that the Southern Regional Council will again lend us its good support. We are still anxious to recruit young people from several communities throughout the South. The delegation that was sent to us from the southern states this summer was an exceptionally fine one. Both the Negroes and whites contributed a great deal to our overall program and apparently gained much from the Encampment experience. I hope that in some way these young people will be put to work in the state and local branches of your Council. I am quite sure that most of them have been given additional motivation to do such work through the Encampment program.

I am now planning to attend the NAIRO convention in Kansas City, and I hope I will have the pleasure of seeing you there. If there is any thing that we should do through this office to gain your official cooperation again, please let me know what that is. Our new literature will be at the press in the very near future and copies will be sent to your office as soon as possible.

We are hopeful that NAIRO will give us its blessing again. There are many plans which I would like to discuss with you with regard to training young people for community activities under NAIRO auspices. I feel that there is much to be done in this whole area of youth education, and that it would be in order for NAIRO to assume some responsibility in these matters.

With best personal regards,

Sincerely,

Bill

WGS:s

William G. Shannon

Mr. Frederick B. Routh, Ass't. Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Encampment for Citizenship

October 25, 1957

Mr. William G. Shannon
Encampment for Citizenship
2 West 64th Street
New York 23, N.Y.

Dear Bill:

Thanks for your letter of October 23rd, which I hasten to answer lest you assume that my letter of yesterday was in reply.

SRC will be glad to cooperate again with the Encampment and we hope to send you another splendid group of encampmenters. All of our people have been enthusiastic about their experiences at the Encampment and we believe it is a contribution to their understanding of democracy.

I look forward to seeing you at Kansas City and as a Board member of NAIRO I will be happy to introduce a motion bestowing blessings on the Encampment.

Best personal regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:fcl

ENCAMPMENT FOR CITIZENSHIP

2 WEST 64th STREET, NEW YORK 23, N. Y.
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January 28, 1958

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Dr. Howard E. Wilson
Dr. Theresa Wolfson
(List Incomplete)

William G. Shannon
Executive Director

Algernon D. Black
Education Director

Edward F. Boyd
Field Director

Dear Fred:

The Encampment for Citizenship is now preparing for its thirteenth annual program aimed at providing special education in citizen affairs to young men and women of leadership potential. We hope that the Southern Regional Council will want to help select and sponsor applicants for the 1958 Encampment session. Application forms and literature are being sent to you under separate cover.

This promises to be a most important year in the life of the Encampment. The Board of Directors has already voted to proceed with plans for a second Encampment unit to be located in the San Francisco Bay area this coming summer. At the same time, a second evaluation, made possible by a grant from the Ford Foundation, is being undertaken with emphasis on the effectiveness of the Encampment experience in the lives of college students. About thirty colleges will be cooperating in this study. (The first evaluation, summarized in the enclosed report, described the unique and intensive motivational force the Encampment exerted in the lives of its participants.)

Each Encampment session has mirrored the many religious, racial, economic and social backgrounds represented in the larger American community. Farmers, students, laborers, professionals, American Indians, Negroes, whites and others - drawn from every section of our country and several foreign lands, have participated in each of the summer Encampments. Last summer, 125 young people, between 18 and 24, attended. They represented 30 states and 6 foreign countries.

The 1957 educational program was full and stimulating. A copy of the daily schedule is being sent to you for your reading. The intensity and the broad scope of topics is clearly evident. What cannot be printed at this time is the deep effect we know the Encampment experience is now having in the lives of our newer alumni. As with those preceding them, many of last summer's campers have already indicated to us something of the impact the Encampment has had in terms of their school work, community organizations, and family relations, and in increasing their alertness to what's going on in the world.

Their desire to continue to grow and their refreshed confidence that they can do so are most gratifying. Although our 1500

alumni live in different communities liberally scattered across the country, most of them seem to have a strong feeling of identity with one another and a greater awareness of the power of people - of all backgrounds and walks of life in bringing democratic ideals to life. That they are realists, too, is shown in the work they do with such agencies as the Y's, human relation organizations, college councils, settlement houses, children's agencies, political parties, labor unions, church organizations, and farm youth projects.

In your selection of applicants to the 1958 Encampment you may want to draw on those persons whom you would like to involve in your own area of work after their return from the Encampment. A number of organizations now look upon the Encampment as a sound leadership training program for their own future workers and leaders.

We were highly pleased to have had your good cooperation in selecting students last summer. I hope you received full reports on their Encampment experiences. The group attending last summer was to date the most representative one from the South ever to participate in the Encampment. Perhaps this year, with two units in operation, we will be able to serve an even more diversified group of young people.

We hope that more organizations will help make the Encampment experience available to a greater number of young people by encouraging them to apply and by paying part or all of their Encampment expenses. To help spread our limited Scholarship funds as widely as possible, the Board of Directors is allocating some scholarships in the form of tuition reduction, among our co-operating agencies.

I am pleased to write that the Board of Directors has set aside 6 full and 6 half scholarships for applicants selected through your offices.

We would like very much to have any applications for scholarship aid in our hands by March 30, 1958. An extension of time for such requests beyond the March 30th date may be granted if circumstances warrant it. We realize this deadline may not fit in with all schedules but we will want to re-allocate unused scholarships well in advance of the dates of our 1958 Encampment sessions:

Fieldston School, New York City:	June 29, to Aug. 9, 1958
International House, Berkeley, Calif.:	June 22, to Aug. 2, 1958

<u>All applicants should state a preference for either session but final choice of participants for each Encampment must rest with our Admissions Committee</u>.

Will you kindly let me know as soon as possible if you will be able to propose applicants for the 1958 Encampment sessions.

I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Sincerely,

Bill

Mr. Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

May I visit you toward the end of February to speak with the Encampment friends in Atlanta or would another time be better?

Bill

February 10, 1958

Mr. William G. Shannon, Executive Director
Encampment for Citizenship
2 West 64th Street
New York 23, N.Y.

Dear Bill:

Thanks for your good letter and the packet of materials which has also come. The Southern Regional Council and the cooperating state agencies will be glad to participate again in the Encampment's program. I will distribute these materials through the various state organizations.

I will ask the State Directors to be in touch with you directly. This is the procedure you or Alex suggested last year and I believe it was more manageable than our previous arrangement. Please keep me advised as you accept people nominated by the state organizations or by SRC itself.

It is good to know that the plans for expansion into the San Francisco Bay area have culminated in success. For the first year it would probably be best to use the San Francisco camp for candidates from the west coast and as far east as Denver and area. After the shake-down period it would be good for students from the east to get to the west coast and probably for the students from the west to get to New York. The only difficulty with this, of course, is the high cost of transportation. The more a person, particularly a young person, sees of the nation, the more impressed he will be with its diversity and its immense wealth of human resources.

You asked if you could come down late in February to speak with the Encampment friends in Atlanta. The answer is, of course, yes, come on down. On February 25-26 there is an interagency conference being held here ih Atlanta of agencies working for desegregation. We could probably squeeze you on to the agenda to announce the Encampment scholarship plans for this summer.

Best regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:fcl

ENCAMPMENT FOR CITIZENSHIP

2 WEST 64th STREET, NEW YORK 23, N. Y.
TRafalgar 4-5200

file
with corrected memo

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt
Honorary Chairman

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Chairman of the Board

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Aubrey Williams
Dr. Howard E. Wilson
Dr. Theresa Wolfson
(List Incomplete)

William G. Shannon
Executive Director

Algernon D. Black
Education Director

Edward F. Boyd
Field Director

March 13, 1958

Dear Fred,

Enclosed is a draft of a memo which we thought might go from our office to your state offices, if this meets with the approval of you and Mr. Fleming. Please feel free to change it in any way you think advisable.

We would appreciate your returning this memo to us with any changes or suggestions at your earliest convenience, and we will send the memo with literature and application blanks to your state offices.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

Bill

William G. Shannon

Mr. Frederick B. Routh
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

COPY.

DRAFT MEMO

To: State Councils on Human Relations cooperating with the SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL ~~AFFILIATES~~

From: WILLIAM G. SHANNON, ENCAMPMENT FOR CITIZENSHIP

I had the pleasure of speaking to Mr. Harold C. Fleming and Mr. Frederick B. Routh in Atlanta, Georgia, concerning our Encampment recruiting program. Scholarship help is being made available to individuals recommended by the state Councils on Human Relations cooperating with ~~affiliates of~~ the Southern Regional Council, and we are anxious to have applications sent into our office as soon as possible.

This year the Encampment will hold two sessions, one in New York City, and one in Berkeley, California. Applicants may state a preference but final choice must rest with our Admissions Committee. We hope that it will be possible for two or more individuals from the same community to be recommended by the state offices. This sometimes insures more effective community action when alumni return home. We were gratified by the response to our recruitment last year and hope that we will have the cooperation of your offices this spring.

May I emphasize again that applications are to be sent in directly to the Encampment for Citizenship, 2 West 64th Street, New York City.

We shall keep the Southern Regional Council office informed concerning any applicants and their status. May we have some indication from you as to whether or not you feel that you will have any applicants for us? This initial assessment will help us allocate our scholarship aid on a more equitable basis. If you care to have more information and material, please do not hesitate to let us know.

19 March, 1958

Mr. William G. Shannon
Encampment for Citizenship
2 West 64th Street
New York 23, N.Y.

Dear Bill:

Harold and I have gone over your proposed memo to the state Councils which cooperate with SRC. We have made a few minor changes in it due to the changed relationship between SRC and the state Councils. Other than this the memo is fine. I am enclosing the corrected version with this note.

All best wishes.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

Enclosure.
FBR:fcl

COPY.

DRAFT MEMO

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June 4, 1958

Mr. Edward Boyd
Field Director
Encampment for Citizenship
2 West 64th Street
New York 23, New York

Dear Ed:

I have written all state organizations urging a last minute push for candidates for the Encampment.

We have been unable to find a member of a migrant worker's family for the Bucknell scholarship. Suggest you try contacting the following:

(1) Dr. Frank Graham
National Sharecroppers Fund
112 East 19th Street
New York 3, New York

(2) H. L. Mitchell
President
National Agricultural Workers Union
American Federation of Labor
Victor Building
724 Ninth Street, N. W.
Washington 1, D. C.

(3) Miss Elizabeth B. Herring
Executive Secretary
National Council on Agricultural Life and Labor
1751 "N" Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

(4) Clarence Senior
Office of Puerto Rican of New York

(5) A. E. Cox
National Council of Churches
933 Chambliss Road
Memphis 16, Tennessee

All good wishes for the success of your important endeavor.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR/mf

REPORT

on the

ENCAMPMENT for CITIZENSHIP

SUMMER

1958

REPORT

on the

ENCAMPMENT for CITIZENSHIP

SUMMER

1958

In 1946, in a postwar world which was complex, confused, disoriented, it seemed important--perhaps critical--that young Americans coming of age as citizens understand the meaning, the rights, the profound new problems, the perilous new responsibilities of democratic self-government in that world.

To that end, the Encampment for Citizenship was founded.

In the course of thirteen summers it has reached--and, in a measure, changed--some 1600 young people. Their eyes, their ears, their minds, have been opened by it. Their faith in democratic principles and processes has been reinforced by facts; and into their hands have been put such tools and techniques of practical action as to make the faith workable and the facts of value.

As a result of what we call the Encampment experience, these young people are better--more informed, more responsible, more effective--citizens. We believe that their communities and their country are the better for them--and that their country and their communities, now more acutely than ever, need many more of them.

In 1958 the Encampment for Citizenship took a considered step in that direction.

AN EAST COAST--AND A WEST COAST ENCAMPMENT

For the thirteenth year, from June 29 to August 9, 1958, an Encampment for Citizenship was held at the Fieldston School in Riverdale, New York. In addition and for the first time, from June 22 to August 2, 1958, an Encampment was held in California--at International House on the campus of the University of California at Berkeley.

The inauguration of a second Encampment was an experiment. It was meant to test, in a sense, the viability of the Encampment idea itself, dissociated from the living conditions, the administrative patterns and the staff arrangements that have grown up around it at Fieldston.

The Fieldston Encampment has enjoyed in its physical setting what we have thought to be important advantages psychologically. On a semi-isolated private campus, Fieldston campers, in deliberately mixed groups, have lived in improvised dormitory units shared with staff members; they have lived--slept, studied, eaten, worked, played--under conditions of planned simplicity, privacy and closeness. In the process, a hundred disparate young people and their teachers have suddenly, annually, become a community.

At Berkeley, International House offered the West Coast campers facilities which were handsome and convenient, but not theirs alone. It housed them, not in dormitories, but in pairs in private rooms, with staff members in quarters to themselves. Students and staff, to whom in most cases the Encampment was an equally new experience, found it necessary to work consciously for a sense of contact or unity or cohesion. In spite of these things--perhaps independently of them--at Berkeley as at Fieldston, the Encampment, at the end of six weeks, was a community.

What the West Coast experiment suggests is, first of all, that the Encampment idea can maintain its identity in a Berkeley setting as well as in a Fieldston setting. What it suggests further--and more importantly--is that the Encampment idea may be transplantable to still other Berkeleys, to still other Fieldstons, to the larger benefit of the society it serves.

The Curriculum and the Faculty

Both Encampments retained with few modifications an educational program in common, comprising four major units of study taken up successively.

The Nature of Democracy	Shaw Livermore, faculty, Princeton University (Fieldston)
	Guest speakers (Berkeley)
Civil Rights and Civil Liberties	Phillip Hoggard, faculty, Newark Public Schools, active member, Mayor's Commission on Human Relations, Newark, New Jersey (Fieldston)
	Rev. Aron Gilmartin, minister, University Unitarian Church, Seattle, Washington; Sidney Lawrence, Community Relations Bureau, Kansas City, Missouri (Berkeley)
Economics	Edward Pearlstien, faculty, Fieldston School, New York (Fieldston)
	Gary Bickel, faculty, Stanford University (Berkeley)
International Affairs	Phillips Ruopp, associate director, Cooperative Program, Antioch College (Fieldston)
	Catherine Porter, former Foreign Service Officer, United States State Department (Berkeley)

Workshops

Within the large subject areas, special fields of interest were elected by the campers for intensive study in small workshop groups, under

the direction of faculty members.

At Fieldston:

Social Problems	Rachael Malamud, consultant psychologist, Valley Stream Public Schools, New York
Juvenile Delinquency	Elizabeth Luck, faculty, Fairleigh-Dickinson University
International Affairs	Phillips Ruopp, with the assistance of Donna Cochrane, EFC '55, a staff intern
Political Action	Shaw Livermore
Economics	Edward Pearlstien, with the assistance of Judith Machmeier, EFC '54, now associated with the Wisconsin Farmers Union
Civil Rights	Phillip Hoggard, with the assistance of Nancy Revelle, EFC '54, and Evelyn Goldwasser, faculty, New York City Public Schools, both staff interns

At Berkeley:

Education	Patricia McGee, Ph.D. candidate in Counseling Psychology, University of California at Berkeley
Civil Rights and Civil Liberties	Rev. Aron Gilmartin and Sidney Lawrence
International Affairs	Catherine Porter
Economic Issues	Gary Bickel

Administration

The Fieldston unit was under the overall direction of Henry Austin, leader of the Brooklyn Ethical Culture Society. Murray Phillips, Dean of Admissions, New York City High School of Fashion Industries, acted for the seventh year as Recreation Director. A group of Encampment alumni served as a volunteer office staff.

William G. Shannon, Executive Director of the Encampment for Citizenship, headed the Berkeley unit, with the assistance of Edward F. Boyd, Encampment

Field Director. Mary Lou Norrie, a Ph.D. candidate in Educational Psychology, Teachers College, Columbia University, assumed the post of Recreation Director.

Field Trips

It has been a basic educational policy at the Fieldston Encampment, because of the nearness of New York, to coordinate field trips with the lectures, discussion groups and workshop participation on campus. At Berkeley, across the bay from San Francisco, students were able similarly to see at first hand a number of the institutions, organizations, agencies and activities with a bearing on their curriculum.

Berkeley had an added advantage in being near industrial and agricultural areas with, at the present time, important local problems. The campers were impressed by their visits to the docks and their meetings with representatives of dockworkers and ship owners; they were enlightened by looks at atomic power plants, forest conservation projects, the Napa Valley wineries; they were challenged by community planning problems and by their contacts with the migrant worker situation in Santa Clara County.

Fieldston campers were guests and observers of settlement houses, of organizations of all types concerned with intergroup and minority group relations, of banking and stock market operations, of corporations and labor unions and the government departments touching both. They were, on what was for most of them a particularly memorable day, the guests of Mrs. Franklin Delano Roosevelt at Hyde Park, New York.

Visitors

The Fieldston campers were, on other days, hosts as well as guests. An international student group, representing many countries and traveling under the auspices of the International Research Fund, was escorted by members

of the International Affairs workshop on a tour of Manhattan.

A half-day's visit was paid to the Fieldston Encampment early in the session by a delegation of twenty Soviet students who were in the United States under the auspices of a State-Department-supervised cultural exchange program, sponsored by the Council on Student Travel. The visit received wide attention in the New York press.

THE ENCAMPMENT STUDENT BODY

The two 1958 Encampments were able, between them, to accommodate 145 young people: 101 at Fieldston, 44 at Berkeley. Campers came from 27 states, Puerto Rico, Hawaii and six foreign countries. They came from farms, from small towns, from cities, from settlement houses, from colleges and universities. Better than three-fourths of them had been educated beyond the high school level, although relatively few could be said to come from high--even moderately high--income families. Nearly half of them represented minority groups: American Indians, Puerto Ricans, Mexican-Americans, Japanese-Americans, Negroes from both North and South.

The contribution of every camper, whatever his background, is in the end possibly the most valuable part of the total Encampment experience of all campers. The product--in terms of communication, of personal dignity, of individual growth--of the interaction of their contributions is, every year, astonishing and moving.

It is particularly astonishing, particularly moving, because the group is not--in any sense of the "elite," the "superior"--a selected group. Agencies and colleges refer certain young people to us because they see in them a potential for leadership; alumni encourage others to apply because

they find in them a common concern with the areas in which we function, and sense a capacity to learn from the kind of program we provide. Some young people come to the Encampment with strong feelings about particular problems--racial questions, economic questions, questions of war and peace; most come uncertain and curious about many. The great majority are uncommitted in any area to specific answers, solutions or programs, and often those with specific interests are uninformed even in the area of their interest. Nearly all are vague in their understanding of democracy, either as a form of government or as a way of life.

It is important to remember these things. They demonstrate that the Encampment is not a program for the few, the pre-directed. It is a program for the tens of thousands of the un-directed among our young people--and for them, one of even more urgent necessity, more far-reaching value.

A detailed statistical breakdown of information concerning the students at the two 1958 Encampments follows on the next page.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

1958 STUDENTS

Age (as of 7/1/58)	Fieldston	Berkeley
Under 17	3	1
17	16	6
18	34	13
19	17	5
20	14	7
21	8	7
22	5	2
23	1	1
24 and over	0	2
Years of School Completed		
3rd year High School	6	5
High School	40	6
College: 1 year	22	10
2 years	19	9
3 years	10	8
4 years	14	6
Graduate School	3	0
Full Time Occupation		
Clerical	3	3
Domestic	0	1
Farm	0	1
Librarian	1	0
Teaching	1	0
Racial Background		
White	59	30
Negro	33	9
American Indian	5	1
Asiatic	4	4
Family Background		
Business and Commerce	25	15
Farm	9	5
Laborer	19	5
Professions	19	9
Skilled Trades	10	8
TOTAL: 145 STUDENTS	101	44

Community Background	Fieldston	Berkeley
Urban	62	31
Rural	12	8
Small Town	23	4
Suburban	4	1
States Represented		
Arizona	1	1
Arkansas	4	0
California	0	17
Colorado	2	1
Connecticut	0	1
Georgia	4	0
Illinois	12	2
Louisiana	6	0
Maryland	1	2
Massachusetts	1	2
Minnesota	4	1
Mississippi	1	0
Missouri	2	1
Montana	4	2
Nevada	0	1
New Jersey	5	2
New York (metropolitan)	19	3
New York (upstate)	4	0
North Carolina	2	0
Ohio	4	1
Oregon	3	1
Pennsylvania	2	1
South Carolina	2	0
Tennessee	1	0
Texas	1	0
Virginia	1	0
Washington	1	0
Wisconsin	2	1
District of Columbia	0	2
Hawaii	2	0
Puerto Rico	3	0
Burma	0	1
Canada	1	0
England	0	1
Finland	1	0
France	1	1
Germany	2	1
India	1	0
Israel	1	0

SUPPORT OF THE ENCAMPMENT

The work of the Encampment for Citizenship has, year by year, been made possible by the interest and cooperation of informed and sympathetic individuals, of government and civic agencies and industrial and agricultural organizations, of foundations both national and local, large and small. The Encampment is pleased that in 1958 it was able, in all of these directions, to widen its circle of support.

Individual Support

More than half of the total income of the Encampment in the year 1957-58 represents donations from private persons. Many of these friends of the Encampment have contributed to it not only funds, but earnest work in its behalf. We were particularly fortunate, in inaugurating the West Coast Encampment, in having the help of a number of prominent and interested Californians who agreed to serve as a local committee of sponsors. We would like, at this time, to extend to them our special thanks. They are:

Mr. and Mrs. Wallace G. Anderson
Mr. Bruce Bliven
Dr. Harrison Brown
Dr. Eugene Burdick
Mrs. Francis Carroll
Mr. William K. Coblentz
Hon. Jeffery Cohelan
Mr. Henry Dreyfuss
Mrs. Josephine Duveneck
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Mr. William Roth
Judge Milton Sapiro
Miss Annie Clo Watson
Mrs. Catherine Bauer Wurster

Agency and Organization Support

In the establishment of the Berkeley unit and the furtherance of the Fieldston program, the Encampment enjoyed unusually good cooperation, not only from those groups regularly supporting it by recruitment and

student sponsorship, but from a number of additional ones. Growing concern with intergroup and interracial tensions has led some official and voluntary agencies to undertake specific training of their young people in constructive leadership, and to see the Encampment experience as a valuable and basic step in such training.

Some 65 students at the 1958 sessions were so sponsored. In all, more than 67 organizations and educational institutions helped to recruit the 1958 Encampment student body. Of these, seventeen provided scholarship assistance, full or partial, for 22 young people.

Foundation Support

In the Encampment's tenth year, a grant from the Emil Schwarzhaupt Foundation made possible a two-year evaluative study of the work of the Encampment by the Bureau of Applied Social Research of Columbia University. On the basis of that evaluation, the Schwarzhaupt Foundation was pleased to extend to us, for the years 1956-58 and again for the years 1958-60, further most generous grants providing for the development and extension of our work. Without this assistance, the expansion of the Encampment in 1958 would not have been possible, nor the carrying out of our enlarged program of field work, travel and recruitment.

A grant from the Ford Foundation in 1957 enabled us to initiate a second two-year evaluative study by the Bureau of Applied Social Research; this study, at the close of 1958, is close to completion. The first survey found the Encampment "a rare success in the field of democratic education." Why it is and how--and with, in the end, what results--the present project is intended to determine. The final report will be sent to Encampment sponsors and cooperating agencies on its publication early in 1959.

Other foundations, some of national scope, some with particular community and regional interests, participated in our program in the past year. Funds made available by them provided scholarships in certain cases; in others, contributed to the entire Encampment program. They are:

Louis D. Beaumont Foundation
Bing Fund, Inc.
Dretzin Foundation
Field Foundation, Inc.
Gaisman Foundation
Lucile and Robert Gries Fund
Nathan and Lena Isaacson Foundation, Inc.
Madeleine M. Low Fund, Inc.
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Charles and Lily H. Weinberg Foundation, Inc.
Wieboldt Foundation

SPREADING THE ENCAMPMENT IDEA

Major news media--press, television, radio--took interested note of the 1958 Encampments in both New York and California. Their sympathetic coverage was valuable in acquainting the general public with the Encampment and its program, and in clarifying the need for this sort of citizenship training.

The Encampment itself undertook in 1958 to put on film some expression of its purposes and its work. Dynamic Films, an independent production company which has done interesting work in the past in the human relations field, recorded a large part of the 1958 session at Fieldston for editing into a documentary motion picture, ready for release in the spring of 1959. The film will be a short one, approximately thirteen minutes; it can, within that time limit, present only a fragment of the Encampment experience--but, we think, the essence.

The film should be particularly useful in enlisting the cooperation of local groups in recruitment and scholarship support. We have reason to

believe that it will also be of interest to educators and those working in the troubled area of group relations.

1959

The Encampment for Citizenship this coming summer will again have sessions in both the East and the West. It is hoped that in 1959 there will be 100 students at Berkeley in addition to 100 at Fieldston.

To achieve this goal, the increased program of recruitment, fund-raising and promotion of the Encampment for Citizenship will be shared between the New York headquarters and a new permanent office in San Francisco. Mrs. Helene Kleinhans, well-known to many of our West Coast sponsors, has been hired on a part-time basis to work with them, with alumni and with local agencies in the Encampment's behalf in California.

The California Association of Junior Colleges has already approved in resolution a three-year experimental project of cooperation between the Encampment and the junior colleges of California, of which there are some 65. It has been proposed that these institutions will recruit and select students for the 1959 Encampment and that, where needed, academic credit will be given for attendance; also, that some members of the Encampment faculty will be drawn from the junior colleges, and that the entire program will be carefully observed and weighed by the Association. We hope that by a close tie with the junior colleges it will be possible to reinforce the experiences and work of students in the social sciences. We hope, too, that one or more colleges may eventually organize an equivalent summer program, and that possibly an all-year-round program suggested by Encampment techniques may become an integral part of their educational and community life.

To evaluate these techniques--perhaps to evolve new ones, adding to the effectiveness of the Encampment educational program--the Encampment for Citizenship has solicited the guidance during the coming year of an Educational Policy Committee. The members of the committee are Dr. Dan Dodson of New York University, Dr. Arthur Swift of the New School for Social Research, and Dr. Goodwin Watson of Teachers College, Columbia University. Funds are also being set aside for special pre-Encampment training of faculty to improve staff work, planning and effectiveness. An increase in staff salaries and personnel to help on living-in problems should improve the quality of the educational work.

We are gratified by the accomplishments of the Encampment for Citizenship in the year just past; we hope that we may see many more in the year ahead. It is our wish that all those who--through their interest, their work, their support--are associated with the Encampment for Citizenship will feel our successes to be their own: they have made them possible.

Algernon D. Black

Algernon D. Black
Education Director

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TO: NATIONAL PRIVATE SERVICES COMMITTEE MEMBERS, NAIRO

FROM: WILLIAM G. SHANNON

On Wednesday, October 1, 1958, there will be a meeting of representatives of the National Private Services Committee in the Ashworth Room of the National Conference of Christians and Jews Brotherhood Building, 43 West 57th Street, New York City, from 3-5 P.M. The purpose of this meeting is to discuss the agenda for our section meeting at the National Conference of NAIRO in Pittsburgh, November 19 through 21.

Those persons who are unable to attend this meeting are invited to send in their recommendations. A postal card is enclosed for this purpose; however, if you require more space, a letter from you would be most welcome.

At the National Conference, our committee will be meeting on the afternoon of November 19th to discuss a topic of our own choosing. We will meet again on the afternoon of the 20th to follow through on the luncheon theme of "Case Studies in Conflict." Suggestions for both sessions are requested.

January 8, 1959

Mr. Algernon D. Black
Acting Director
Encampment for Citizenship
2 West 64th Street
New York 23, New York

Dear Al:

Bill Shannon wrote me recently saying that you will be Acting Director of the Encampment For Citizenship for a short time. He asked that I get in touch with you and send you the current list of our state organizations. I am enclosing the list with this letter.

It has been a pleasure to cooperate with the Encampment during the past few years. It is our feeling that the more young people out of the South who experience a truly democratic learning situation, the better will be the South's tomorrow.

I hope that our state organizations can drum up more participants for this summer's Encampment.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:ls
cc: Bill Shannon

ENCAMPMENT FOR CITIZENSHIP

2 WEST 64TH STREET, NEW YORK 23, N. Y.
TRAFALGAR 4-5200

MRS. IRA S. ROBBINS
Chairman of the Board

WILLIAM G. SHANNON
Executive Director

January 8, 1959

Dear Fred:

We enclose our new literature and application blanks for the Encampment for Citizenship for the coming sessions in 1959. We have two Encampments to offer to your young people, one at the edge of New York, the other in the Bay Area in San Francisco, California.

Please make this opportunity known. Whatever you can do to recruit outstanding young people will be much appreciated. For those who are capable and cannot pay, we will be glad to work out with you a way to finance their coming, either through individuals or local foundations.

We look forward to hearing from you as soon as possible with names or candidates.

Sincerely,

Al Black

Algernon D. Black
Educational Director

P. S. We announce with regret that Mr. William Shannon has resigned, to become the Assistant Executive Director of the American Association of Junior Colleges with offices in Washington, D. C.

January 13, 1959

Mr. Algernon D. Black
Educational Director
Encampment For Citizenship
2 West 64th Street
New York 23, New York

Dear Al:

Our letters must have crossed in transit for I just wrote you after hearing from Bill Shannon.

We received your programs for 1959 - mighty attractive! I have sent them out to the state organizations with the enclosed memo. I hope that it will be possible for them to send you some outstanding candidates.

One of our candidates, John Hope III, made President of the Encampment one year. We don't expect this every year!

Regards,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:ls
Enclosure - 1 (memo to state organizations)

ENCAMPMENT FOR CITIZENSHIP

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February 11, 1959

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Vice-Chairman

Algernon D. Black
Education Director

Edward F. Boyd
Field Director

Dear Fred:

Today is my first working day as the new executive for the Encampment for Citizenship, and this is the first letter I am dictating....therefore, the subject of this letter must be rather important. I thought long and hard before leaving NCCJ, but am convinced that the future of the Encampment is so vital and important to the democratic way of life that I decided I would lend whatever talent I had to forward the work already started.

Inasmuch as you know the Encampment program in depth, I will not go into detail concerning the need for a wide, geographical representation. Suffice to say, the Encampment will be a much richer and rewarding experience if there is a good representative sample from the South. Accordingly, Fred, I would hope that you would give some thought along the lines of recruiting young people from your area for either the New York Encampment or the San Francisco Encampment, which will be at International House in Berkeley this summer. Actually, we would hope that young people from the Southern region would attend both Encampments.

Naturally, I do not expect you to beat the bushes for us, but would be most happy to come down at a convenient time to make personal contacts. I would be guided in this by your experience and know-how and would appreciate your ideas on a possible field trip in the Southern region.

Enclosed are some materials concerning the Encampment, which I know you must be familiar with. We are again doing a mailing of these pieces on a national basis.

I would appreciate anything that you might be able to do that would be of assistance to us and am looking forward to hearing from you when you have the time. It was a pleasure seeing you in Pittsburgh; however, I hope it will not be too long before I have the pleasure of talking with you in much more detail and at some greater length.

With all best wishes,

Most cordially,

Saal

Saal D. Lesser
Executive Director

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Saal D. Lesser
Executive Director

Algernon D. Black
Education Director

Edward F. Boyd
Field Director

April 10, 1959

Dear Fred:

On Monday, April 13th, Miss Catherine Porter, who is a Field Associate on our Encampment staff, plans to be in Atlanta. Miss Porter is doing some field work in terms of recruiting for both the California and New York Encampments and has just returned from a Boston trip. We had hoped that she would be able to spend three or four days in Atlanta, a few days in key cities in North Carolina, and the weekend in Washington, D. C., before returning to New York City.

As you know, we hope that in addition to the racial, religious and ethnic backgrounds of the campers who attend each summer, the Encampment can be more truly representative on a regional, cross-sectional basis. Accordingly, we have high hopes that you, as one of our key contacts and associates in the South, can help provide us with some young people who will not only get a good deal out of the Encampment experience, but who will also give a lot to it as well. Any help that you might be able to give to Catherine will be deeply appreciated, Fred, and I hope that I am not imposing on our friendship too much to ask you to arrange a few key appointments for her while she is in Atlanta and the vicinity. Any cooperation that you may be able to extend will be deeply appreciated.

Enclosed is a notice of our most recent film, "Design for Living," which Miss Porter will bring with her on her trip. We can however make it available NOT by mail upon request.

With all best wishes,

Most cordially,

Saal

Saal D. Lesser
Executive Director

cc: Catherine Porter

ENCAMPMENT FOR CITIZENSHIP
2 WEST 64TH STREET, NEW YORK 23, N. Y.
TRAFALGAR 4-5200

MRS. IRA S. ROBBINS
Chairman of the Board

SAAL D. LESSER
Executive Director

MEMO TO COOPERATING AGENCIES:

As a cooperating agency in the work of the Encampment for Citizenship, I am certain you will be interested in the enclosed Annual Report. Both the New York and California Encampments were extremely successful this past year and we look forward to 1959 as being the best year in Encampment history.

It is our hope that with your continued assistance and cooperation both the California and New York Encampments will realize their full potentialities.

Also enclosed is a flyer announcing our new documentary film, "Design for Living, the Story of a Workshop in Democracy." This film, which received an enthusiastic response at its premiere on March 10th, is now available for showings. We will be most happy to make available to you copies of the film flyer in quantity. "Design for Living" should prove to be an excellent resource in recruiting interested young people to the Encampments.

We look forward to continued assistance from you. With deep appreciation for your past and present efforts.

Saal Lesser

Saal D. Lesser
Executive Director

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Saal D. Lesser
Executive Director

Algernon D. Black
Education Director

Edward F. Boyd
Field Director

January 20, 1960

Dear Mr. Fleming:

I expect to be in Atlanta from February 4 to 6 and would like very much to meet with you and any other members of your staff if they are available. As you know, the Southern Regional Council is one of the cooperating agencies of the Encampment for Citizenship and I am hopeful that we might be able to discuss the possibilities of interesting some white Southerners in participating in the Encampments in California and New York this coming summer.

I am looking forward very much to the opportunity of meeting with you and would appreciate any ideas as to people I should be talking with while I am in Atlanta.

Any help that you might be able to give would be deeply appreciated.

Sincerely,

Saal Lesser

Saal D. Lesser
Executive Director

Mr. Harold C. Fleming, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

cc: Paul Rilling

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January 21, 1960

Mr. Saal D. Lesser
Executive Director
Encampment for Citizenship
2 West 64th Street
New York 23, New York

Dear Mr. Lesser:

Paul Rilling and I both expect to be in town on February 4 - 6 and will look forward with pleasure to seeing you.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

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2 WEST 64TH STREET, NEW YORK 23, N. Y.
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PR

ARTHUR M. BULLOWA
Chairman of the Board

SAAL D. LESSER
Executive Director

March 30, 1960

Dear Mr. Fleming,

In case you haven't seen this year's Encampment for Citizenship brochure, I am enclosing a copy and an application blank. I am also enclosing a card which you may return if you would like additional material on the program.

I hope if you know of any young people who would want to attend the Encampment, either in New York or Berkeley, you will have them fill out applications and send them to us.

Sincerely yours,

Saal D. Lesser

Saal D. Lesser

Report on the

ENCAMPMENT FOR CITIZENSHIP

May 1, 1960

PR

MEMO

TO: FACULTY AND STAFF, 1960 Encampments

FROM: A. D. Black, H. B. Herman, S. D. Lesser

Upon receiving the forms you returned to us, it was found that the meeting of the staff of the 1960 Encampments for Citizenship should be held the week end of May 13th and 14th at 2 West 64th Street in New York City. The first session, therefore, will take place on Friday evening, May 13th, beginning with supper at 5:00 P.M., in Room 507 and should end at approximately 9:00 P.M. The meetings will continue on Saturday morning at 9:00 A.M. through the early afternoon.

If you would like housing accomodations for the night of Friday, May 13th, please let us know. Also, if you are coming from out-of-town and will be arriving before 5:00 P.M., we will be glad to welcome you at our office at 2 West 64th Street, Room 406.

Will you please return the enclosed card indicating if you will be able to attend and the time you plan to arrive. Thank you.

ENCAMPMENT FOR CITIZENSHIP
2 WEST 64th STREET, NEW YORK 23, N. Y.
TRafalgar 4-5200

PR ✓

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt
Honorary Chairman, Sponsors

Mrs. Alice K. Pollitzer
Honorary Chairman, Board of Directors

Arthur M. Bullowa
Chairman, Board of Directors

Saal D. Lesser
Executive Director

Algernon D. Black
Education Director

November 30, 1960

Dear Harold,

In this, the sixteenth year of the Encampment for Citizenship, we are pleased to announce the development of a third unit to take place in Puerto Rico from June 25 to August 5, 1961. We are encouraging applications from young people 18 to 23 years of age for this and our other two units in New York and California.

Enclosed is our new brochure, a montage of publicity releases covering last year's Encampments and a card for your return. I hope very much that we will hear from you and that you will be able to recommend some applicants to our projects this coming year.

Sincerely yours,

Saal

Saal D. Lesser

SIX WEEKS—

Summer, 1961

ENCAMPMENT for CITIZENSHIP

in

NEW YORK,

CALIFORNIA, or

PUERTO RICO

can make an important difference to . . .

YOU . . . YOUR COMMUNITY . . . YOUR COUNTRY

Please send the following literature for distribution to interested persons; list quantity desired:

_____ # recruiting brochures
_____ # director's report
_____ # publicity reprints
_____ # application blanks
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Name _____

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SUNDAY NEWS
NEW YORK'S PICTURE NEWSPAPER®
New York 17, N.Y., Sunday, July 24, 1960

Wise Old Lady Teaches Youth How to Make Its Votes Count

By WILLIAM NEUGEBAUER

As Democrats and Republicans gird for the November Presidential battle, Mrs. Alice K. Pollitzer of 215 W. 88th St. is carrying forward an ambitious program to equip more young Americans with the knowledge they need to make their votes count.

At 90, the former suffragette, now great-grandmother of 14 children, is kindling the guiding premise of the Encampment for Citizenship, a summer workshop in citizenship at the Fieldston School in Riverdale, that political responsibility in a democracy is for the many, not the few.

(NEWS foto by Ossie LeViness)

Algernon D. Black and Mrs. Alice K. Pollitzer meet informally with representatives of student government at Encampment for Citizenship on campus of Fieldston School in Riverdale, Bronx.

"Politics isn't for politicians only," Mrs. Pollitzer said. "There's more to voting than pulling down a lever. If you pull it without knowing the candidates, the issues and problems of your community and country — of the world, for that matter—you're giving your franchise away. That's not government by representation; it's government by default."

Helped Found Project

Mrs. Pollitzer, honorary board chairman of the encampment, [illegible] year, and active chairman for its first 13, has been working at the job of citizenship for more years than most Americans expect to live.

Widow of a New York physician, Nanny Pollitzer, as her friends call her, helped to found the encampment project when she was a mere 75. She has held executive posts in vocational guidance and school administration, and she paraded with the suffragettes before women got the vote.

Educational Director Algernon D. Black said that more than 100 students, from 18 to 23 from the U.S., its territories and 13 foreign countries, with a deliberate cross-section of varying social, racial, economic and ethnic backgrounds, are taking part in the six-weeks course.

How Democracy Works

"We don't teach young people who or what to vote for," he pointed out. "We do not indoctrinate, but we try to open their minds and give them a fresh insight into the democratic process, to teach them not only that democracy works, but how it works."

The teaching process, says Nanny Pollitzer, includes an informal academic arrangement on the sprawling campus which provides lectures on comparative political systems, international affairs, civil rights and liberties, economics and agriculture, supplemented by group discussions, films and workshop sessions.

Field trips take students to factories, farms, union hiring halls, government bureaus, settlement houses and housing projects. The resident faculty, who live with the students in dormitories, are drawn from the nation's colleges, universities and government and community agencies.

Democracy Practiced, Too

Encampment staffers feel another way of learning democracy is by practising it. Ground rules are laid down at the outset, and each encampment governs itself, electing its own administration and slate of officers in vigorous town mettings.

Students come from colleges, settlement houses, government agencies and numerous national and local organizations. The alumni recruit half the students at succeeding encampments. Several of these groups provide scholarships to offset the student fee of $350.

THE SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE Monday, July 25, 1960

Encampment for Citizenship

'It's Made Everything Easier'

By Joan McKinney
Club Editor

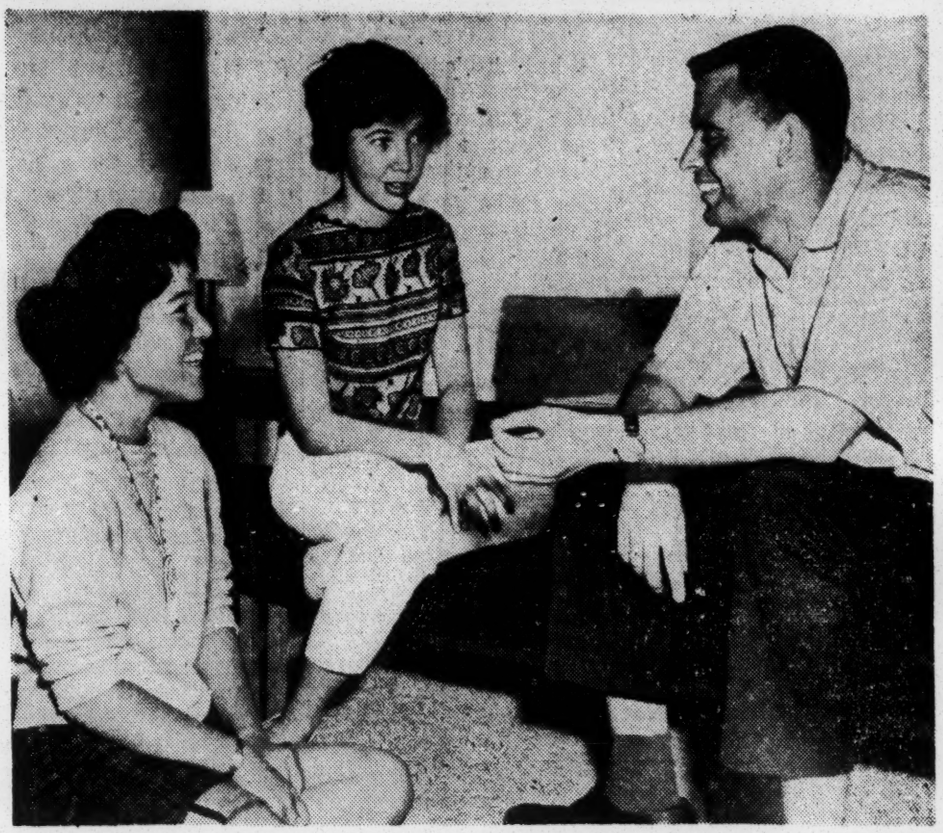
Fifty-eight young people between the ages of 18 and 23, currently attending the Encampment for Citizenship at Freeborn Hall on the University of California campus, have made a miraculous discovery.

They are not alone in what each one thought was his or her own "youthful idealism."

"It's wonderful to be with a group of people who feel as I do—and to find adults, like those in charge of the Encampment, who are not cynical about the ideas of youth," bubbled Dorothy Giller, a pretty brunette from Chicago.

"I'm planning to be a teacher," said soft-voiced June Kelly of San Francisco, "but what I really want to do is to work in an orphanage or with handicapped children.

"I'd never have dared suggest it at home, because people would pat me on the head and say 'what a sweet idea' and dismiss it. Being here has made me realize that I can do what I want to—it's made everything so much easier."



VIVIAN ARVISO, JUNE KELLY, STU LIBERMAN
Backgrounds differ, viewpoints coincide

'I Want to Help'

"This experience has given me an interest in going into foreign service, either with a government agency or church group, and trying to help people in whatever way I can," said Ernest Ito of Hawaii.

"I am a teacher, too," said Mary Rucker, a Negro girl from South Carolina, "but now I am beginning to question whether I can help my people enough by teaching in segregated schools, or whether I should join some organization working with both Negro and white, where I would have an opportunity to 'convert the unconverted'."

Vivian Arviso of New Mexico, whose cloud of soft dark hair and brown eyes reveal her Indian heritage, is studying to be a social worker.

"I want to work with other minority groups first, and then go back and try to help my people," she said.

"Being here has awakened me to so many things. I am reminded of our last war chief, who said the Indians must use education as a ladder to climb up to where the Anglo-Saxons are. This experience has made me want to go back and build that ladder much higher."

Serving Others

"I'm going to be a lawyer," said eager-faced, crewcut Stu Liberman of New York, "but I also hope to find self-satisfaction in service for others."

This common denominator of eager interest in others, and the desire to translate that interest into action, is all the more impressive reviewed against the widely varying backgrounds of the students at the Encampment.

They are chosen from every kind of socio-economic and ethnic milieu, and thrown together in dormitory living so that, willy-nilly, they are exposed to each other's viewpoints and experiences. The wonder is that, though the experiences differ widely, the viewpoints are so similar.

In class they listen to lectures on economics (American and Soviet style), government, inflation, and racial, religious and ethnic problems — almost anything that may help them to become more effective leaders in tomorrow's world.

They take field trips, watch the political conventions on television and discuss them in bull sessions that run far into the night. Living right along with them are the 10 staff members, headed by Aron Gilmartin.

Air of Excitement

There is an atmosphere of intense excitement — not only intellectual but human, too; a feeling that in a program like this the hope for the future is being fostered.

Organized by Algernon Black in New York 15 years ago, the Encampment is now in its third year at the University of California, though this is the first time it has been held in Freeborn Hall —"the Berkeley Hilton," as the ultra-modern residence is called.

This year's program, which started June 26, will continue through Saturday, August 6.

chairman
now in its 15th year

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON
FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1960

Camp Pitched For Citizenship

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Riverdale, N.Y.

Clusters of young men and women — in shorts, sandals, slacks, and other informal wear —are scattered across the tree-shaded campus of the Fieldston School here this summer, comprise a strikingly divergent mixture of people who have come here to help one another widen their outlook on the world around them.

At a panel discussion on disarmament this week held indoors (because of rain) in the school's spacious auditorium, these were the five panelists:

The son of a Negro share cropper from Georgia who ran away from the intellectual confinement of his home community.

A legally blind college student from New York City who relishes discussions and has taken to playing Ping-pong since coming here.

The daughter of a textile-worker and member of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union from New York.

The son of a physician in Minneapolis.

Moderator for the panel was the son of an Indonesian Government official who plans to enter the government service on his return.

Various Backgrounds

Among the audience of more than 100 between 18 and 23 years of age, there were the son of an industrialist and the son of a confectioner (they share the same dormitory room), students of various backgrounds from Thailand, Hong Kong, Liberia, Japan, Holland, France, Belgium, Guatemala, Spain, and Italy.

To round out the picture, there were seven American Indians, three of them Utes from Utah, two Sioux — one from South Dakota, the other from North Dakota—a Cheyenne from Montana, and a Zuni from New Mexico.

This list hints at the rich social, educational, economic, ethnic, and religious variety that is characteristic for these meetings in Riverdale.

For this is the Encampment for Citizenship, a nonprofit educational organization sponsored by the American Ethical Union and backed by civic, social, and labor groups. It holds such a six-week project each year here and at the University of California's Berkeley campus. This year's is the 15th encampment.

Adventure Offered

Through lectures, discussion, and workshop meetings on current problems and through communal living and recreation, the Encampment seeks to provide these young people with an "adventure in democracy."

Participants may apply personally or are selected by sponsoring organizations in their communities. Among these organizations are three labor unions (Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the United Automobile Workers of America); the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith; the National Urban League; the Southern Regional Council; and the American Jewish Committee.

Supporting Institutions

Educational institutions actively supporting the project include Columbia College, New York; Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.; and the City College of New York. Funds come from private contributions and foundations. Students receive scholarships. Travel expenses are paid by themselves or by supporting organizations.

Most of the participants in the six-week courses are students, but some are not. They are being exposed to an intensive program of lectures, discussions, and workshops on topics such as international affairs, civil rights, economics, and intergroup relations. Field trips are made to local social agencies, labor unions, the United Nations, and business corporations.

Life in the Encampment is strictly regulated. There is an 11 p.m. curfew (except Saturdays when it is 2 a.m.). Attendance at sessions and meals is compulsory. Those leaving the campus must sign out.

Yet this does not seem to have dampened the enthusiasm of participants.

A ten-man staff of instructors from various academic backgrounds provides guidance. Saal D. Lesser, executive director, formerly served as educational director of the Greater New York area of the National Conference of Christians and Jews and as assistant national education director of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith.

Honorary chairman of the organization is Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Sec. II—S.F. Examiner Friday, July 22, 1960

Encampment That Restored His Faith In the Human Race

By CLAIRE LEEDS

"I HAD NEVER met a SINGLE American Indian, and suddenly here were SIX of them! Six kids I could sit down and talk with about what it's like to live on a reservation."

The young man who made this confession had the startled look of a visitor from Mars. Actually, he is a typical student from a small southern California college and one of 57 youth attending the June 26 to Aug. 5 Encampment for Citizenship on the University of California campus.

These 18 to 23 year olds, selected for diversity, come from big industrial cities and midwestern farms, from the troubled South and the easy going northwest, from well-to-do families and poor ones.

THEY ARE HAVING perhaps the most eye-opening experience of their lives.

"I felt as if I were living on an island, surrounded by apathy; that no one really cared about the the election, or the H-bomb, or what's happening in Africa," said a fresh faced blonde from San Francisco. "Now, suddenly, I'm surrounded by 57 people who care very much."

"The encampment has restored my faith in the human race. And it is teaching me that all of us must shoulder the responsibility for making this a better country," said the bright looking northern Negro boy, raised in a substandard neighborhood. Dissatisfied with the quality of education available close to home, he traveled 12 miles a day by bus to attend a high school with high academic standing.

"I didn't think I could stand living with the guy they gave me for a roommate here," chirped the young man from Mars. "He's Jewish, and I never really knew any Jewish people before. Now I know it's the best thing that could have happened to me—I had a lot of misconceptions."

Conducted for three years on the west coast, the Encampment for Citizenship is a youth seminar based on the premise that strong leaders must be developed in every segment of American life.

Through scholarships and foundation grants, a cross section of intelligent young people are brought together for six weeks in a campus dormitory situation, to study Government, business economics, politics, labor unions, foreign policy, human rights and mostly to learn to know each other.

THERE ARE LECTURES by UC professors; field trips to see San Francisco's financial district, slum clearances, housing; and many, many discussions dissecting the democratic process, looking at both its strengths and its weaknesses.

"You can't possibily spend six weeks here without being made aware of problems you were never aware of, and people you never knew existed," said the girl from San Francisco, summing up the reaction of 57 young people who today are seeing the world through new eyes.

NEW YORK WORLD-TELEGRAM AND SUN, MONDAY, AUGUST 1, 1960

STUDENT *notebook*

A Little Understanding Goes A Long Way, Youths Learn

By HOPE JOHNSON.

One hundred and twenty-five 18 to 23-year-olds from every corner of the world have grown faster in human understanding this past five weeks than probably in any other period of their lives.

These young people are all participants in the 15th annual Encampment for Citizenship now in progress at the Fieldston School, Riverdale, N. Y. A nonprofit nonsectarian, nonpolitical program under the auspices of the American Ethical Union, it is an intensive education in democratic human relations, citizenship responsibility and leadership training.

The encampment is conducted on this principle: "Talk about democracy is meaningless without the actual experience of students of every race, color, creed, nation and economic and social strata actually living, studying and playing together."

Agree on Results.

Naturally, the youths are almost always of opinions as different as their backgrounds. But four young people representative of the group agreed wholeheartedly on the program's results, as put by Sharon Jeffrey, 19, of Detroit, Mich.:

"I think we've all been struck by how well we live together. We know this can be done. Knowing it can be done gives us more courage to carry on this work when we return home."

(It is interesting to note that an evaluation of the encampment done by Columbia's Bureau of Applied Social Research showed that the positive attitudes developed by former participants were not fleeting, but lasted at least five years.)

The young people attend lectures in the morning, use the community as their workshop in the afternoon and discuss life and the world late into the night.

Sharon had never met an American Indian until this summer. Sirikanya Banchong-Slipa, 19, of Chiengmai, Thailand, had never met a person of the Jewish faith. Sirikanya, daughter of a Thai newspaper editor, is currently on an Asian Foundation scholarship at Mills College.

BANCHONG-SILPA.

SHARON JEFFREY.

Sees Other Needs.

Sirikanya said, "I never thought so much could be accomplished in such a short time. Before I came here I planned to study international relations and become a member of our Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Now I see there is much that can be done in the fields of health, sanitation and education."

Thomas Blanchard, 18, of Foynette, Wis., a former University of Michigan engineering major who switched to political science, said, "The encampment has verified my decision to change courses. In engineering I would be working with slide rules, not people. I've also gained new perspective on myself."

University of Seattle basketball star Jim Preston, 19, a Negro who hopes to study law, gave his opinion: "When I first came here I thought the Southern whites saw only the color of my skin. Now I think they see only me. Yes, I think individuals' understanding of other individuals can do a lot to simplify integration. I think this program would work with older participants, too."

"The program should be made worldwide," Sirikanya concluded.

For further information contact
ENCAMPMENT FOR CITIZENSHIP
2 West 64 Street, New York 23, N. Y.
2209 Van Ness Ave., San Francisco, Calif.

AFRICAN-ASIAN relations could be the topic of conversation of this trio on the Fieldston School campus. At the left is Yeanie King, daughter of former Liberian Ambassador and Mrs. C. T. O. King, who lived for a time in New Rochelle and later in Riverdale before returning to their native country. Yeanie's mother, Etmonia, was a speaker last Spring at Yonkers' Metropolitan AME Zion Church. Yeanie attends the School of Foreign Service in Washington, D. C., and her Citizenship Encampment friends include Han Ong (center), Indonesian student at New York University, and Sirikanya Banchong Silpa of Thailand. She begins her senior year at Mills College, Oakland, Calif., in the Fall and is majoring in history and government on an Asia Foundation scholarship. She plans to return to Thailand to enter government relations work.

Photos by John Sarno

Text by Audrey J. Brown

MINDS AT WORK on the business of democracy tackle individual and world problems at the 15th annual Encampment for Citizenship at the Fieldston School in Riverdale. To train and develop informed, effective and responsible citizens was the goal of the six-week program for eighteen to twenty-three-year-olds from all sections of the United States and from many foreign lands. This discussion group on the Fieldston quadrangle is led by Dr. John Anthony Scott of Yonkers (second from right), who was on the encampment faculty and is head of the Fieldston School's history department. The citizenship education program was founded by Algernon D. Black and is sponsored by the American Ethical Union, federation of Ethical Societies. The third annual encampment was held this summer on the University of California campus at Berkeley and for the first time there was an Institute for Leadership Training in Public Responsibility for twenty-five to thirty-five-year-olds at San Juan, Puerto Rico.

Youngsters Learn And Live Democracy.

More than 100 young people coming into adult political responsibility have just had the experience of learning and living democracy in a unique community set-up in Riverdale. They were the students at the 15th annual Encampment for Citizenship sponsored by the American Ethical Union at the Fieldston School on Manhattan College Pkwy. and Fieldston Rd. They were eighteen to twenty-three-year-olds of all colors and creeds who come from colleges, farm and factory, from a variety of social, cultural and regional backgrounds and from many nations. For six weeks they were engaged in a concentrated program on the meaning of democracy, its history, methods and ideological challenges farm and rural problems, civil rights, intergroup relations, desegregation, the American economy and how it works; labor and management relations, the role of America in the world community and its foreign policy. To clarify the meaning of democracy and develop informed, responsible citizens is the purpose of the encampment. It was founded by Algernon D. Black, Ethical Society leader and head of the ethics department at the Fieldston School, who says, "Youth is wide open and tends to simplify. Today youth is kept too young too long."

The eight faculty members, authorities in their fields, lectured to the entire student body and conducted small discussion groups, workshops and study trips in related fields. The tuition is about $350 for the program, but about two-thirds of the students were on scholarships. The encampment is supported by private donations, foundation grants and by civic, labor, farm, religious, inter-faith and inter-racial groups. Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt is honorary chairman of a board of national sponsors including educators, clergymen, labor, social and civic leaders. Each year Mrs. Roosevelt entertains the encampment at a picnic at Hyde Park. Round-the-clock integration is the keynote of the yearly program as the young people, after establishing their own system of self-government, work, study, live and play together. On Aug. 5, the 1960 campers become alumni. Many of their 1,400 predecessors have become community leaders in all fields. Mr. Black reports that 95 per cent of the alumni

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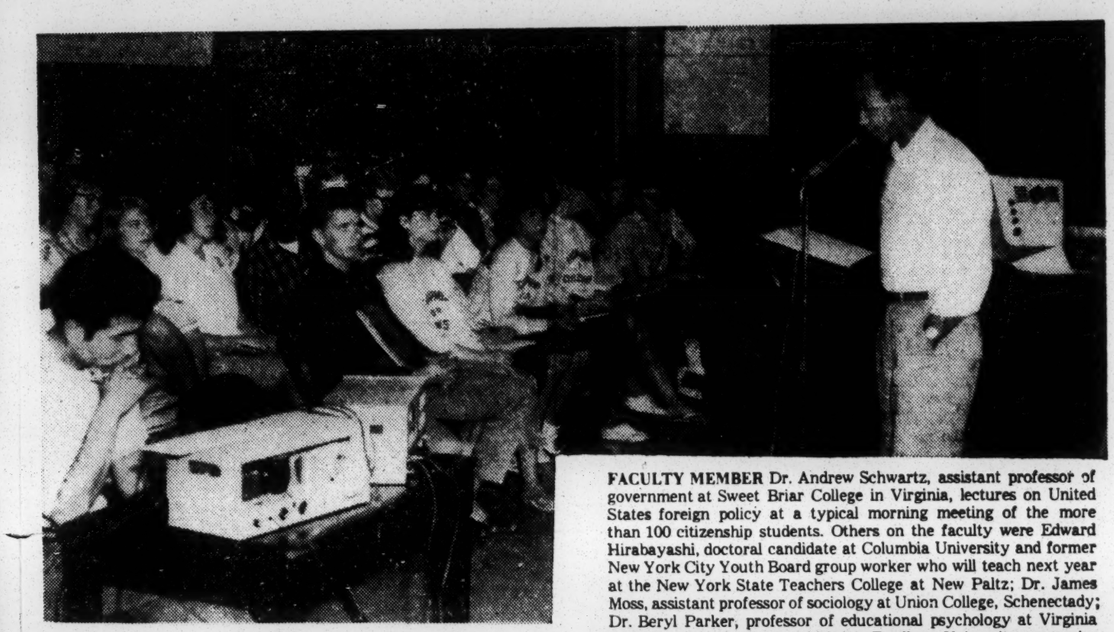
CLASSROOMS at Riverdale's Fieldston School were converted into bedrooms for the six-week Citizenship Encampment, and bunk beds replaced desks and chairs. Demonstrating the housekeeping phase of citizenship responsibility is Ervin Staub, a student from the University of Minnesota. Both boys' and girls' dormitory rooms represented a cross section of the encampment population with Negro and white students and those from different national and economic backgrounds learning to live together.



FACULTY MEMBER Dr. Andrew Schwartz, assistant professor of government at Sweet Briar College in Virginia, lectures on United States foreign policy at a typical morning meeting of the more than 100 citizenship students. Others on the faculty were Edward Hirabayashi, doctoral candidate at Columbia University and former New York City Youth Board group worker who will teach next year at the New York State Teachers College at New Paltz; Dr. James Moss, assistant professor of sociology at Union College, Schenectady; Dr. Beryl Parker, professor of educational psychology at Virginia Union University, and Donald Solar, Fordham University economics instructor.

ISLANDERS meet over extra-curricular project at the Citizenship Encampment. Lynne Whitman, sophomore at the University of Arizona, is from Great Neck, L. I., and Stirling Walkes, freshman at the University of Manitoba, Canada, is from Barbados, British West Indies. The encampment young people got to know each other quickly. Lynne said, "We've all been good friends since two days after it opened."

FIELD TRIPS in New York City supplemented Citizenship Encampment studies in social, economic and foreign relations as well as in the arts. Discussing a proposed trip with Saal D. Lesser, executive director of the encampment, are Sanne Spetter (left) of Riverdale, who will be a senior at the Fieldston School in the fall and is the daughter of Dr. Matthew Ies Spetter, leader of the Riverdale-Yonkers Ethical Society, and Karen Eisenberg, who will enter Antioch College in Ohio in the fall and is the daughter of Mrs. Raymond House of 143 Douglas Ave. Mr. Lesser is responsible for the year-round administration of encampment offices in New York, San Francisco and Los Angeles, Calif., and Chicago, Ill.

NOTE TAKING for further discussion occupies two Citizenship Encampment students outside the Fieldston School lecture hall. Perched on the railing is Cette Curwood, a student at the University of New Hampshire. Her mother is Dr. Sarah Curwood, a member of the encampment faculty, assistant professor of child development and sociology at Antioch College in Ohio and director of its nursery school. In the doorway is Rose Scott of Cleveland, Ohio, where she works and acts at Karamu House, a community center playhouse.

PR ✓ Could you acknowledge please

LD

ENCAMPMENT FOR CITIZENSHIP

2 WEST 64th STREET, NEW YORK 23, N. Y.
SUsquehanna 7-2714

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt
Honorary Chairman, Sponsors

Mrs. Alice K. Pollitzer
Honorary Chairman, Board of Directors

Arthur M. Bullowa
Chairman, Board of Directors

Saal D. Lesser
Executive Director

Algernon D. Black
Education Director

Corinne Schreider
Alumni Field Secretary

done 4/27

File

April 3, 1962

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

Because of your previous interest, we are sending you this reminder about the forthcoming summer programs of the Encampment for Citizenship.

Again this year we are providing an opportunity for young people 18 to 23 years of age, to participate in a unique experience in democratic living and education. The enclosed brochure describes the Encampments in California, New York and Puerto Rico.

Applications this year are coming in at a record-breaking rate. However, because of the interest you have expressed in the past, we would like to allow room for candidates you may recommend, and we hope you will recommend applicants to our projects this coming year.

Should you desire further information or additional materials, please fill out the enclosed card and return it to us.

We look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely yours,

Saal Lesser

Saal D. Lesser
Executive Director

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 201
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

PA please reply

ENCAMPMENT FOR CITIZENSHIP

2 WEST 64th STREET, NEW YORK 23, N. Y.
SUsquehanna 7-2714

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt
Honorary Chairman, Sponsors

Mrs. Alice K. Pollitzer
Honorary Chairman, Board of Directors

Arthur M. Bullowa
Chairman, Board of Directors

RECEIVED
JUN 21 1962

Saul D. Lesser
Executive Director

Algernon D. Black
Education Director

June 19, 1962

Southern Regional Council
Room 201
5 Forsyth St. N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia
Att: Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

Fred Rauth, who will be directing the Encampment for Citizenship in Berkeley this summer, has asked me to write you regarding the film FACE OF THE SOUTH.

We would like to show this film on July 24th.

I am writing therefore to request that you send us this film in time for this showing. We will, of course, return it to you promptly.

You may address it to my attention —

Mrs. Doris Bardon
Encampment for Citizenship
Ridge House
2420 Ridge Road
Berkeley 9, California

I will be at Ridge House from June 24th on, in the event that you wish to write me. In any case, I do hope you will confirm this request.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

Doris Bardon

Mrs. Doris Bardon
Field Director

Mrs Black

VIA AIR MAIL

June 26, 1962

Mrs. Doris Bardon
Encampment for Citizenship
Ridge House
2420 Ridge Road
Berkeley 9, California

Dear Mrs. Bardon:

The film, FACE OF THE SOUTH, is distributed by the Anti-Defamation League office in Atlanta.

They have confirmed that the film will be available and sent to you for your use on July 24.

Best wishes for your summer program.

Sincerely yours,

Paul Anthony
Executive Assistant

PA:nm

cc: Anti Defamation League
41 Exchange Place, S. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

SIX WEEKS—

Summer, 1962

ENCAMPMENT for CITIZENSHIP

in

NEW YORK,

CALIFORNIA, or

PUERTO RICO

can make an important difference to . . .

YOU . . . YOUR COMMUNITY . . . YOUR COUNTRY

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

LESLIE W. DUNBAR,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

March 15, 1963

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Interested Persons

FROM: Paul Anthony

RE: Encampment for Citizenship Program

file

Mrs. Doris Bardon, Field Director of the Encampment for Citizenship, will be in Atlanta on March 25 and 26. While here she would like to discuss with you recruiting of participants for the 1963 Encampment and to explore with you the development of a fourth Encampment to be held in the Southern part of the country.

For these purposes, we are calling a meeting to be here at the SRC office at 3:00 P.M. on Monday, March 25. We hope you can be present at that time. If convenient, we would appreciate knowing whether or not you can attend.

PA:mm

file

May 14, 1964

Miss Doris Barton
Encampment for Citizenship
2 West 64th Street
New York 23, New York

Dear Doris:

It was good of you when you were in the office to urge on me the application of my almost 15-year-old son for the Berkeley Center. If you have a project next year for high school kids, I wish you would let me know about it at an early time.

All the best.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj

ENCAMPMENT FOR CITIZENSHIP, INC.
2 WEST 64TH STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10023
SUSQUEHANNA 7-2714

MRS. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
Honorary Chairman, Sponsors, 1946-1962

MRS. ALICE K. POLLITZER
Honorary Chairman, Board of Directors

ABRAHAM P. KANNER
Chairman, Board of Directors

DOUGLAS KELLEY
Executive Director

October 25, 1965

Dr. Perley Ayer
Council of Southern
Mountains
Berea, Kentucky

Dear Dr. Ayer:

Many thanks for your help in setting up our meeting on Friday, November 12. Al Ulmer of the Southern Regional Council, Galen Martin and I will plan to be at your office at 9:00 A.M. that day. As I recall, you said you have a class at about 10:30. If we can readily agree as to the desirability of the project, perhaps the four of us could discuss, at 9:00, the question of the most desirable site. Perhaps you may want to arrange for us to see someone in the Berea College Adminstration later in the day, on the assumption that Berea may be the preferred site. Galen and I will plan to drive to Lexington probably some time in the mid-afternoon on the 12th.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Doug Kelley

Douglas Kelley
Executive Director

dk/d
cc: Mr. Al Ulmer, Mr. Galen Martin, Mr. Paul Anthony

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"The Encampment for Citizenship has been an effective pioneering project in citizenship education. It has helped train people for all walks of American life. Our government, and now the Peace Corps, have reaped the harvest of its work. . . ." —*John F. Kennedy*

"This venture with which the name of Eleanor Roosevelt has been so closely associated has made a splendid contribution in citizenship education and in the training of young people." —*Lyndon B. Johnson*

Rec'd 10/4/65 File

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MT-file

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Honorary Chairman, Board of Directors

ABRAHAM P. KANNER
Chairman, Board of Directors

DOUGLAS KELLEY
Executive Director

October 28, 1965

Mr. Paul Anthony, Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

It was a real pleasure to get acquainted at the NAIRO meeting, and to have your encouraging comments re. the prospects for SRC-Encampment collaboration. I'm looking forward to meeting Al Ulmer on November 12 in Berea. In the meanwhile, following an Encampment Executive Committee meeting November the 1st, I will be writing you formally requesting action by your Board on co-sponsorship of the high school-age Southern Appalachian Center for Education in Democracy.

Best regards,

Sincerely,

Doug

Douglas Kelley

dk/d

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ABRAHAM P. KANNER
Chairman, Board of Directors

DOUGLAS KELLEY
Executive Director

November 22, 1965

Mr. Paul Anthony, Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

We were very pleased that Al Ulmer could join us at Berea on November 12. Plans are going ahead for the Appalachian Center for Education in Democracy, and I do hope that Al Ulmer can be at least a two-week staff member at the Center.

Action may have already been taken, but in any case to make it official on our part this is to request, on behalf of the Encampment Board of Directors, co-sponsorship by the Southern Regional Council of the 1966 Southern Appalachian Center for Education in Democracy. We hope such co-sponsorship will involve:

1. Assistance in staffing the Center, through the loan of Al Ulmer and perhaps other members of your staff as guest lecturers and by recommending other speakers and potential staff members whom we should invite.

2. Assistance in recruiting qualified Southern applicants interested in attending the Center and aid in locating, if possible, local organizational sponsors of partial scholarships.

3. Scholarship aid by the SRC, if possible, to applicants the SRC staff feels are particularly deserving of such aid.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Doug Kelley

Douglas Kelley
Executive Director

dk/d/

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file — Encampment for Citizenship

November 29, 1965

Mr. Douglas Kelley
Executive Director
Encampment for Citizenship, Inc.
2 West 64th Street
New York, New York 10023

Dear Doug:

This will make it official on our end. On November 15, the SRC Executive Committee voted unanimously to co-sponsor, with the Encampment, the Appalachian Center for Education in Democracy. I hope we can make a real contribution, and we shall try to do so.

In your letter of November 22, we shall be able to meet and work at your requests 1 and 2. The third, giving scholarship aid, will be somewhat more difficult, but we shall certainly try on that one as well.

AllUlmer is directly responsible for all this, but all of us would like to be involved. I hope you will have an opportunity to visit us here sometime soon.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

Rec'd 12/13/65

AU
MJ

ENCAMPMENT FOR CITIZENSHIP, INC.
2 WEST 64TH STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10023
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Chairman, Board of Directors

DOUGLAS KELLEY
Executive Director

December 10, 1965

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

Many thanks for your November 29 letter, the go-ahead to list the Southern Regional Council, Inc. as a co-sponsor of our Appalachian project, and the promise to try to do something on the scholarship fund. I hope to write you and Al within the next couple of weeks that we have settled the site of the project; right now Pine Mountain Settlement School (Harlan County) is at the top of the list.

Best regards,

Sincerely,

Doug

Douglas Kelley
Executive Committee

dk/d

cc: Mr. Al Ulmer

P.S. Pine Mt. is out — no space for us.

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ABRAHAM P. KANNER
Chairman, Board of Directors

DOUGLAS KELLEY
Executive Director

December 22, 1965

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar, Executive
Director
The Field Foundation
250 Park Avenue
New York City 17, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

Welcome to New York -- from another newcomer, a Berea College (Ky.) alum who spent the last three years with Peace Corps. Having had a stimulating session with Paul Anthony at the NAIRO meeting in Chicago a few weeks ago, I look forward to the opportunity of meeting you.

All of us associated with the Encampment for Citizenship are very grateful for the important assistance which the Field Foundation has given the Encampment in past years. We appreciate the fact that the Foundation does not wish to permanently subsidize budgets of educational organizations, regardless of their merit. Due to plans for expansion of the Encampment program in 1966, however, we would be very grateful for an opportunity to discuss with you the possibility of renewed Field Foundation aid to the Encampment, for our Summer '66 program.

Three significant changes are planned for 1966:

1) Encampment projects will open in two entirely new sites, making a total of four six-week projects (three have been sponsored each year since 1961, two during 1958-'60, and one each year, 1946-'57). The new locations: Eastern Kentucky, where the Council of the Southern Mountains and the Southern Regional Council have agreed to co-sponsor, with the Encampment, a "Southern Appalachian Center for Education in Democracy," for seventy-five 15 through 18-year-olds from throughout the U.S. The second new location: Washington, D.C., where on the University of Maryland campus we will have an Encampment for Citizenship for one hundred 19 through 23-year-olds.

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To: Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar December 22, 1965

2) The range of subject matter considered in the educational program will be narrowed so as to permit greater depth. U.S. poverty and civil rights problems and programs, and certain aspects of world affairs (social-economic development, arms control, and disarmament) will be emphasized. (Further details appear in the enclosed tabloid newspaper announcement of the Summer '66 program.)

3) The practical, how-to-do-it aspects of the workshops (which along with lectures, discussion groups and fieldtrips have made up the educational program) will be emphasized, and in each project there will be opportunities for part-time community service in a low-income area.

The addition of the Kentucky project and the substitution of the Washington, D. C. for a former California site will necessitate an increase of $27,000 in the budget of the Encampment for Citizenship.

We believe the Encampment's distinctive role -- bringing together youth who differ in racial, religious, geographic and economic backgrounds and in political opinions but who have in common a high potential for public affairs leadership, for an intensive living-together experience in which they confront major issues of our time -- is needed more than ever before. The 1965 Encampment in New York attracted an unprecedented number of leaders of the present student generation. Outstanding (and unpaid) guest lecturers were so impressed with the level of discussion that in many cases they volunteered, unasked, to speak again next summer.

Within the next few days I will phone your office to inquire if we may have an appointment, at your convenience. Mr. Algernon Black, founder of the Encampment and chairman of the Board's Educational Policies Committee, and Mr. William Butler, also a Board member, would be pleased to join me in meeting with you.

Enclosed, in addition to our new recruiting tabloid, are a copy of the Encampment's recent financial report, a list of the ten major contributors during the past year, and three other pieces of Encampment literature.

Sincerely,

Doug Kelley

Douglas Kelley
Executive Director

dk/d
enclosures

bcc: Mr. Paul Anthony, Mr. G. Kobrak, Mr. William Butler, Mr.A. Black

AV
MS-file

ENCAMPMENT FOR CITIZENSHIP, INC.
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MRS. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
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ABRAHAM P. KANNER
Chairman, Board of Directors

DOUGLAS KELLEY
Executive Director

December 28, 1965

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth St., N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Just a note to confirm that I'm contacting Leslie Dunbar at the Field Foundation. Enclosed is a copy of our letter.

Regards,

Sincerely,

Doug Kelley

Douglas Kelley
Executive Director

dk/d

enclosure: 1

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December 30, 1965

Mr. Douglas Kelley
Executive Director
Encampment for Citizenship, Inc.
2 West 64th Street
New York, New York 10023

Dear Doug:

Thanks for the lively news letter and good luck with Field.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/km

SUMMER PROJECTS '66

Winter 1965-'66 | Newsletter of The Encampment For Citizenship, Inc. 2 West 64th St., New York City 10023 | 103 | PLEASE POST

Four Six-Week Sessions To Focus On Rights, Poverty

Photo by Eula Cassius

Montana Farmers Union member Jim Erickson explains the wonders under the microscope to Harlem youngsters. Jim and others from the 1965 New York Encampment for Citizenship helped out in a tutoring project in Harlem. Workshops in all four Encampment '66 projects will offer similar opportunities for part-time voluntary service in low-income ar

Two For 19-23-Year-Olds, Two For 15-18 Age Group

Four exciting six-week projects dealing with the unfinished business of American democracy will be sponsored by the Encampment for Citizenship during the summer of 1966.

Two new Encampment locations have been added: Washington, D.C., and a new site in rural Kentucky. Projects are also slated for New York City, where Encampments have been held each summer since 1946, and Puerto Rico, which has hosted an Encampment each summer since 1961.

The Washington, D. C., and Puerto Rico Encampments will enroll men and women aged 19 through 23. Two "Centers for Education in Democracy" for high school-age youth (15 through 18) will be held on the 15-acre campus of the Fieldston School, New York City, and at a site soon to be announced in Kentucky, in the midst of anti-poverty activity.

Civil rights, the whole range of anti-

SUMMER PROJECTS '66

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Civil rights, the whole range of anti-poverty efforts, and world affairs will be given top priority in the educational programs of the Washington, New York and Kentucky projects. "Democracy and social-economic development in the Western Hemisphere" will be the focus of the Puerto Rico Encampment's educational program. The Puerto Rico Encampment is for campers from throughout the Hemisphere.

As in the past, campers will represent a cross section of the nation, of many racial, religious, ethnic and economic backgrounds. Also in the Encampment tradition will be the educational approach: no partisan or sectarian ax to grind, emphasis on discussions and see-for-yourself fieldtrips, and insistence that even the most distinguished speakers take time, after their lectures, for questions and thorough discussion.

DIVERSITY THE KEY

Speakers will represent many points of view, and will include members of Congress and other political leaders, officials in the federal Administration, the Government of Puerto Rico and local governments. Outstanding and controversial social scientists, social workers, journalists, and spokesmen for business, labor and farm groups will

(see SESSIONS, page 4)

Congressman John V. Lindsay, Mayor-Elect of New York City:

"The Encampment for Citizenship . . . has established in the hearts and minds of thousands of young people enduring adherence to fundamental democratic principles.

"The Encampments have done much to build citizens, not only of this country, but of other countries of the world, and this achievement cannot be underestimated. They have been a distillation of democracy, and their work in carrying the cause of freedom to the young will gain increasing numbers of friends as time passes."

Encampment Impact Hits Record Number In '65

A record number of 261 campers took part in the Encampment for Citizenship's three Summer '65 projects, in New York City, Puerto Rico and Berkeley, California. Their enthusiastic letters to the projects' directors, this fall, testify once again to the educational and emotional impact of the Encampment experience.

Allard Lowenstein, lawyer-teacher-author (**Brutal Mandate** — the story of South West Africa) and alumnus of the 1947 Encampment, was director of the New York Encampment, held for the 20th year at the Fieldston School, Riverdale. The 110 campers, highly diverse in racial, religious, ethnic and economic backgrounds, represented a broad spectrum of political beliefs. Stimulating sessions with guest lecturers, intense, often marathon-length staff and camper discussions, and frequent fieldtrips to points throughout the New York area added up to a dynamic confrontation with the country's major public affairs issues.

Guest lecturers, who dealt with civil rights, foreign policy, and economic and social problems (examples: law in American slums; problems of the press; narcotics; innovation in higher education) were a distinguished lot. Congressmen and other spokesmen for the Democratic and Republican parties were included, along with Yale, Princeton and Harvard faculty members, the President of Antioch College, representatives of the Civil Rights Commission and the State Department, and spokesmen for civil rights organizations, the labor movement, and left and right-wing dissent groups.

The gubernatorial candidate of the Freedom Democratic Party of Mississippi was a speaker, as were two candidates for Mayor of New York City, the editors of the Lexington (Mississippi) **Advertiser** and the **New York Post**, Norman Thomas, UN Mediator Dr. Frank Graham and American Civil Liberties Union founder Roger Baldwin.

Workshops at the New York Encampment dealt with foreign policy, law and the poor, political and community organization, urban social problems, education, cultural affairs, and the New York City power structure. Another workshop enabled campers to take part in a tutorial project for disadvantaged youngsters, run by student volunteers on Harlem's West Side.

Workshop groups made frequent fieldtrips to the UN and various foreign missions to the UN, to the offices of a wide range of social agencies and community organizations, to the police and courts, treatment centers for drug addicts, Broadway and off-Broadway stage personalities and productions, bank, newspaper and trade union offices and television news studios.

PUERTO RICO ENCAMPMENT

Forty young men and thirty-four young women were campers at the Encampment

(see IMPACT, page 4)

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2 WEST 64TH STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10023
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7

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Honorary Chairman, Board of Directors

ABRAHAM P. KANNER
Chairman, Board of Directors

DOUGLAS KELLEY
Executive Director

May 3, 1966

Dear ~~Mr.~~ Paul Anthony:

Your name has been given as a reference by
J. Otis Cochran, Jr.
who has applied for a position on the staff at one of the four Summer, 1966 projects being sponsored by the Encampment for Citizenship.

The enclosed tabloid announcement explains the nature of these summer educational projects. The Encampment is non-partisan and non-sectarian; its purpose is to offer outstanding young men and women from widely varied backgrounds leadership training in public affairs -- to encourage active, well-informed democratic citizenship.

It is highly important to us to have intelligent, sensitive, able staff members to carry on this program. We will greatly appreciate your frank evaluation of the applicant. Reference forms and letters will be kept in strictest confidence.

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Douglas Kelley

Douglas Kelley
Executive Director

Enc. Pardon the form letter!

DK/rml

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Free - Encampment for Citizenship

May 17, 1966

Mr. Douglas Kelley
Executive Director
Encampment for Citizenship, Inc.
2 West 64th Street
New York, New York 10023

Dear Doug:

Please forgive me the long delay in responding to your request of May 3 concerning Otis Cochran.

In lieu of filling in the form you sent I would simply like to observe that I honestly cannot recommend Otis for work with the Encampment if I understand what you have in mind. If you wish a more detailed explanation of this observation, I will be happy to give it. In summary, however, I simply don't feel that Otis has the background for the work you're trying to do.

Best.

Sincerely,

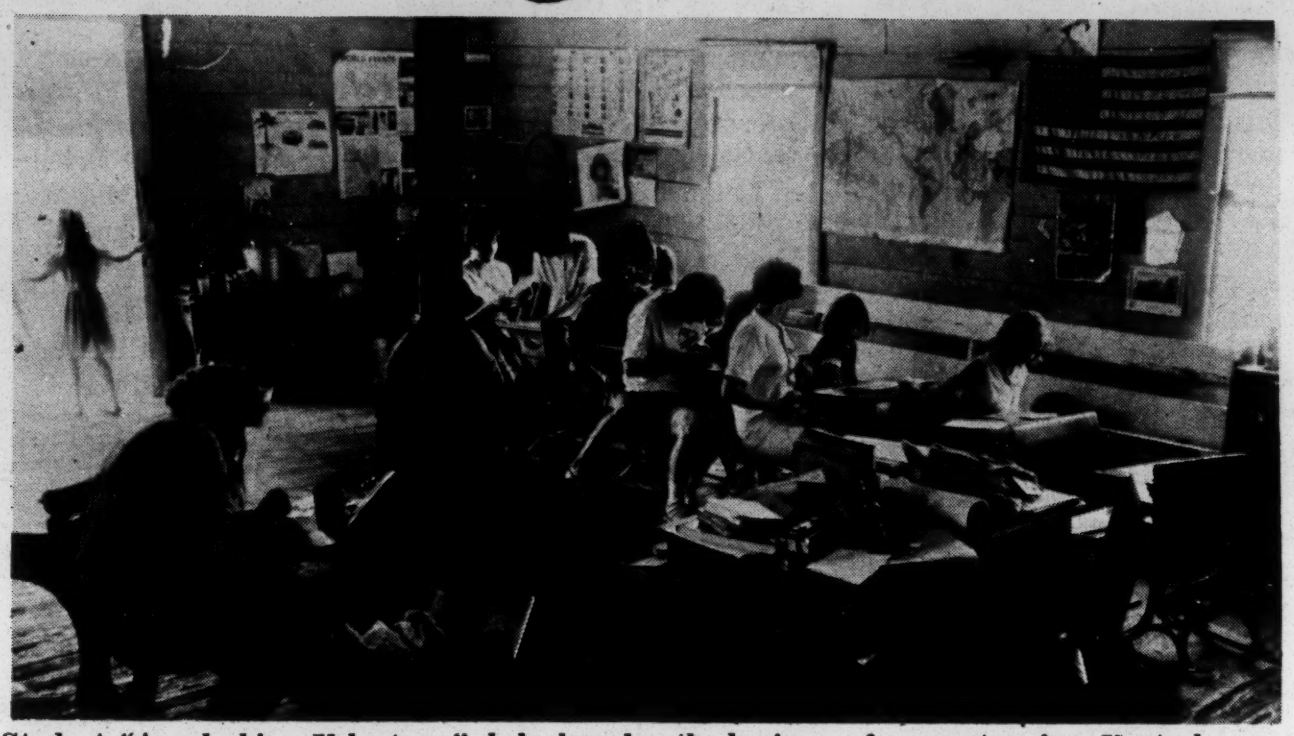
Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

SUMMER PROJECTS '66

Spring-Summer 1966 | Newsletter of The Encampment For Citizenship, Inc. 2 West 64th St., New York City 10023 | 103

200 Will Study, Serve, In Washington and Puerto Rico



Student "Appalachian Volunteers" help broaden the horizons of youngsters in a Kentucky one-room schoolhouse. This summer participants in all four Encampment for Citizenship projects will join in tutoring and other community service programs, and learn how to organize them. One day a week, and one full week of each six-week Encampment project, campers will work in rural areas in Kentucky and Puerto Rico and in New York City and Washington, D.C. slums.

Teenagers To Convene In Kentucky and New York

This year for the first time the Encampment for Citizenship will sponsor two Centers for Education in Democracy, for young men and women 15 through 18 years of age. Both Centers will be held from July 3 through August 13. The cost for either is $450. Partial and full scholarships are granted on the basis of need.

The Southern Appalachian Center for Education in Democracy will be held on the Union College campus, Barbourville, Kentucky. The New York Center for Education in Democracy will be held on the 15-acre campus of the Fieldston School, in Riverdale, New York City. Each Center will involve 75 teenage participants and 12 staff members from throughout the U.S. Diverse racial, religious, ethnic and economic backgrounds will be represented.

The Southern Appalachian Center is co-sponsored by the Council of the Southern Mountains (Berea, Ky.) and the Southern Regional Council (Atlanta). Centerites will learn about the social-economic problems of Appalachia and the Rural South and about current improvement programs, through lectures, films, fieldtrips and workshops involving part-time community service work in nearby communities.

In the New York Center activities of the same type will focus on poverty, civil rights and other problems of a great urban area, and on the work of the United Nations in promoting economic betterment and human rights in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

Part-time community service work in Kentucky (one day a week and one full week, August 1-6) is being arranged through the aid of the Knox County Economic Opportunity Council, which conducts the anti-poverty program in the area. Centerites will take part in educational and social service programs at the Economic Opportunity Council's eight rural community centers, located in former one and two-room schoolhouses. Comparable activities in low-income areas in New York City are being arranged with the aid of community action organizations there.

Centerites in both the New York and Kentucky locations will have the use of a swimming pool, sports equipment and athletic fields. There will also be dancing, folk-music and other recreational and cultural activities.

(see TEENAGERS, page 4)

"The Encampment for Citizenship brought together exciting and talented people from all over the country. Each was unique, but deeply involved in the urgent social and political problems of modern America. The Encampment provided few easy solutions, but all of us left with greater determination and ability to cope with those problems wherever we find them."

—a 1965 Encampment alumnus

Six-week Seminars Are for Young Men and Women, 19-23

The University of Maryland campus and a camp at Cayey, Puerto Rico, will be headquarters this summer for 200 young men and women keenly interested in politics, poverty and human rights problems and world affairs. Board, room and tuition costs for each participant total $450; applicants may request partial or full scholarships on the basis of need.

One hundred are expected to take part in the first Encampment for Citizenship to be held at the nation's capital. The University of Maryland campus, 8 miles from downtown Washington, D.C., will be home base, from June 19 through July 30. "American Politics in a Revolutionary World" is the theme for the six-week program. It will feature speakers from among the national leadership of both parties, left and right-wing critics, and administrators of anti-poverty, Peace Corps, civil rights, and other federal programs.

Lectures, films, fieldtrips and discussions will be supplemented by workshops in which practical skills needed in public affairs and community service activities will be taught. One day a week, and for one full week, each workshop group will be involved in related voluntary community service in low-income areas of Washington. A recreational program will include use of the University of Maryland swimming pool and sports facilities, as well as dancing and folk-music.

Director of the Washington, D.C. Encampment will be Dr. Albert McQueen, 38, an alumnus of the 1949 Encampment in New York. Dr. McQueen teaches sociology at Brooklyn College, and has taught at Howard University and the University of Michigan. He was a Ford Foundation African Studies Fellow in Nigeria. His staff at the Washington Encampment will include social scientists, returned Peace Corps Volunteers, and young leaders in public affairs organizations.

PUERTO RICO ENCAMPMENT

The Inter-American Encampment for Citizenship, the sixth to be held in Puerto Rico, will be held June 26-August 6, in a camp at Cayey, in the mountains 35 miles south of San Juan.

Participants in this Encampment will be drawn from Puerto Rico and from throughout Latin America, as well as from North America. The staff will be bilingual (Spanish and English) but for the benefit of campers who speak only one of the languages, all lectures and discussions will be translated.

Theme of the Inter-American Encampment will be "Democracy and Social-Eco-

(see SEMINARS, page 4)

Alumni and friends of the Encampment: Please post pages 2 and 3 on a bulletin board

MISS MARY PATRICIA MONTLE
115-25 131 STREET
SOUTH OZONE PARK, NEW YORK 11420

November 28, 1966

Mr Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr Anthony:

I was a staff member of the 1966 Center for Education in Democracy in Barbourville Kentucky and am on the Executive Board of the Encampment for Citizenship Alumni Association. I am directing this letter to you as a co-sponsor of the 1966 Centers hoping that perhaps you might be able to assist us financially in what is, in my opinion, a very important endeavor.

As you probably know, each year as a follow-up and evaluation, the Encampment holds its annual reunion and evaluation in New York at Christmastime. This is the first year

in the Encampment's history that we have had such a large number of youngsters from the South and youngsters from the lower socio-economic backgrounds and attending the reunion for them is not only a hardship but a financial impossibility. The youngsters in the New York City area have organized to raise money to assist their Southern counterparts in making the trip but at this late date I am sure that they will not be able to raise a sufficient amount of money for this purpose.

I might add that in the 4 years that I have been affiliated closely with the Encampment, I've never seen such enthusiasm and such close bonds of friendships formed between members of Encampment groups & never has a group attempted to reunite their Encampment group. For this reason, because I feel that the reunion and evaluation and the living in homes for that week with white middle-class families are significant in cementing relationships and the effects of the summer experience we ask your financial assistance in providing transportation for some OEO youngsters to New York if it is at all possible.

Please consider our request seriously and reply at your very earliest convenience. Even if such aid is not possible I'd like to thank you personally for sending Mr Al Ulmer to speak to my workshop during the summer; it was a truly rewarding experience.

Sincerely,
Mary P. Monte

File
Encouragement for
Citizenship

December 28, 1966

Miss Mary Patricia Montle
115-25 131 Street
South Ozone Park, New York 11420

Dear Miss Montle:

Please accept my apologies for having misplaced your letter of November 28. Ironically, I put it aside because I wanted to try to find some way to respond positively.

If your annual reunion was held and if you still have a deficit, we will make every effort to make a modest contribution.

Again my deepest apologies.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/km

115-28 131 Street
South Ozone Park, New York
December 30, 1966

Mr Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr Anthony:

I was quite disappointed not to have heard from you for due to insufficient funds we were unable to operate the bus or send funds to those youngsters in the South who were in need. We aided relatively few youngsters in the Richmond, Washington area but those in the Deep South unfortunately had to be neglected.

Naturally the reunion of the Kentucky alumni suffered from these absences. At any rate there is a way that you could possibly assist us in the future. The youngsters have decided to try to raise enough money to plan a reunion in Atlanta, a more central point for the southern youngsters, at Easter vacation. We will most

likely have to provide some funds to those in Mississippi & Louisiana but I'd imagine that it'd be relatively easy for most others.

Our problem in this case would most likely not be financial as far as transportation is concerned but I have two major considerations here. We would need a place to spend the week in Atlanta which would be extremely inexpensive and safe. The group would be mixed racially and sexually & although I promise adequate adult supervision at all times we would need facilities for about 35 youngsters where they would attract little attention.

I am constantly amazed at their insistence upon preserving the relationships formed during the summer and though I am somewhat skeptical about a reunion in the South, I feel if they (most of the New York area alums are white, middle class) are willing to attempt such an undertaking, it is important that we do so.

There would be a minimum of 6 adults in the group. all of whom are former staff members.

Therefore, Mr Anthony, I again ask your assistance this time a reasonable amount of time in advance. I realize the other request should have come much earlier...
Please let me know if you may be able to help us with housing or even in arranging field trips for the youngsters during their brief stay. If not, & we must arrange housing with individual families in the area, perhaps we may still need some financial assistance.

Thanking you in advance for your concern and possible aid, I am

Yours very truly,

Mary L Martin

.ps

Free
Encouragement for
Citizenship
1967

January 5, 1967

Mrs. Mary Montlo
115 - 28 131 Street
South Ozone Park
New York, New York 11420

Dear Mrs. Montlo:

We will be happy to be of any assistance possible in planning your Atlanta meeting. There are very few places in Atlanta that meets your requirements, of course. The best we know of are the facilities at Gammon Theological Seminary, located near the main campus of Atlanta University. These are very comfortable motel-like accommodations. Mr. Master J. Wynn, President of Gammon, informs us that facilities would be available Friday, Saturday and Sunday, March 24-26, for 35 to 40 people. Food services, however, would not be available, but Paschall's Restaurant is nearby with good and inexpensive food.

The cost per person, per night, at Gammon would be $2.50. Should you want these facilities reserved for you, please write to Mr. Wynn as soon as possible. After you have

determined whether or not the meeting will be held in Atlanta, and its approximate cost, the Southern Regional Council will probably be in a position to make a modest financial contribution toward it. And we will, of course, be of any assistance possible while the meeting is being held.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

. Paul

Re: Encampment for Citizenship request for housing in Atlanta for 35-40 people - Easter Week-end.

Mr. Master J. Wynn, President of Inter-denominational Theological Seminary has told me that facilities would be available at $2.50/bed for 35-40 people Fri. Sat & Sun. March 24th, 25th & 26th. Food service will <u>not</u> be available — Pascals Restaurant will —

Mrs. Montlo can write Mr. Wynn at Gammon Theological Seminary
Atlanta, Ga.
653 Beckwith St. S.W.

$

ENCAMPMENT FOR CITIZENSHIP, INC.
2 WEST 64TH STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10023
AREA CODE 212 • SUSQUEHANNA 7-2714

MAYOR JOHN V. LINDSAY
Chairman, Sponsors Committee

MRS. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
Chairman, Sponsors Committee, 1946-1962

MRS. ALICE K. POLLITZER
Honorary Chairman, Board of Directors

ABRAHAM P. KANNER
Chairman, Board of Directors

DOUGLAS KELLEY
Executive Director

JEROME E. MILLER
Field Representative

March 21, 1967

Mr. Paul Anthony, Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, NW
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

The Encampment would like to do a mailing of our tabloid newspaper to your affifiates. If such would be possible, we would be able to send you envelopes to be run from your address-o-graph plates. The envelopes could then be returned to us and we would mail from New York.

Would you tell us if such a mailing is possible and if the arrangement described above is agreeable.

Sincerely,

Jerome Miller

Jerome Miller
Field Representative

JM:db

NON-PROFIT, NON-SECTARIAN, NON-PARTISAN; FOUNDED IN 1946 BY ALGERNON D. BLACK AND THE AMERICAN ETHICAL UNION.

"This venture with which the name of Eleanor Roosevelt has been so closely associated has made a splendid contribution in citizenship education and in the training of young people." —*President Lyndon B. Johnson*

"The Encampment for Citizenship . . . has established in the hearts and minds of thousands of young people enduring adherence to fundamental democratic principles.

"The Encampments have done much to build citizens, not only of this country, but of other countries of the world, and this achievement cannot be underestimated. They have been a distillation of democracy, and their work in carrying the cause of freedom to the young will gain increasing numbers of friends as time passes."
—*Mayor John V. Lindsay*

File Encampment for Citizenship

LSS
M-j-file

March 30, 1967

Mr. Jerome Miller
Field Representative
Encampment for Citizenship, Inc.
2 West 84th Street
New York, New York 10023

Dear Mr. Miller:

We will be happy to cooperate with you in the Encampment in any way possible in the mailing of your newspaper. Our lists, however, are rather specialized. "Our affiliates" are really the state Councils on Human Relations in ten (10) southern states, and they maintain their own membership lists totalling for the South some 12,000. Would you like to request the directors of these agencies to cooperate?

Under any circumstance, I think it would be helpful to have each of the Councils carry an announcement of the Encampment in their monthly bulletins. Enclosed is a list of the Councils' addresses.

We maintain a list of subscribers to our quarterly, New South, and would be happy to address envelopes for the approximate 2,000 of these if you wish.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj
Enclosure - 1. (State Council List)

File
Encampment for
Citizenship

June 2, 1967

Mr. Douglas Kelley
Encampment for Citizenship, Inc.
2 West 64th Street
New York, New York 10023

Dear Doug:

This is in behalf of Miss Lauren C. Johnson.

I know it is quite late, but both I and my secretary (whose daughter I am writing about) could kick ourselves for not having moved on this sooner. We simply did not, and I can only hope it is not too late to consider Miss Johnson's application.

Lauren is a remarkable young woman, and I think would not only enjoy, but would benefit from the Encampment program. She is intelligent, emotionally stable, and while quiet gets along extremely well with others.

Needless to say, I will be deeply grateful for any consideration you can give us.

Sincerely yours,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

We think you'll be interested...

ENCAMPMENT FOR CITIZENSHIP

2 WEST 64th STREET, NEW YORK 23, N. Y.
TRafalgar 4-5200

MRS. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
Honorary Chairman, Sponsors

MRS. ALICE K. POLLITZER
Honorary Chairman, Board of Directors

ARTHUR M. BULLOWA
Chairman, Board of Directors

SAAL D. LESSER
Executive Director

ALGERNON D. BLACK
Education Director

Dear Friend:

We enclose a brief report which summarizes our activities during the past year and points to lines of future development and growth. This summer, we will again conduct an Encampment at the Fieldston School in New York City and one at the University of California at Berkeley, California, beginning June 26 and running for six weeks.

For the first time, we will operate a project to be known as the "INSTITUTE FOR LEADERSHIP TRAINING IN PUBLIC RESPONSIBILITY," for an older group between the ages of 25 to 35. This project has been made possible by a grant from the Fund for Adult Education.

In 1961, we plan to have a third Encampment for Citizenship for youth in the 18 to 23 age group, which will be held in Puerto Rico.

Further details about our program will be found in the enclosed report. Perhaps a report of this kind should be chiefly prospective. We are inclined to look to our past years only to the extent that they serve as a forecast to the future.

Sincerely,

Arthur M. Bullowa

Arthur M. Bullowa

ENCAMPMENT
FOR
CITIZENSHIP

New York

California

Few periods in history
have presented
such an

OPPORTUNITY FOR YOUTH

APPLICATION FORM
(See Instructions, Page 4)

ENCAMPMENT FOR CITIZENSHIP
Sponsored by the American Ethical Union
held at Fieldston School, Riverdale 71, New York City

Name _____
(print) last first

Permanent Address _____
street city zone state

Date and Place of Birth _____
month day year place

Present Occupation _____ Address _____

Father's Name _____ Occupation _____

Mother's Name _____ Occupation _____

Please paste or staple a recent photo here

I. EDUCATION EXPERIENCE

High School (attending / attended) _____ Address _____

College (attending / attended) _____ Address _____

Technical or Graduate School _____

Circle number of years completed at the close of this school year

High School 1 2 3 4
College 1 2 3 4

Technical or Graduate School
Subject _____ Degree _____

II. WORK EXPERIENCE

List most recent work experiences (exclusive of Armed Services).

A. Employer _____ Address _____

Kind of work _____

B. Employer _____ Address _____

Kind of work _____

If you served in the Armed Forces, what was your branch of service? _____

DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE

RECEIVED (dates):

APPLICATION _____ REFERENCES _____
DEPOSIT _____ _____
MEDICAL _____
X-RAY _____ CONSENT _____
PHOTO ____ STATEMENT ____

ACTION TAKEN:

ACCEPTED _____ TUITION DUE _____
REJECTED _____ PAYABLE BY _____
WITHDRAWN _____ DATE PAID _____

ADD A SHEET FOR LONGER ANSWERS OR COMMENTS. INDICATE THE QUESTION BY NUMBER

III.

A. Describe briefly the major study or work in which you are engaged at present.

B. What are your future educational and vocational plans?
Why have you chosen this (these) field (s)?

IV.

A. In what extra-curricular activities have you participated? Were you an officer or an active member?

B. What experience have you had in labor, farm, co-op, community, etc. groups? What offices and responsibilities have you held in each?

V.

A. Is there any current issue in the local, national or international situation about which you feel very strongly?

B. If you have participated in activities revolving around a public issue, problem or incident (i.e., housing, discrimination, etc.), describe briefly how you organized or what you did.

VI.

A. What newspapers, magazines, and periodicals do you read? Indicate whether regularly or occasionally. Which do you find most useful and why?

B. What are your hobbies? To what extent do you engage in each?

C. Have you traveled outside your state or in other countries? Give details.

VII.

A. Name the person and/or organization from whom you heard of the Encampment _____

Name your sponsoring organization, if any _____

B. In view of your present educational and vocational plans, why do you want to come to the Encampment? What do you want to get from it and what do you think you can contribute to it?

VIII.

List two references (not relatives) who know you well. At least one should be a teacher, employer, or supervisor:

A. Name _____ Title or Position _____

Business or Organization _____ Address _____

B. Name _____ Title or Position _____

Business or Organization _____ Address _____

INSTRUCTIONS

1. The total fee is $350, covering room, board and tuition for the six weeks.

2. Total fee (partial fee, if scholarship assistance is granted) will be paid by:
   a) applicant or parent _____
   b) sponsoring organization _____
   -give name-

3. Each application must be accompanied by a $10.00 application fee, either check or money order, made payable to Encampment for Citizenship, which will be applied to the tuition payment. This fee will not be refunded if scholarship assistance is granted. It will be refunded if application is rejected. If application is withdrawn by applicant $5.00 will be retained by the Encampment to cover processing costs

4. If you need scholarship assistance describe the circumstances:

5. ATTACH TO THIS APPLICATION:
   A. A short autobiographical statement
   B. A medical certificate attesting to health and freedom from communicable disease
   C. A statement from a doctor or tuberculosis society giving results of a recent chest X-Ray
   D. Recent photo (see page 1)
   E. $10.00 application fee (see item #3 above)

6. Return application to ENCAMPMENT FOR CITIZENSHIP, 2 WEST 64 STREET, NEW YORK 23, NEW YORK

In applying for admission, I hereby agree to abide by all rules and regulations of the Encampment. Date _____ Signature _____

ENCAMPMENT FOR CITIZENSHIP
2 WEST 64th STREET, NEW YORK 23, N. Y.
TRafalgar 4-5200

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt
Honorary Chairman, Sponsors

Mrs. Alice K. Pollitzer
Honorary Chairman, Board of Directors

Arthur M. Bullowa
Chairman, Board of Directors

Saal D. Lesser
Executive Director

Algernon D. Black
Education Director

MEMORANDUM

FROM: Encampment for Citizenship--Saal D. Lesser, Exec. Director

We are pleased to announce a special project of the Encampment for Citizenship to be held in San Juan, Puerto Rico, this summer for young leaders interested in leadership training for public responsibility. Through a grant received from the Fund for Adult Education, the Encampment is sponsoring an INSTITUTE FOR LEADERSHIP TRAINING IN PUBLIC RESPONSIBILITY, for 30 people in the 25-35 year old age category. This project will enable young leaders and potential leaders from diverse backgrounds to gain important background information and practical skills to help them deal with the increasingly numerous human relations problems facing our communities.

If you are in a position to recommend this program to someone in your organization, we will be most pleased to forward additional information. The enclosed brochure and application blank is for your convenience.

INSTITUTE
FOR
LEADERSHIP TRAINING
IN
PUBLIC RESPONSIBILITY

FOR

YOUNG EXECUTIVES AND LEADERS

IN

BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY

LABOR

GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

VOLUNTARY NATIONAL AND LOCAL

SOCIAL WELFARE, RELIGIOUS, CIVIC

AND COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS

EDUCATION

AGRICULTURE

THE MASS MEDIA

TO BE HELD IN

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO

JULY 1-30, 1960

SPONSORED BY THE

ENCAMPMENT FOR CITIZENSHIP

THROUGH A GRANT FROM

THE FUND FOR ADULT EDUCATION

INSTITUTE FOR LEADERSHIP TRAINING IN PUBLIC RESPONSIBILITY
2 West 64th Street, New York 23, New York
SU7-2714

APPLICATION

Name _____

Address _____
Street City State

Telephone Number _____

Business or Professional Address _____
_____

Age _____ (Preference will be given to applicants between 25 and 35 years of age.)

Present Job or Position _____

Please indicate some of the leadership responsibilities in your present position:

Over

Please describe some of your leadership roles in community organizations, voluntary associations, civic and political organizations:

The San Juan Intercontinental Hotel, Puerto Rico, has made special arrangements for families attending the INSTITUTE. Please indicate below the names of the members of your family who would be with you. State the age of any children.

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

Hotel rates are based on triple occupancy. Those who wish to make other arrangements, kindly check, and we will send rate schedules. ☐

Financial assistance is available for qualified applicants. Please indicate if you wish to apply for scholarship aid. ☐

AN IMPORTANT NEW DOCUMENTARY FILM

DESIGN FOR LIVING

A WORKSHOP IN DEMOCRACY

presenting

a unique approach in education—
a creative answer to a vital question—

"How develop leaders to meet tomorrow's challenge?"
"How develop enlightened citizens to assume responsibility?"

Staff Applicant
Reference Form
-Confidential-

ENCAMPMENT FOR CITIZENSHIP, INC.
2 West 64th Street
New York, New York 10023

DATE _____

NAME OF APPLICANT J. Otis Cochran, Jr.

NAME OF REFERENCE Mr. Paul Anthony

POSITION _____

1. How long have you known applicant? _____

2. In what capacity have you known applicant? (employer, teacher, minister, friend?)

_____

3. Please place a check along the scale near the phrase which best describes the applicant.

A. ABILITY TO TAKE RESPONSIBILIY — NO OPPORTUNITY TO OBSERVE _____

seeks new responsibility on own initiate, always follows through	accepts responsibility when given	needs direct supervision

B. SOCIAL RELATIONS WITH CONTEMPORARIES

makes and keeps friends with ease	inclined to avoid social contacts

C. EMOTIONAL STABILITY

easily upset	extremely well balanced

D. INTEREST IN SOCIAL PROBLEMS

limited in information	well-informed	widely read, has exceptional information

E. MATURITY (judge in relation to others of comparable age)

unusually mature in judgements	relatively mature	immature in judgements

F. ABILITY TO RELATE TO YOUTH (15-23)

works particularly well with young people	relates satisfactorily	might not relate well

G. EXPERIENCE WITH PERSONS OF DIFFERING RACIAL - RELIGIOUS - ECONOMIC BACKGROUNDS

widely experienced with differing groups	average experience	lacks such experience

NO OPPORTUNITY
TO OBSERVE

H. PROFESSIONAL ABILITY AS A _____
(please specify)

outstanding ability	above average	average	below average	

I. INTELLIGENCE

high	average	low	

J. ABILITY TO ADAPT TO NEW SITUATIONS

adapts quickly and well	adapts with difficulty	

K. TEAMWORK

works unusually well with others	average teamwork ability	often irritates others he works with	

L. GENERAL COMMENTS (EXAMPLES ARE HELPFUL)

Note:

All answers will be treated in the strictest confidence, and will be available only to the Encampment's Board and Staff.

XERO COPY

(S.W) Rel. Preach. 27-7-65 NY Times

Ironical Churchman

Religion

John Elbridge Hines

AT a crowded news conference in Washington yesterday, the Right Rev. John Elbridge Hines spoke smilingly of a "disaster" that had occurred last October in St. Louis. The disaster, it turned out, was his election as the 22d Presiding Bishop of the Episcopal Church in the United States.

Man in the News

Bishop Hines, who carries his honors lightly while giving great weight to the duties and responsibilities attached to them, will be formally installed today as the spiritual leader of the nation's fourth largest Protestant denomination. To 3,500,000 Episcopalians, he will be "the P.B."

The 54-year-old churchman, Bishop of the Diocese of Texas since 1955, succeeds the Right Rev. Arthur Lichtenberger, who resigned last year because of ill health.

The Bishop is a handsome man with graying hair and the well-fed look of a business executive. He speaks with a discernible Southern accent and, when thinking, has a disconcerting habit of staring at an imaginary spot on the floor about 12 feet in front and 6 feet to the left of him.

At the news conference yesterday he showed a fine sense of irony.

"Bishop," he was asked, "when your term is over what do you hope you will be remembered for?"

[illegible] the Bishop's reply.

[illegible] Church.

Associated Press

Carries his honors lightly

serve as president of the church's Executive Council, or administrative arm, president of its Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society and chairman of the House of Bishops. To his colleagues in the House, he will be pastor and chief consecrator.

Bishop Hines and his wife, the former Helen Orwig, have five children: Michael John, a student at Baylor Medical School, Mrs. Taylor Smith, John Christopher, now in the Army, John Moore, a student at Duke University, and John Stephen, a student at St. Stephen's Episcopal School, Austin, Texas.

He is a member of the "evangelical," or Low Church, wing of his denomination as distinguished from the High, or Anglo-Catholic, wing.

In essence, evangelicals stress the post-Reformation tradition that emphasizes preaching, as opposed to the more ceremonial forms of worship of the pre-Reformation liturgical church.

Bishop Hines has frequently spoken out in favor of integration and is regarded as a liberal on social issues. He is also a supporter of the ecumenical movement, which seeks closer cooperation among all Protestant churches.

The "P.B.," a resident of Houston for the last 10 years, will now make his home in Dover House on the grounds of the Episcopal church's national conference center in Greenwich, Conn.

His official seat will be the National Cathedral (Cathedral Church of St. Peter and St. Paul) in Washington, and his working office will be in the Episcopal Church Center here at Second Avenue and 43d Street.

Bishop Hines received his early education in Seneca, S. C., where he was born. His father, a physician, was a Presbyterian, his mother an Episcopalian.

Four of the children in the family were raised as Presbyterians and five others, including the future Bishop, as Episcopalians.

Ordained in 1934

He was graduated from the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn., in 1930, earned a bachelor of divinity degree from Virginia Theological Seminary, and in 1934 was ordained a priest in the Episcopal church.

He has served churches in St. Louis and Hannibal, Mo., in Augusta, Ga., and from 1940 to 1945 was rector of Christ Church, Houston.

In 1945 he was elected Bishop Coadjutor (right of succession) of the Diocese of Texas.

As Presiding Bishop he will

EPISCOPAL LEADER BACKS PRESIDENT

Bishop Hines Takes Office at Washington Today

By BEN A. FRANKLIN

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 — The new Presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States pledged his "moral support" today to the Great Society program of his fellow Texan, President Johnson. He said, however, that he was "personally opposed" to the President's proposal to extend Federal aid to parochial schools.

The Right Rev. John E. Hines, the 54-year-old Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Texas, will be installed here tomorrow as the 22d Presiding Bishop of the Episcopal Church.

At a news conference today, he described himself as "a conservative" theologically and "a progressive in terms of social objectives."

"I am strongly in favor of separation of church and state," he said.

Bishop Hines acknowledged that his position on the issue of Federal aid to church schools was "at some variance" with a resolution of the National Convention of the Episcopal Church, which supported last fall a modified "dual school" system of Federal aid.

Speaks Out on Issues

"The church has always allowed the Presiding Bishop some latitude in these matters," Bishop Hines explained. "The General Convention, of course, is the only authority that can speak for the whole church."

Bishop Hines spoke out plainly, however, on a wide range of subjects that he described as "among the great moral issues of our time." His authority as Presiding Bishop, he noted, "is largely moral."

"The church is committed to fight on the front of those who are in need, are deprived, and are discriminated against," he said. His support of a strong civil rights program, he said, "includes civil disobedience in situations where a man's conscience leads him to disobey the civil law."

He strongly defended "clergymen who are in trouble because they have spoken out on civil rights."

"It is absolutely incumbent on their superiors, who are less subject to reprisal, to stand by them," he said. "They are the ones who are committed to stand and deliver, as men of God.

"It is now or never for the church. In times of real social crisis, the church, historically, has been weighed in the balance and been found wanting, and that includes myself," he said.

Bishop Hines said that his "fear of the power of the purse" had prompted him to "look warily on Federal aid to education in terms of parochial schools." He said he supported the decision of the United States Supreme Court barring the use of authorized prayers in public schools. But he said that "I do not envisage a complete repudiation of the church or of religious influences in politics, education or social life."

Bishop Hines will succeed the Right Rev. Arthur Lichtenberger, who announced his resignation as President Bishop last year because of ill health.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

File - Relig. orgs. - Episcopal, Gen.

Rec'd 4/5/65

The Church of the Annunciation

EPISCOPAL
MEADOWS LANE AT CHENEY DRIVE
Vidalia, Georgia 30474

THE REV. EMMETT LUCAS, JR., VICAR

TELEPHONE:
VICARAGE 537-7108
CHURCH 537-3776
AREA CODE 912

April 2,1965

Dr.Les Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta,Ga.

Dear Dr.Dunbar:

I was just talking with my good friend,Moreland G.Smith, of Montgomery with regards to possible help he might be able to give an Episcopalian who is in the State Penitentary at Reidsville and who will be up for release soon.Moreland suggested that I contact you for possible assistance to this man,E.Bart Daley.

Mr.Daley will be eligible for consideration for Parole soon but he seems to want to know if there might be more than one opportunity for him to exercise his vocation upon release, as an Architect and Engineer with some related firm in Georgia.

Mr.Daley says he will welcome any inquiries from any sources about his abilities as well as his past criminal convictions for bad checks.He has the record here in Georgia as well as a past conviction and parole violation from California and feels that if he can secure a suitable job in Georgia that California would go along with Georgia's recommendations.He prefers a smaller city than Atlanta if it could be arranged.

If you know of anyone who might be interested, ask them to either contact Mr.Daley direct at the prison or through the Warden or one of the Chaplains so thatt they can look into his past record and arrange for possible interviews.

Whatever kindness you can show with regards to this matter will be deeply appreciated by both me and Mr.Daley.

Faithfully,
Father Emmett Lucas +
The Rev.Emmett Lucas,Jr.+

GEORGIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30332

SCHOOL OF
ARCHITECTURE

Rec'd 6/3/65

June 1, 1965

Dr. Les Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Dunbar:

Miss Helen Bullard of Toombs, Amisano & Wells has asked me to assist you in finding a position for Mr. E. Bart Daley. We suggest that you contact the following architects:

Jacobs & Matthews, First Federal Savings Building; 311 N. Green St.; Gainesville, Ga.

Doyle Harvey of Harvey & Elliott; 214 West Bldg.; Rome, Georgia

James M. Hunt, 16 Chestnut St., Box 775; Elberton, Georgia.

All of these firms are located in small towns and have comprehensive practices. All are people who we feel would be inclined to render assistance if possible.

Sincerely yours,

Joan M. Jordan

Joan M. Jordan
Secretary to Director

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj
Enclosure - 1.

cc: Mr. Moreland G. Smith

June 8, 1965

The Rev. Emmett Lucas, Jr.
The Church of the Annunciation
Meadows Lane at Cheney Drive
Vidalia, Georgia

Dear Mr. Lucas:

I wrote to two architects whom I happen to know in Atlanta regarding Mr. Daley. The only suggestions I have received are in the enclosed letter. If I hear further, I shall let you know.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj
Enclosure - 1.

cc: Mr. Moreland G. Smith

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Mildred M. Johnson
Secretary to the Director

MMJ
Enclosure - 1.

Letter
Relig Orgs -
Episcopal - gen.
Cr. of - Helen Bullock
Cecil Alexander

June 9, 1965

The Rev. Emmett Lucas, Jr.
The Church of the Annunciation
Meadows Lane at Cheney Drive
Vidalia, Georgia

Dear Mr. Lucas:

The enclosed letter was inadvertently omitted from Mr. Dunbar's letter to you of June 8. I'm terribly sorry.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Mildred M. Johnson
Secretary to the Director

MMJ
Enclosure - 1.

Epis.

January 16, 1953

Rev. John Turner
Church of the Advent
Birmingham, Ala.

Dear Mr. Turner:

Do look into the matter of the hundred-dollar annual contribution to the Southern Regional Council which has, for a good many years, most kindly come to us from the Province of Sewanee.

We greatly hope that the Province will wish to renew that contribution for 1952, and at the end of this year for '53 also.

The Council gets goodly help from the Methodists, the Northern Presbyterians, the Southern Presbyterians, from some Catholic sources, and from various Jewish friends. So also, much to our aid, the National Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church, has lately given us a thousand dollars a year. But we value particularly the link with the Southern Dioceses of the Episcopal Church.

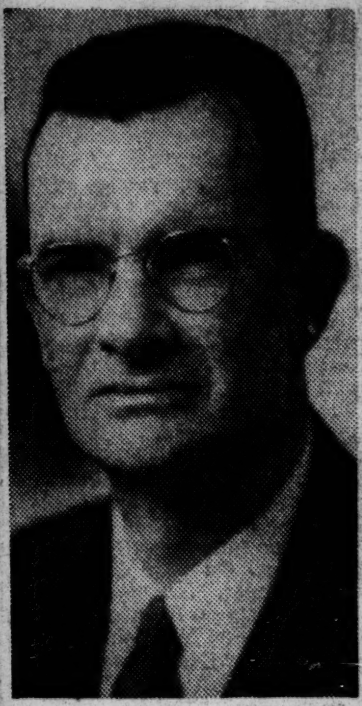
Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

March 14, 5
N.Y. Times

El Paso Rector Named To Episcopalian Council



Rev. Dr. William G. Wright

Presiding Bishop Henry Knox Sherrill of the Protestant Episcopal Church has announced the appointment of the Rev. Dr. William G. Wright, rector of St. Clement's Church, El Paso, Tex., as director of the Home Department of the National Council of the denomination. He will take office June 1 and succeed the Rev. Dr. George A. Wieland, who will retire later this year.

February 18, 1953

Dr. George A. Wieland
The National Council
Protestant Episcopal Church
281 Fourth Avenue
New York 10, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Wieland:

Here is the letter I dictated yesterday, before this morning's mail brought the National Council's most kind check--in the full and valued amount!

We are deeply grateful to the Church for this quite important help to us.

With warm appreciation.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec
Encls.

February 18, 1953

Dr. George A. Wieland
The National Council
Protestant Episcopal Church
281 Fourth Avenue
New York 10, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Wieland:

I now have in hand the audit for the Southern Regional Council for 1952, and dutifully send you on a copy.

We remain in hopes that we are safely into the 1953 budget and that you can come to our aid. "A happy issue . . . ."

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec
Encls.

No. 30590

The attached check is in payment of the items noted below.

1682 8
OUR CONTRIBUTION
TOWARD 1953 BUDGET
OF THE SOUTHERN
REGIONAL COUNCIL

PLEASE DETACH BEFORE DEPOSITING

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL

Protestant Episcopal Church

CHURCH MISSIONS HOUSE, 281 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

RECEIVED FEB 18

HOME DEPARTMENT

Division of Domestic Missions

The Rev. George A. Wieland, S.T.D., *Executive Secretary*

The Rev. Tollie L. Caution, D.D., *Secretary for Negro Work*

February 13, 1953

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

My dear Mr. Mitchell

Your "timing" is perfect! Our budget was adopted at Seabury House yesterday morning. The $1,000.00 KS. grant for the Southern Regional Council survived all revisions, and our check in that amount is enclosed with this letter. I am very happy to pass both the action and the money on to you.

With every good wish, I am

Sincerely,

George A. Wieland

GAW:A

February 11, 1953

Rev. George A. Wieland
The National Council
Protestant Episcopal Church
281 Fourth Avenue
New York 10, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Wieland:

When I was in New York at the end of the year it was then your expectation that the final decision on the budget of the National Council would be made during the period February 10-12.

We very much hope that in the final figures the item of the Southern Regional Council perdured in full vigor. If that is the case and you can send down the 1953 contribution, we would welcome it as soon as may be feasible with you. Indeed, I shall need it badly to pay my people for this first half of February.

The Council continues to be deeply grateful for the interest and support of the National Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:eo

Jan. 2, 1953

MEMO TO GSM RE 'PISCIE MONEY, 1953

GSM saw Mr. Wieland Dec. 29. The final meeting that will settle the matter comes up Feb. 10-12. GSM should write for the money shortly after then.

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL

Protestant Episcopal Church

CHURCH MISSIONS HOUSE, 281 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

HOME DEPARTMENT

Division of Domestic Missions

The Rev. George A. Wieland, S.T.D., *Executive Secretary*

The Rev. Tollie L. Caution, D.D., *Secretary for Negro Work*

RECEIVED Southern Regional Council

RECEIVED MAY 1 1952 Southern Regional Council

April 29, 1952

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

My dear Mr. Mitchell

Thank you for your letter of April 24th, in which you express a desire to relate the Council's work more closely to that of our southern Dioceses.

The best way to accomplish this objective is to keep "hammering away" at the southern Bishops, with literature, personal calls when possible, and an occasional personal letter with definite reference to some immediate objective. I doubt that sending literature to diocesan departments would be very effective except as a "plus" to what I have suggested above.

With every good wish for the continued success of your work, I am

Sincerely,

George A. Wieland

GAW:A

April 24, 1952

Mr. Marion A. Wright
Linville Falls, N. C.

Dear Marion:

Our friends in the National Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church sent us a thousand dollars today, with a letter saying that we had been officially budgeted for the contribution.

I am pretty sure that means we will remain in the budget annually, other things being equal.

We owe that in some measure to Mr. Byrd, who first opened the contacts with the National Council for us. We carried it along ourselves, but Byrd ought to have some credit for beginning it.

Pretty soon we won't know ourselves!

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

April 24, 1952

Rt. Rev. William R. Moody
Bishop of Lexington
436 West Sixth St.
Lexington, Ky.

My dear Bishop Moody:

You will be pleased to know that we received today from the National Council of the Church their check for a thousand dollars, being the officially budgeted contribution to SRC.

It came at a time when we were particularly in need, and we are extremely grateful for it.

I should like to express the Council's appreciation to you personally for your kind interest in this life-giving aid to the Southern Regional Council.

Respectfully,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

GSM:ec

April 24, 1952

Dr. Harold Trigg
St. Augustine College
Raleigh, N. C.

Dear Harold:

The National Council of the Church most kindly sent us a contribution of a thousand dollars. Came today.

You can imagine the rejoicing! It has been the very dickens to keep things going, and that thousand is life-giving.

I am grateful to you for backing us up on it.

With warm personal regards,

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

April 24, 1952

Rt. Rev. E. A. Penick
Bishop of North Carolina
802 Hillsboro St.
Raleigh, N. C.

Dear Bishop Penick:

On behalf of the Division of Domestic Missions, the National Council of the Church sent us today an officially budgeted contribution of a thousand dollars.

That helps us enormously!

We are deeply grateful to the Church and grateful also to you personally for what I am sure was your warm interest in getting aid to the Southern Regional Council.

Respectfully,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

April 24, 1952

Mrs. Henry W. Havens
2845 Corinthian Ave.
Jacksonville, Fla.

Dear Mrs. Havens:

Along in the mail today came a letter from Wieland's department, sending the Council a properly budgeted contribution of a thousand dollars!

My, me, what a help!

I am sure your devotion to the Council had a good deal to do with that life-giving contribution.

Warmly,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

April 24, 1952

Dr. George A. Wieland
The National Council
Protestant Episcopal Church
281 Fourth Avenue
New York 10, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Wieland:

How very greatly we appreciate Miss Ashland's letter of April 22 with a check for a thousand dollars from the National Council! It is truly a life-giving contribution.

We would like to offer for your consideration any of various devices that might relate the Southern Regional Council's work more closely to that of Southern local Diocesan people. For one thing, we could send the monthly issues of NEW SOUTH, free of charge, to a list of Diocesan secretaries of Christian Social Relations. Alternatively, we could, instead of mailing them out individually, send an appropriate number of copies of each issue directly to your office for your distribution. Still another device would be to send copies of the magazine to two or three leading officers in the Department of Christian Social Relations in each Diocese. I realize that the officers would change and that it would require correspondence with you at the end of the year to correct the list.

If you will give some thought to what we could do usefully, we would be grateful and would most happily take, for free, of course, whatever steps would help our work to be better known by Church people in the South.

Our renewed and continued appreciation for the Church's helpfulness to us.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec
Encl.

No. 22930

The attached check is in payment of the items noted below.

1682-8
APPR TOWARD
BUDGET FOR 1952

PLEASE DETACH BEFORE DEPOSITING

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL

Protestant Episcopal Church

CHURCH MISSIONS HOUSE, 281 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

HOME DEPARTMENT

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Division of Domestic Missions

The Rev. George A. Wieland, S.T.D., *Executive Secretary*

The Rev. Tollie L. Caution, D.D., *Secretary for Negro Work*

RECEIVED
APR 24 1952
Southern Regional Council

April 22, 1952

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell

Dr. Wieland is in Greenwich, Connecticut, this week in attendance upon the meeting of the National Council and its Divisions. In his absence he asked me to let you know that $1,000 was included in the 1952 Budget of the National Council, designated for the Southern Regional Council, and our check in full payment of our commitment is enclosed herewith. K.S.

Sincerely yours,

Mildred Ashland

Secretary to Dr. Wieland

April 15, 1952

Dr. George A. Wieland
The National Council
Protestant Episcopal Church
281 Fourth Ave.
New York 10, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Wieland:

I am in hopes that by now budget matters will have been settled and you will know whether it will be possible for the National Council to make the grant to SRC which we discussed and corresponded about last year.

Here is a copy of our audit for 1951.

We are much in need and do hope that the Church can come to our aid. The emergency grant ~~made~~ last year continues to be deeply appreciated.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec
Encl.

December 28, 1951

Dr. George A. Wieland
Executive Secretary
The National Council
Protestant Episcopal Church
281 Fourth Ave.
New York 10, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Wieland:

Most cheering news in your kind letter of December 26. We'll be in hopes.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec
Dictated but not read.

Pisces

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL

Protestant Episcopal Church

CHURCH MISSIONS HOUSE, 281 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

RECEIVED
DEC 28 1951

HOME DEPARTMENT

Division of Domestic Missions
The Rev. George A. Wieland, S.T.D., *Executive Secretary*
The Rev. Tollie L. Caution, D.D., *Secretary for Negro Work*

December 26, 1951

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

My dear Mr. Mitchell

I have not forgotten your visit to my office nor my promise to try to get an item of $1,000 in the budget of the National Council.

This item is included in the tentative budget for 1952, but what will happen to it in the February meeting of Council, at which time we "review" the budget, only time can tell.

With every good wish, I am

Sincerely,

George A. Wieland

Executive Secretary

GAW:A

December 19, 1951

Dr. George A. ~~Wailand~~ Wieland
National Council of the Episcopal Church
281 Fourth Ave.
New York 10, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Wailand:

I hope that you are remembering, as preliminary work is done on next year's budget, that our Southern Regional Council anxiously wishes to be included for some such sum as a thousand dollars. We are still feeling, not only financial benefit, but sincere appreciation of the emergency grant of five hundred dollars made to us by the National Council this year. If I remember aright, it was considered possible that we might come under some general sub-heading in the budget.

I have talked from time to time with Mr. Matt Warren, and in the loss of our own late Bishop Walker, I have asked Bishop Moody and Bishop Penick to show as occasion might arise their interest in SRC.

I am told that the Synod in its Birmingham meeting a few weeks ago again by resolution formally endorsed the Southern Regional Council. And the Province has again for 1951 given us its annual gift of a hundred dollars. As soon as I can obtain the Birmingham resolution in print, I will send it on to you.

Meanwhile, here is a formal statement of SRC's policy and aims, adopted by the annual membership meeting December 12. I am sure it will be of considerable interest to you and others in the National Council.

Can you advise me as to further steps I should take in order to do our best toward getting stable support from the National Council?

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec
Encl.

October 31, 1951

Rt. Rev. William R. Moody
Bishop of Lexington
436 W. Sixth St.
Lexington, Ky.

Dear Bishop Moody:

I do greatly appreciate your kind letter of October 25.

We will write to Dr. Wieland with a formal request that we get into the budget.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

October 30, 1951

Miss Lucy R. Mason
738 Myrtle St., NE
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Lucy:

Your letters to Bishop Moody and Bishop Penick are grand. We have sent them on out exactly as they were.

Here is an incoming from Bishop Moody, which shows that he is already really concerned. But your letter will strengthen him a lot.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec
Encl.

for 45 Mo.

RECEIVED
OCT 29 1951
Southern Regional Council

Address: Apt. 4, 738 Myrtle St., N.E.

October 29, 1951

Right Rev. E. A. Penick
Bishop of North Carolina
Raleigh, N. C.

Dear Bishop Penick:

It was good to see you at the Synod meetings and I admired the way in which you conducted them, with such clarity and understanding of the essentials.

Dr. Trigg and I had hoped to have a few minutes with you, but realized that with your crowded schedule it was not fair to interrupt you. I think he will call on you in Raleigh - I hope so, for with his personal knowledge of the Southern Regional Council both on its staff and now on the board, he knows the story.

I am familiar with George Mitchell's success in securing contributions from various national Church bodies - such as a total of $2,700. from various bodies of Methodists, including the women's societies; from some anonymous friend through the American Friends Service Committees, $5,000; Jewish friends in a total of approximately $3,000.; from two Roman Catholic Bishops a total of $2,000., and various other smaller sums, from Presbyterians North and South,

I am glad our Church has given $100. through the Christian Social Relations Department, and through the Province of Sewanee. I believe, also, an emergency grant of $500. has come from the National Council of our Church.

It would seem to me eminently appropriate that all Church bodies should make regular, annual contributions to the Council because in a way its work is an expression of the conscience of Christian bodies. The SRC is carrying out in the beliefs we express in Christian Social Relations.

There would be great moral support and an admirable example to others if our National Council would find a way to give at least a thousand dollars to this most important work. I trust that you will use your very great influence in this matter.

Faithfully yours,

Lucy R. Mason

P. S.

It may interest you to know that a number of the national unions of the CIO contribute annually to the Southern Regional Council, usually in sums of $1,000, $2,000. and $2,500. or more.

This is in keeping with the CIO convention resolutions and with the policy and practice of its unions as they meet the question of economic equality and democracy for minority groups.

LPM

George I seem to be too tired to express what I want. Read this and either mail it or tear it up and tell me so I can try when fresher in the head. I came back from that trip very tired.

Lucy

De 5961

Decided I was too tired to write as I should if I took on Bishop Penick tonight, so am mailing the Moody one - feel more at home with him - and will have the Penick letter at your office Monday

RECEIVED
OCT 29 1951
DELOISE V. E.
Southern Regional Council

Address: Apt. 4, 738 Myrtle Street, N.E.

October 26, 1951

Rt. Rev. William R. Moody
Bishop of Lexington
436 West Sixth Street
Lexington, Kentucky

Dear Bishop Moody:

It was such a pleasure to see you again and to know that you are consistently battling for good causes and good deeds by our church. I thought the discussion in your group on Tuesday morning showed real progress among our Church people and was proud it could be so. Your leadership has immensely helped.

I know from my dear and trusted friend George Mitchell that you are familiar with his efforts to enlist regular and substantial contributions from Church people - particularly with the effort to have the National Council contribute one thousand dollars annually, to the Southern Regional Council.

It was a joy to hear you commend the Southern Regional Council in your Department's report - that should help this most worthy organization. I told George about it and he was much pleased.

As you heard me say Tuesday I regard the SRC as the most important organization dealing with the whole matter of promoting justice, understanding and opportunity for the Negro people in our region. It has done a magnificent job and my friend George has made great personal sacrifices to keep the Council going and doing indispensable things.

Support for the Council should ease the consciences of the Churches for it is putting into practice the principles of Christian brotherhood in which we say we believe.

I greatly hope that you will use your considerable influence in this matter.

Thank you for your letter of October 20 which I found on my return last night. I am so glad you invited me to Birmingham - it was good to see our Church growing as manifested by those things in which it expressed its social interest.

Faithfully yours,
Lucy R Mason

October 25, 1951

Miss Lucy R. Mason
738 Myrtle St., NE
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Lucy:

Here are some letters I wrote Bishop Moody and Harold Trigg that explain the whole business.

Briefly, on church contributions the roll for 1951 would be as follows:

The Methodist Church, through various national boards and local Women's Societies of Christian Service--a total of about $2,700
The Northern Presbyterian Church--$250
The Southern Presbyterian Church--$225
The American Friends Service Committee (from an anonymous non-Quaker source)--$5,000
Various Jewish friends, as individuals or through minor foundations--approximately $3,000
Cardinal Spellman--$1,000
Cardinal Stritch--a promised donation of $1,000, due in a few weeks' time
The National Council--emergency grant of $500
The Province of Sewanee of the Protestant Episcopal Church has for a good many years given the Council annually $100.

It seems to me the point to make is that other national church bodies or church-related groups might substantially help the Council. It has been most generous of the Province of Sewanee to grant us what is really a very large part of its tiny budget. But it would seem to be only right that the Episcopal Church nationally should help the Council more substantially.

What we are asking for is a thousand dollars a year.

It does not seem to be needful for your letter to Bishop Penick to go into the mechanics of how a thousand dollars a year would be got into the budget. I am sure the Bishop knows the devices by which that would be managed.

Very many thanks.

Sincerely,

GSM:ec

George S. Mitchell

The Bishop of Lexington
436 West Sixth Street
Lexington 12, Ky.

OCT 29 1951
Southern Regional Council

October
Twenty-five
1 9 5 1

Mr. George H. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I am just catching up with my correspondence after several weeks out of town in the field and so I am just getting around to answering your letter of September 28.

I will, indeed, do what I can to help out in this matter. I am not a member of the National Council of the Episcopal Church, therefore am not in a position to carry the matter to that body except by letter, perhaps through Mr. Wieland or Mr. Pepper. I will take the matter up with the meeting of our Social Relations Department of the Province of the South on Monday, October 22 in Birmingham, Alabama. Anything else that I can do to further your cause, you may be sure that I will do it.

We all feel very much in sympathy with what you are doing and, to the best of our ability, we will try to help. In our Province of the South resources are exceedingly limited. As for getting in to the national budget, that is a matter which will have to come before the General Convention of the Episcopal Church which will meet next October in Boston, Massachusetts. Representations to Dr. Wieland for inclusion in the budget at that time would be in order now.

With all good wishes, I am

Faithfully yours,

William R. Moody

William R. Moody
Bishop of Lexington

WRM:rv

(Dictated, and signed in the absence of Bishop Moody)

Sept. 28, 1951

Dr. Harold L. Trigg
St. Augustine's College
Raleigh, N. C.

Dear Harold:

May I enlist your help in unraveling with the Episcopal Church the matter of our request to them for a regular annual contribution of a thousand dollars?

We applied 'way back last spring. As I will have told you, I saw Mr. Wieland and Mr. Pepper in New York late this summer, and they mighty kindly scratched around and found us $500 this year. It was just general aid, not budgeted, and while official, it is no precedent for the future.

I made plans for getting regularly into the budget of the National Council. But the plans were dependent on things we hoped to get Bishop Walker to do for us at the Provincial Synod and later on. And, of course, now that good man is gone.

I talked with Matt Warren at All Saints (he is a member of the National Council). He said continue to enlist the aid of Bishop Penick and Bishop Moody, and he (Warren) and others will try to get an item into the budget to be prepared in 1952, from which item the Council could be regularly aided.

The Synod meets in Birmingham next month. I don't know that they need take any steps officially, but I would like to have our friends thereabouts in a mood to remember their sympathies toward us.

Wherefore, I be~~seech~~speak your kindness in causing Bishop Penick to be on our side.

You will be rejoiced to know that the American Friends Service Committee lately found us $5,000 from some non-Friend source. So we are aloft again, at least until time shall have been given for the Ford people to make up their minds. But I recall now that I had written you this ten days ago.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

Sept. 28, 1951

Rt. Rev. William R. Moody
Bishop of Lexington
436 W. Sixth St.
Lexington, Ky.

Dear Bishop Moody:

I remember that you were so kind as to write a good many months ago to Mr. Wieland in New York, in furtherance of a request from the Southern Regional Council that the National Council of the Episcopal Church make SRC an annual grant of a thousand dollars.

Late this summer I was in New York and had an interview with Mr. Wieland and Mr. Pepper. They recalled the whole matter and were sympathetic to our needs. So friendly, indeed, that they scraped the bottom of this barrel and that and found us five hundred dollars as an aid this year.

The matter of getting a regular grant to the Southern Regional Council is, understandably, pretty complicated. I had planned to enlist Bishop Walker's aid on unraveling it. And the very day I was in New York, Bishop Walker died.

In the loss of our bishop, I turned to the Rev. Mr. Matthew Warren, of All Saints here, who knows us pretty well and is a member of the National Council.

My hope is that, in preparing the budget in 1952, a sum could be included from which the Council could be aided. I will again seek the cooperation of Bishop Penick and of Bishop Walker's successor in this diocese, when he is chosen. Meanwhile, we would be most grateful if at the forthcoming Provincial meeting in Birmingham, and later on, as occasion may appear, you would be so kind as to have us in mind and do what may seem to you right toward getting us some regular help.

You recall that the Provincial Synod has in a couple of previous years, on the recommendation of the Provincial Department of Christian Social Relations, by resolution endorsed the Southern Regional Council. And this year the women of this diocese also formally commended the work of the Council in the field of race relations.

The various steps that will have to be taken to get us a regular grant are beyond my lay knowledge, but we would think success far more likely if we might have your friendly help.

Other church bodies already help the Council substantially. Thus, the Methodist Church, through a variety of boards and local organizations, give us each year between $2,500 and $3,000. For the last several years two of the Catholic cardinals have given us from private sources a thousand or fifteen hundred apiece. The Northern Presbyterians this year, for the first time, made a formal and, presumably, annual grant of $250. Similarly, the Southern Presbyterians this year officially granted us $200. We will ask both these groups to increase their allocations next year. Last year, also, the American Friends Service Committee (whose rule against grants to causes not specifically their own is pretty strict) gave us a thousand dollars, and this year found us, from other sources, $5,000. There are scattered small contributions also, which reach us from other church bodies. You can well understand that annual gifts of this kind are backbone strength to us.

I think it can quite fairly be said that the Southern Regional Council proceeds in its work in a spirit which the Protestant Episcopal Church can cordially approve.

Respectfully,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

July 27, 1951

Rev. Mr. George A. Wieland
The National Council
Protestant Episcopal Church
281 Fourth Ave.
New York 10, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Wieland:

I am back at the desk today after a long trip. We were all overjoyed with the news of your check for $500. It went promptly to most pressing needs. I am most grateful for the good will and understanding which prompted it.

It is distressing news that Bishop Walker is gone.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

SRC - Contributions

July 23, 1951

Miss Mildred Ashland
Secretary to Dr. Wieland
The National Council, Protestant Episcopal Church
Church Missions House,
281 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y.

Dear Miss Ashland:

Thank you very much for your letter of July 17th and the enclosed check. Dr. Mitchell will probably be writing to Dr. Wieland when he returns to the city but I am sending on our acknowledgement.

The Council is most grateful to your organization for this generous contribution and to you and Dr. Wieland for sending it so soon after your promise to Dr. Mitchell.

Sincerely yours,

Katherine Stoney,
Acting Secretary-Treasurer

ks
encl.

No. 15371

The attached check is in payment of the items noted below.

1611 SP FD-7
OUR COMMITMENT TO
THIS PROGRAM

PLEASE DETACH BEFORE DEPOSITING

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL

Protestant Episcopal Church

CHURCH MISSIONS HOUSE, 281 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

RECEIVED
JUL 20 1951
Southern Regional Council

HOME DEPARTMENT

Division of Domestic Missions
The Rev. George A. Wieland, S.T.D., *Executive Secretary*
The Rev. Tollie L. Caution, D.D., *Secretary for Negro Work*

July 17, 1951

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell

Dr. Wieland is out of the office today. In his absence I am sending you, at his request, check in the amount of $500.00 in accordance with his promise of yesterday following your conference with him and Dr. Pepper.

Sincerely yours,

Mildred Ashland

Secretary to Dr. Wieland

Fund Raising - Episcopal Church

May 28, 1951

Rt. Rev. Edwin A. Penick
802 Hillsboro Street
Raleigh, North Carolina

My dear Bishop Penick:

You will see what we have written to Dr. Weiland. The Council would be deeply grateful to you if you would be kind enough to write him directly with a copy to Dr. Pepper, and strengthen our appeal in the letter of your intimate knowledge of the need for a more active program on the part of the forces represented in the Southern Regional Council.

Respectfully,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:bj
Encl.

Fund Raising - Episcopal Church

May 28, 1951

Rt. Rev. William R. Moody
Bishop of Lexington
436 West 6th Street
Lexington, Kentucky

My dear Bishop Moody:

We have some reason to hope that an application such as this that I have just sent off to Dr. Weiland may bear fruit in support to the Southern Regional Council from the national Church.

You will see that I have taken the liberty of saying that I was asking you and Bishop Penick and Bishop Walker to write in directly to Dr. Weiland, with a copy to Rev. Almon R. Pepper.

In the present strains throughout the South it is more important than ever before that the temperate and factual approach of the Southern Regional Council be continued and enlarged. Do be so good as to lend your influence to our appeal.

Respectfully,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:bj
Encl.
cc: Mr. J. M. Tydings

Fund Raising - Episcopal Church

Air Mail May 28, 1951

Mr. J. M. Tydings
Lincoln Institute
Lincoln Ridge, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Tydings:

Here is a copy of a letter I have sent off to the proper people in the National Council of the Episcopal Church in New York. Also a letter to Bishop Moody.

Will you be so good as to telephone Bishop Moody (promptly if you find it possible) and urge him to help us in his letter to the people in New York?

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:bj
Encl.

Fund Raising - Episcopal Church

May 28, 1951

Mr. Jonathan Daniels
Raleigh News and Observer
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Jonathan:

Many thanks indeed for your kind call to Bishop Penick.

I have now sent off our formal request to the National Council of the Episcopal Church in New York (for $1,000) and have written the Bishop Penick and have asked him to strengthen our hand.

We were waiting for a new formal resolution from one of the Church bodies in a recent meeting in Atlanta. That has now come through.

I have some good material on the Negro students in Southern colleges and will send it up to you in a few days.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:bj

Fund Raising - Episcopal Church

May 28, 1951

Mrs. Thomas Cobb Hull
Stone Mountain, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Hull:

The Council is deeply indebted to the 44th annual meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Diocese of Atlanta for its kind resolution of May 9, and to you for your kindness in sending me the copy of it the other day.

It encourages us greatly to have the ready and understanding support of the women -- and of the men -- of the Episcopal Church.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:bj
cc: Mrs. C. A. Hartley

Fund Raising - Episcopal Church

May 28, 1951

Rt. Rev. John Moore Walker
Bishop of Atlanta
St. Philip's Cathedral
~~108 East 17th Street, N. E.~~ 2744 Peachtree Rd NE
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Bishop Walker:

Here is the letter I have written to Dr. Weiland.

As you will see, I am asking Bishop Penick and Bishop Moody to be kind enough to write to Dr. Weiland directly as to the Council. And I have suggested that each send a copy of his letter to Mr. Pepper.

The Council will be deeply grateful for your kindness in writing in that manner. The South more than ever in the strains of today needs the temperate, factual, and persuasive approach of the Southern Regional Council, and I am sure you will wish to strengthen this application on our behalf to the National Church.

Respectfully,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:bj
Encl.

Epif. Walker

Mrs Irwin T. Hyatt
4633 Northside Dr. N.W.
appt to see her.
Treas Ntl ch.

Ch 922

Rev Almon R. Pepper
Dept. of Xtn Soc Rel.
281 4th Ave. N.Y.

Write Dr. Wieland, I say
I've taken his
also addressing myself
to Dr. Pepper

Granville Ga.
Supt of Schools
Mozell Hill

May 8+9

Mrs C. A. Hartley
West End
1760 Harbin Rd.
Ra 1557
Provincial Psn
Xtn Soc Rel.

Thank Dr
A C Muller
Dallas
(Tex)
for
his Eye
card

Sent:

Both Herald Tribune stories
Oct. 1947 New South
Latest (1950) Negro Police
Professional Assns.
The Churches Speak
Church & Conscience in the South
Audit
Tax Exemption letter

May 28, 1951

Dr. George A. Weiland
National Council of the Episcopal Church
281 Fourth Avenue
New York 10, New York

Dear Dr. Weiland:

The Southern Regional Council appeals to the National Council of the Episcopal Church for a contribution of $1,000.

The Southern Regional Council has a long-established program in the South, mainly in the field of race relations. We continue the work done for twenty-five years by the old Commission on Interracial Cooperation, founded in 1919. The Council itself, from its beginning in 1944, has broadened the former program to include active work on behalf of better health, housing, schooling, and opportunity for all the people of the South. The doctrine has been that the South's problems in race relations are most fruitfully got at through lessening inequalities among people.

To this end, we have organized State Divisions of the Southern Regional Council in all but three or four of the Southern States, and we work in close association with quasi-independent interracial organizations in the remaining States. Through our members in the various State organizations we have persistently put into circulation the facts on the basic needs of the South. We have worked also to improve law enforcement and police administration, the handling of racial items in the Southern press, governmental participation, and friendship and understanding between white and Negro people throughout the region.

Much, if not most, of what we have been able to do has been made possible by the Council's close but entirely informal links with the religious life of the South. Through the Churches we have been able to reach into thousands of local communities for educational or corrective action. We have chosen to work without fanfare and at a pace which

responsible leaders, white and Negro, town by town, find it practicable to follow.

Over the years, national and Southern church bodies have increasingly lent us material as well as friendly and influential support. The Methodist Church, through various bodies and local Woman's Societies of Christian Service, gives us $2,300 or $2,400 a year. For the last several years two Catholic cardinals have aided the Council, privately, with checks for $1,000 or more. Jewish friends in leading cities over the South provided for last year and this year several thousand dollars. The Presbyterian Church in the United States and the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. have this year for the first time each made formal grants to the Southern Regional Council. Last year the American Friends Service Committee gave us $1,000. The remainder of our support has come from our members, from purchasers of our publications, from several small foundations, from trade unions, both A.F. of L. and CIO, from business firms, and from individual modest contributors.

The Province of Sewanee, out of its tiny budget for charitable purposes, has given us each year for a long time $100. If I am not mistaken, this has frequently been one-third of the whole sum that they had for such purposes. Occasionally an individual Diocese has put us in its budget for $25.00 or some such sum. But we have learned from experience the high cost in travel and other expense of attempting to persuade the Church, Diocese by Diocese, to find help for the Council within exiguous budgets.

I enclose from an October, 1947, issue of our bulletin a formal resolution of the Synod of the Province of Sewanee endorsing the Council. This month, the Forty-Fourth Annual Meeting of the Women's Auxiliary of the Diocese of Atlanta adopted the following resolution:

"WHEREAS, The Women's Auxiliary of the Diocese of Atlanta commends the work of the Southern Regional Council in the field of race relations, therefore,

"BE IT RESOLVED, that we urge participation in its program by all persons moved by Christian concern for the continued growth, understanding, and opportunity in this work in Georgia and the South."

Many ministers and lay people of Episcopal churches played leading parts in the work of the Council in their localities. Distinguished churchmen were active in the conduct of the old Commission on Interracial Cooperation, and various of the Southern Bishops took part in the founding of the Southern Regional Council and have continued to serve on its Board of Directors. We have also had a close relationship with the Department of Christian Social Relations throughout this Province.

It continues to be extremely difficult to find adequate support for a movement of this kind. Southerners who are of our mind are seldom well-to-do. Church support and individual contributions have, however, increased over the years.

We think that the aid which the Province gives the Council, extremely welcome as it is, does not represent the extent of the Episcopal Church's interest in the program of the Southern Regional Council. We are therefore cordially hopeful that the National Council of the Episcopal Church will make whatever inquiries it may wish and include the Southern Regional Council for a substantial and greatly needed contribution.

I send along as supporting items an audit of the Council's finances for 1950, a copy of the U. S. Treasury's letter establishing our tax exempt status, and various publications about us. I have also asked Bishop Walker, Bishop Penick, and Bishop Moody to be so kind as to write you with their estimate of the place and usefulness of the Council.

By reason of the parallel of our interests with those of the Department of Christian Social Relations, I am sending a copy of this letter to Dr. Pepper.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er
Encls.

Fund Raising - Episcopal Church

MRS. THOMAS COBB HULL
STONE MOUNTAIN, GEORGIA

May 22, 1951

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Wesley Memorial Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

The following resolution was adopted at St. Philip's Cathedral May 9th by the Forty-Fourth Annual Meeting of the Women's Auxiliary of the Diocese of Atlanta:

"WHEREAS, The Women's Auxiliary of the Diocese of Atlanta commends the work of the Southern Regional Council in the field of race relations, therefore,

"BE IT RESOLVED, that we urge participation in its program by all persons moved by Christian concern for the continued growth, understanding, and opportunity in this work in Georgia and in the South."

Yours very truly,

Nancy L. Hull

Nancy L. Hull, Secretary

RECEIVED
MAY 22 1951
RECEIVED
Southern Regional Council

Fndtn File
Episcopal Church

April 16, '51

The Rt. Reverend Edward A. Penick
802 Hillsboro Street
Raleigh, N.C.

My dear Bishop Penick,

You are one of our most esteemed members, and with a fine record of dues payment from 1945 through 1949. Since then our various bills have brought no response.

It is three dollars a year, and that for '49 and '50 and '51 is nine dollars. We'd be happy to make you current for some lesser sum.

.....

The Council proposes shortly to write Dr. Wieland and Mr. Pepper, and request a grant from the National Church. I have talked with Bishop Walker about it. When I've had opportunity to get the help of the appropriate people here in the Department of Christian Social Relations I thought I'd ask you and Bishop Moody and Bishop Walker to write independently to New York I do hope that will have your approval. I'll be in touch with you again at an early date.

Respectfully,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

Confirmed with Bp Walker by phone & note

Episcopal

DIOCESE OF ATLANTA

(*Episcopal*)

2744 PEACHTREE ROAD, N. E.

ATLANTA GEORGIA

March 14, 1951

THE RT. REV. JOHN MOORE WALKER
BISHOP

Index File

Ch 901

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I am in receipt of your letter of March 9th, and will be glad to discuss the matter you mention on the morning of Tuesday, March 20, at my office at eleven o'clock. My office is situated in de Ovies Hall of the Cathedral of St. Philip.

Looking forward to our visit together, I am

Faithfully,

John Moore Walker
BISHOP OF ATLANTA

JMW:cr

RECEIVED
MAR 15 1951
Southern Regional

March 9, 1951

Rt. Rev. John Moore Walker
2744 Peachtree Road, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Bishop Walker:

Our Southern Regional Council has for a good many years, as you know, had a much appreciated contribution of $100.00 from the Province of Sewanee. Occasionally, some diocese will give us $15.00 or $25.00 in addition. But the total contribution from the Protestant Episcopal Church is quite small.

The Methodist Church finds us, in one way or another, better than $2500.00 a year. Two Catholic dignitaries have lately been giving us $2000.00 a year between them. We get $3000.00 or $4000.00 a year from Jewish friends. The Northern Presbyterians have lately approved us for $250.00 a year, and we are earnestly petitioning the Southern Presbyterians to increase substantially a tiny contribution which their Committee on Womens Work has long made us. Last year the American Friends Service Committee departed from all precedents and gave us $1000.00 -- they almost never give directly to non-Quaker causes.

I had someone from the Council talk last year with Mr. George A. Wieland, of the National Council of the Episcopal Church. We concluded that it would be helpful to our cause if two or three Southern Bishops would write Mr. Wieland on our behalf, asking that the National Council allocate to the Southern Regional Council some such sum as $1000.00 a year.

I would be most grateful if you would give me an opportunity to come to see you and discuss this possibility.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

~~Ha~~ Episcopal Church

January 17, 1951

Miss Lucy R. Mason
738 Myrtle, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Lucy:

I have some reason to believe that the man George A. Wieland, of the National Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church (New York) might be got interested in a Church grant of a thousand dollars to the Southern Regional Council. I am told the way to begin would be to get letters from about three Southern Bishops urging Wieland to do that.

My guess is that the three who have most knowledge of the Council are Bishop Walker, Bishop Penick, and Bishop Moody.

Will you ponder some and advise me when next we meet on how I had best approach each one?

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

Feb 18
Rec'd Ker

RECEIVED
MAR 5
Southern Regional Council

THE DIOCESE OF LEXINGTON

Office of the Bishop
436 West Sixth Street
LEXINGTON 12, KY.

March
Two
1953

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director, Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432,
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I am not now a member of our provinical committee for Christian Social Relations, and neither is Mrs. Henry Havens of Jacksonville, Florida, who for a number of years was treasurer of this committee. The committee was reorganized under the chairmanship of the Rev. John Turner of Birmingham, Alabama, after the meeting of our Synod two years ago.

I am not at all sure that I would be able to carry any weight in the new committee, however, I expect to be in Birmingham next week and will see Mr. Turner and speak to him about this matter. I sincerely hope that this contribution toward your good work in the Southern Regional Council may be continued.

Faithfully yours,

William R. Moody

William R. Moody
Bishop of Lexington

WRM:rv

(Dictated, and signed in Bishop Moody's absence.)

Box 107

Mrs. Henry Havens
2845 Corinthian Ave.
Jacksonville 5, Florida
21 March 1953

Dear Dr. Mitchell;

At the request of the Rev. John Turner, who announces that I still am the Treasurer of the Department, I am enclosing the usual gift of that Department to SRC. It is a little confused now but knowing that SRC probably could use this gift, I am handling it this way to save time.

How is everything going? A long time no hear. Best regards to all,

Sincerely

Jane Havens.

$100.00

K.S.

RECEIVED
MAR 24
Southern Regional Council

March 24, 1953

Mrs. Henry Havens
2845 Corinthian Ave.
Jacksonville 5, Fla.

Dear Mrs. Havens:

We think you are the best treasurer the Province of Sewanee has ever had, and we appreciate you and the Province's hundred dollars a whole lot.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

P.S. As March is still comparatively early in 1953, could we consider this hundred as the 1952 contribution? And then we would write Mr. Turner again along about September, '53. If you think the Province intends this to be the 1953 contribution, simply omitting 1952, tell us so, and we will behave accordingly.

PP.S. We have just been promised goodish interim assistance from the Ford Foundation itself, without prejudice to our application for full-sized aid pending with the Fund for the Republic. So we take a breath!

GSM:ec

March 24, 1953

Rt. Rev. William R. Moody
Bishop of Lexington
436 W. 6th St.
Lexington 12, Ky.

Dear Bishop Moody:

Mighty kind of you to take up the matter of the Province's contribution to the Council. The Province discovered that its treasurer is still Mrs. Havens, and she, on Mr. Turner's authority, duly sent us along a whole hundred dollars.

We are extremely grateful to the Province, and I am personally grateful for whatever it was that you arranged toward unraveling the matter. A hundred dollars helps us critically at this time.

Respectfully,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

March 24, 1953

Rev. John Turner
Church of the Advent
Birmingham, Ala.

Dear Mr. Turner:

Mrs. Havens, as treasurer of the Province, very kindly sent us today the contribution of a hundred dollars from the Province of Sewanee, saying that you found her still to be the treasurer.

Our Council is most grateful to the Province and to you for this exceedingly helpful contribution.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

Provence of Sewanee

February 11, 1953

Rt. Rev. William R. Moody
Bishop of Lexington
436 W. Sixth St.
Lexington 12, Ky.

Dear Bishop Moody:

May I call on you for some help in a matter affecting the Province of Sewanee?

For a good many years, as you know, the Province made an annual donation to the Southern Regional Council--a hundred dollars each year. It came each time through Mrs. Henry Havens of Jacksonville, who was treasurer for the appropriate Province fund. In 1952 Mr. Turner in Birmingham became the treasurer. I wrote him first in November, 1952, and asked that the appropriation be renewed for that year. Though I have written again in January of this year, I have not yet had a reply from Mr. Turner. In consultation yesterday with friends in Montgomery, it was suggested that you might be in a position discretely to raise the matter and see whether the contribution could be now renewed. We even dare hope that it can still come through for 1952 and later on this year for 1953 also. The sum is not great (though it is considerable to us), but we cherish it as evidence of the support of the whole Church in the South.

Respectfully,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

Episc

November 18, 1952

Rev. John Turner
Church of the Advent
Birmingham, Ala.

Dear Mr. Turner:

I write you in your capacity as chairman of the Department of Christian Social Relations for the Province.

For six or seven years, at least, the Province has, with great generosity, made a $100 donation annually to the Southern Regional Council. We appreciate it the more because we have always understood that the Department for the Province has only a tiny budget and this contribution is a huge chunk from it.

The Synod has, from time to time, by formal resolution endorsed the Southern Regional Council. I enclose a record of such endorsements some years ago.

I should tell you also that the year before last the National Council found us $500, and this year has given us a thousand.

We cherish the annual contribution from the Province and greatly hope that, as the new chairman, you will find it possible to send us again this year the Province's most welcome check.

I send along some recent issues of NEW SOUTH, as evidence of our continuance in the paths in which we should walk.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec
Encl.

Epis.

November 18, 1952

Mrs. Henry Havens
2845 Corinthian Ave.
Jacksonville 5, Fla.

Dear Mrs. Havens:

Many thanks for your letter of November 12. I have duly written Mr. Turner and hope all will be well.

Katherine Stoney said you had a good and useful meeting. And, certainly, the Florida Division was extremely generous to us here.

With warm regards to you both,

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

Mrs. Henry Havens
2845 Corinthian Ave.
Jacksonville 5, Florida

November 12, 1952

RECEIVED
NOV 13 1952
SOUTH

Dr. George S. Mitchell
63 Auburn Ave.,N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

My dear Dr. Mitchell;

As I told you some months ago, I am no longer Secretary-Treasurer of the Department of Christian Social Relations in the Fourth Province. While I regret it for many reasons, mostly personal, I do believe that I was right, after about 16 years, someone else should undertake to handle these affairs. After all, I do serve on several similar National groups and others should be educated by doing. Hence, I would suggest that you write the Rev. John Turner, the Church of the Advent, Birmingham, Alabama, who succeeded the Rt. Rev. Wm. R. Moody of Lexington as chairman of the Department.

How are things going? Had wished for news many times. Saw Dr. Trigg last week at a meeting of the Urban League, but did not have a chance to discuss SRC. Shall attend the annual meeting here this week.

As you probably know, the Havens family is most happy with the election of it's old friend, the General Eisenhower as the new President. We have worked hard and we Thank God that Florida will give its vote to him.

Warmest regards to you and any one there that would be interested in hearing from me.

Cordially yours,

Jane C. Harris.

E 912.

November 3, 1952

Mrs. Henry W. Havens
2845 Corinthian Ave.
Jacksonville 5, Fla.

Dear Mrs. Havens:

We begin to think anticipatingly of the hundred dollars from the Province of Sewanee. Do, please, begin to unroll what things are needful.

Cordially,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

November 26, 1951

Mrs. Henry Havens
2845 Corinthian Avenue,
Jacksonville, Florida

Dear Mrs. Havens:

Thank you very much for sending in the check for $100.00 from the Province of Sewanee, Department of Christian Social Relations. Will you please express to the leaders of this group the Council's sincere appreciation for their generosity.

We are looking forward to our Annual Membership meeting on December 12th and hope that you and some of the Florida members can be with us. Indications are that it will be a good meeting - we have already heard from a number of people who are planning to attend.

Our best wishes to you in your work and for the coming meeting of the Florida Division. Do call on us if we can be of service at any time.

Thanks again for the part you had in getting the gift from the Episcopal Church. I am sure you know how very welcome it is.

Sincerely yours,

Katherine Stoney,
Acting Secretary-Treasurer

ks
encl.

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF JACKSONVILLE

RECEIVED
NOV 26 1951
Southern Regional Council

2845 Corinthian Ave.,
Jacksonville, Fla.
November 23, 1951.

My dear Dr. Mitchell;

Enclosed is the check I mentioned to you. Sorry I havent gotten it to you sooner.

Good to see you last week, you sure made a hit with that map talk, again.

Best regards,

Sincerely,

Jane Havens.

Mrs. Henry Havens.

$100.00
K.S.

November 2, 1950

Mrs. Henry Havens
2845 Corinthian Avenue
Jacksonville, Florida

Dear Mrs. Havens:

We are most grateful to the Department of Christian Social Relations of the Province of Sewannee for their generous contribution. You know how much it means to us all, and we hope you will extend our many thanks to them.

The annual meeting rush is on and we are all busy trying to get everything done. I do hope you are planning on coming this year to offer some of your own sound judgement. The meeting has been planned to include discussion groups dealing with the Council's program as it can help the South's progress and problems. It will be interesting to see what thinking comes out of this discussion arrangement, and we hope it will stimulate the membership to action. Try and get here. We do need you.

Thanks again for that wonderful check and your kindness in sending it.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Norma Huff
Secretary-Treasurer

NH:jwh

2845 Corinthian Ave.,
Jacksonville, Fla.
October 30, 1950.

Dr. George Mitchell,
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

My dear Dr. Mitchell;

The Department of Christian Social Relations of the Province of Sewanee voted to make its annual contribution to the Southern Regional Council at the meeting of the Synod in Tampa. Enclosed is a check for $100.00. WH

given to JF

I am enclosing a clipping that I thought would be of interest to you.

Hope all goes well with you and yours. Please remember me to all,

Sincerely yours,

Jane Havens.

Mrs. Henry Havens, Sec-Tres.
Dept. of CSR, Province of Sewanee.

RECEIVED
NOV 1 1950
Southern Regional Council

September 28, 1949

Right Reverend E. P. Dandridge
2305 Elliston Place
Nashville 5, Tennessee

Dear Bishop Dandridge:

We are indeed greatful for the one hundred dollar check sent through you by the Department of Christian Social Relations of the Episcopal Church in the Province of Sewanee. Always of the greatest help it is more than ever needed this year.

Please express our greatful thanks to the Department of Christian Social Relations.

Cordially and sincerely,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

AMC:nh

November 19, 1947

Rt. Rev. E. P. Dandridge
2805 Ellston Place
Nashville 5, Tennessee

Dear Bishop Dandridge:

Please accept our very warm thanks for your check for $100.00 representing a gift from the Department of Christian Social Relations of the Episcopal Church in the Province of Sewanee to the Council. The check itself means much to us, being greatly needed, but the recognition of the importance of the work we are trying to do by the Department of Christian Social Relations of your church and the encouragement it gives us means mu much more, and we are most grateful to you personally, and to the Department.

Cordially yours,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

AM:ee

Capital Episcopal Church

September 27, 1946

Rt. Rev. E. P. Dandridge
2307 Elliston Place
Nashville 5, Tennessee

Dear Bishop Dandridge:

It is with real personal appreciation that I acknowledge your check for $100.00 representing a gift from the Department of Christian Social Relations of the Episcopal Church in the Province of Sewanee to the Southern Regional Council. Being an Episcopalian, I have hoped that my own church would some day recognize the importance of this work by making a financial contribution. We are grateful to you and other members of the Department for this gift and for the encouragement which it gives us.

Cordially yours,

Emily H. Clay
Secretary-Treasurer

HOUSE OF BISHOPS
THE GENERAL CONVENTION
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

19 Sept., 1946.

Miss Emily H. Clay,
Sec-Treasurer,
Southern Regional Council,
Atlanta, Georgia.

RECEIVED
SEP 23 1946
Southern Regional Council

Dear Miss Clay: I am glad to send you herewith a cheque for $100.00 as a gift from the Department of Christian Social Relations of the Episcopal Church in the Province of Sewanee for the work of the Southern Regional Council.

Yours truly,
E. P. Dandridge.
2307 Elliston Place,
Nashville 5,
Tenn.

Pisce

Mrs. Henry Havens
2845 Corinthian Ave.
Jacksonville 5, Florida
16 April 1953

RECEIVED
APR 16
SOU
CH

Dr. George S. Mitchell
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta 3, Goergia

My dear Dr. Mitchell;

Your good letter reached me at the time Henry was so very ill in the hospital and this is the first chance I have had to answer it. He is some better now but I find myself being housewife, nurse, and conducting a business. By next week I am hoping that he can resume his regular duties.

I am glad the Council finds its self in better financial condition. You surely have been a "brick".' More power to you and the best of wishes.

As to the Province and its gift from the Department of Christian Social Relations, I hardly know how to advise you but I do beieve I would not suggest that it be for 1952 until after the meeting in Lexington this fall. At that time, I can try and do it for you. Just accept it and see what happens.

Best regards to you,

Sincerely,

Jane Havens

May 12, 1953

Most Reverend Robert E. Lucey, S.T.D.
230 Dwyer Avenue
San Antonio 5, Texas

Dear Bishop Lucey:

On behalf of the Council I want to send our sincere thanks for your generous contribution to our work. We do appreciate your loyal support through the years.

Our Board and Membership are meeting this week to make plans for the coming months. We look forward to the future with renewed hope.

Thank you again for your help.

Sincerely yours,

Katherine Stoney,
Secretary-Treasurer

ks
encl.

May 28, 1952

Most Rev. Robert E. Lucey, S.T.D.
230 Dwyer Avenue,
San Antonio 5, Texas

Dear Archbishop Lucey:

I want to express the sincere thanks of the Southern Regional Council for the check for fifty dollars which you sent us on May 26th. It was indeed kind of you to contribute so generously.

The Council's most recent pamphlet, RACE AND LAW ENFORCEMENT, has had wide distribution by church groups and church women in all the Southern states are undertaking to visit the sheriffs, taking the pamphlet along, and sit in courts.

Thank you for your continued interest and support.

Sincerely yours,

Katherine Stoney,
Secretary-Treasurer

ks
encl.

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

I enclose dues payment as follows:

Single membership $3.00 _____
Husband-wife membership $4.00 _____
Sustaining membership $10.00 $50.00

NAME Most Rev. Robert E. Lucey, S.T.D.

ADDRESS 230 Dwyer Avenue
San Antonio 5, Texas

Please tear off this stub and enclose with your remittance.

RECEIVED
MAY 26 1952
Southern Regional Council

December 30, 1953

Bishop Alfred Cole
Trinity Parish House
Columbia, S. C.

My dear Bishop Cole:

For a good many years, by happy arrangement, the Province of Sewanee has most kindly sent to the Southern Regional Council a contribution of a hundred dollars.

In 1952, if our records are right, as an incident to the shift in the chairmanship of the Province, no contribution was received by the Council. But in March 1953 that most welcome sum was duly received.

I write now to express the hope that for 1954 the Province will remember this long and much valued link with SRC, and will at the right time assist us again.

The Synod has on two or three occasions formally endorsed the Council, and both Bishop Penick and Bishop Clingman are members of the newly chosen Board of Directors established in May of this year. It is also the case that the National Council has in recent years given us a generous thousand-dollar grant.

We value the sum from the Province particularly, because we have always understood that the Province had so small a sum for assistance of this kind.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ee

December 30, 1953

Dr. William G. Wright
The National Council
Protestant Episcopal Church
281 Fourth Avenue
New York 10, N. Y.

My dear Dr. Wright:

For several years now, by kind arrangements which I associate with Dr. Wieland's name, the National Council has found it possible to grant a thousand dollars to our Southern Regional Council. I write to express the hope that this most generous and helpful grant can be renewed in 1954.

Our most notable work during the year just closing was in influencing to some degree the growth of an informed and tolerant public opinion in the South on the schools cases now before the Court. Our little pamphlet QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS: THE SCHOOLS AND THE COURTS and its companion piece A CHECKLIST FOR YOUR LOCAL SCHOOLS have surprised even us in their usefulness. The State Department of Education in Mississippi ordered a thousand of each. Negro teachers groups in various of the Southern States bought it in quite large blocks. The Southern Baptist Convention got 250. The Board of Education of the Methodist Church sent one of each to each of the 255 district superintendents in the Southern States. The Disciples of Christ used it very widely. The National Council itself sent out a goodly number, and so, I believe, did the Diocesan Chairman for Christian Social Relations in Virginia, and Bishop Claiborne himself in Atlanta.

Besides all these, the YW and the YM and the Kentucky Press Association and the National Council of Negro Women, and so on and so on. Altogether we have sent out nearly 30,000, mainly for use by local discussion groups, and all of them for actual paid distribution. It happened to be about the only thing in print on a touchy subject, and though it has been out only three or four months, it has plainly clarified the thinking of a great many people in positions of leadership throughout the South.

Dr. William G. Wright, Dec. 30, 1953

Our Council elected a mainly new Board at its annual membership meeting in May 1953, and I am happy to say that Bishop Penick, who has long been a member of the Board, and Bishop Clingman have accepted membership on the new Board.

An audit of the Council for 1953 will be sent you as soon as it is completed. Meanwhile, we express the hope that we remain in the budget and that the budget will meet due approval at the proper time.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ee

March 22, 1954

Mrs. J. F. Kilbourn
3525 East Third Street,
Panama City, Florida

Dear Mrs. Kilbourn:

Thank you for your letter of March 20th with the names of the officers of your Diocese.

I wish we might sent NEW SOUTH to each of these officers, but with our limited budget we find that it is more than we can do to include all of the officers of a district group when there are so many. I am sending a copy each month to the president, Mrs. Dent, one to the Sec. of Christian Education, Mrs. Stebbins, and one to you. This seems to give some distribution over the state. Also, if there is any issue which you find of special interest and which you think your women would like to use, I will be glad to send a copy to each of these officers of that issue. I'll keep the list in my file so as to have their addresses on hand.

Thank you again for your cooperation and for the support given us by the Diocese of Florida.

Sincerely,

Katherine Stoney,
Secretary-Treasurer

ks

Mrs. J. F. Kilbourn 3525 E. 3rd St. Panama City, Florida

Diocesan Pres. Mrs Stuart H. Dent
1627 Woodmere Drive
Jacksonville, Fla.

Vice-Presidents
District #1 - Mrs J. M. Anders
6428 Elwood Ave
Jacksonville, Fla

District #2 Mrs John Tone
3946 Gadsden Road
Jacksonville 7, Fla

District #3 Mrs Rufus Kite-Powell
715 N. E. 7th Terrace
Gainesville, Fla.

District #4 Mrs Rainey Cawthon
Box 1197
Tallahassee, Fla

District #5 Mrs Chas. W. Cooke
417 Big Bayou Rd
Warrington, Fla.

Sec. of Christian Education
Mrs Alvin L. Stebbins
1650 N. "A" Street
Pensacola, Fla.

Mrs. J. F. Kilbourn 3525 E. 3rd St. Panama City, Florida

March 20, 1954

Miss Katherine Stoney, Sect. Treas.
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave. N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

RECEIVED
MAR 21 1954
Southern Regional Council

Dear Miss Stoney -

In answer to your letter of March 17th, I enclose names of our Officers. You asked for two or three but I didn't know how to choose so I'm sending the most important. You may not want to send out that many. I feel that the District Presidents should get one as well as Diocesan President -

Sincerely
Mrs J. F. Kilbourn

March 17, 1954

Mrs. J. F. Kilbourn
3525 E. Third Street,
Panama City, Florida

Dear Mrs. Kilbourn:

Our sincere thanks to you and the Woman's Auxiliary, Diocese of Florida for the contribution which you sent to the Council on March 12th. We are most grateful for your continued interest and support.

We would like to send our magazine, New South to two or three of the officers of your Auxiliary. If you will send me the names and addresses of those officers to whom it should go, I'll be glad to send them each a copy of the next twelve issues.

Thank you again for your interest and support,

Sincerely,

Katherine Stoney,
Secretary-Treasurer

ks
encl.

May 12, 1953

Mrs. J. F. Kilbourn, Treasurer
Woman's Auxiliary, Diocese of Florida
3525 E. Third St.,
Panama City, Florida

Dear Mrs. Kilbourn:

To you and the members of the Woman's Auxiliary I send the Council's sincere thanks for the contribution which you sent us on May 11th. We appreci te your including our work in your budget and trust that we may continue to merit your consideration.

We would like to send to the principal officers of your organization our monthly publication, NEW SOUTH. Will you please send me the names and addresses of some three or four of these officers whom you think should get the publication. This is our way of giving you information about the work of the Council.

With best wishes for the ongoing of your good work, we are,

Sincerely yours,

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL,
Katherine Stoney,
Secretary-Treasurer

ks
encl.

Diocese of Fla

June 6, 1952

Mrs. Love Bryan
3664 Hedrick Street,
Jacksonville, Florida

Dear Mr. Bryan:

It was indeed kind of the Woman's Auxiliary to the National Council, Diocese of Florida to send the contribution of fifteen dollars ($15.00) to the Council. Will you please convey to them our sincere thanks.

Last year we sent NEW SOUTH to your president, Mrs. Matherly, your Secretary of Chrisitan Social Relations, Mrs. Austin and your Secretary of Missions, Mrs. Lowery. Will you please let us know whether we should continue sending the copies to these women or whether other people have been elected to these offices. We will be glad to send these copies in appreciation of your contribution.

Our best wishes to you for the ongoing of your work.

Sincerely yours,

Katherine Stoney,
Secretary-Treasurer

ks
encl.

October 1, 1951

Mrs. Chris. A. Johnson
1020 E. Brainard
Pensacola, Florida

Dear Mrs. Johnson:

Thank you very much for your letter of September 28th.

We have entered memberships for Mrs. Matherly, Mrs. Austin and Mrs. Lowry. They have been sent New Member Packets and a welcome letter with the notation that the membership is by virtue of their offices in the Auxiliary.

Thank you for your cooperation. If at any time we can be of service to you or your organization, please call on us.

Sincerely yours,

Katherine Stoney,
Acting Secretary-Treasurer

RECEIVED
OCT 1 1951
Southern Regional Council

Woman's Auxiliary to the National Council
Diocese of Florida

PRESIDENT
MRS. WALTER J. MATHERLY
620 ~~900 West~~ BOULEVARD
GAINESVILLE

EXECUTIVE VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS. B. A. MEGINNIS
BOX 508
TALLAHASSEE

DISTRICT PRESIDENTS
No. 1—MRS. ROBERT H. PAUL, JR.
1840 DONALD STREET
JACKSONVILLE

No. 2—MRS. EDWIN H. ANDREWS
1009 E. SEMINARY ST.
GAINESVILLE

No. 3—MRS. J. R. TOMLINSON
BOX 32
LAKE CITY

No. 4—MRS. LEON C. PARKS
944 FAIRWAY DRIVE
WARRINGTON

No. 5—MRS. BEN R. BOSTICK
BOX 645
QUINCY

RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. LELAND L. FRICKE
125 CORRY PLACE
WARRINGTON

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
MRS. W. W. ERHMAN
1401 YONGE COURT
GAINESVILLE

TREASURER
MRS. CHRIS A. JOHNSON
1020 E. BRAINARD ST.
PENSACOLA

SECRETARY OF CHRISTIAN EDUCATION
MRS. JESSE L. McIVER
1841 DANCY STREET
JACKSONVILLE 5

SECRETARY OF CHRISTIAN SOCIAL RELATIONS
MRS. RAYMOND AUSTIN
RT. 9, BOX 318
JACKSONVILLE

SECRETARY OF MISSIONS
MRS. V. G. LOWERY
~~[illegible]~~ Restharen, St Augustine

SECRETARY OF SUPPLY
MRS. MERLE A. BOWLIN
1660 MAYVIEW ROAD
JACKSONVILLE

SECRETARY OF PROMOTION
MISS FLORENCE JENNINGS
BOX 2638, UNIVERSITY STATION
GAINESVILLE

UNITED THANK OFFERING CUSTODIAN
MRS. CHEEVER LEWIS
% LEWIS STATE BANK
TALLAHASSEE

DIRECTOR OF CHURCH PERIODICAL CLUB
MRS. EDWARD BURNS
STARKE

ok ARS

10-1-51

ok ARS

ok ARS

1020 E. Brainard
Pensacola, Florida
September 28, 1951

Miss Katherine Stoney
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Miss Stoney,

Thank you so much for your offer of entering complimentary membership for several of our officers. I have checked the names of three I feel would be interested in receiving your publications and information.

The Woman's Auxiliary is deeply grateful for the privilege of having some small part in the great work you are doing.

Sincerely,
Annie P. Johnson
(Mrs. Chris A.)
Diocesan Treasurer

September 24, 1951

Mrs. Chris. Johnson
1020 East Brainard Street,
Pensacola, Florida

Dear Mrs. Johnson:

The Council is most grateful for the contribution made by the Woman's Auxiliary to the National Council, Diocese of Florida to our work. Will you convey our thanks to the women who are in this group.

We would be glad to enter memberships for your principal officers, complimentary for one year. Will you please send me the names and addresses of two or three of them whom you think would be interested in receiving our publications and information.

Our best wishes to you in your work.

Sincerely yours,

Katherine Stoney,
Acting Secretary-Treasurer

ks
encl.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Woman's Auxiliary to the National Council
Diocese of Florida

1020 East Brainard Street
Pensacola, Florida

RECEIVED
SEP 24 1951
Southern Regional Council

Sept. 20, 1951

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Ave. N. E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Sirs

The enclosed check for $15.00 paid through the Woman's Auxiliary to the National Council in the Diocese of Florida, by Mrs. Chris A. Johnson, Treasurer, covers the following:

Annual gift included in our budget as a small help towards your work.

Sincerely,

Annie S. Johnson
(Mrs. Chris A.)
Diocesan Treasurer.

Episcopal

PAUL E. WILLIAMS, RICHMOND
PRESIDENT
JOHN H. WHEELER, DURHAM
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
GUY B. JOHNSON, CHAPEL HILL
SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
CARTER WESLEY, HOUSTON
THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT
HAROLD L. TRIGG, RALEIGH
FOURTH VICE-PRESIDENT
CHARLES S. JOHNSON, NASHVILLE
CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
GEORGE S. MITCHELL
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
MRS. NORMA HUFF
SECRETARY-TREASURER
HAROLD C. FLEMING
DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

RECEIVED
NOV 30 1950

October 9, 1950

Mrs. Chris A. Johnson
1020 East Brainard Street
Pensacola, Florida

Dear Mrs. Johnson:

We are glad to have the opportunity to send New South to the officers of the Woman's Auxiliary to the National Council, Diocese of Florida.

Two of the people whom you checked on your stationary are already receiving New South. We have entered subscriptions for you and Mrs. Matherly. If you think one or two of the other officers would care to have subscriptions, please let me know.

Our thanks again for your interest in the Council.

Sincerely,

Norma Huff

(Mrs.) Norma Huff
Secretary-Treasurer

NH:jwh

may 13.00

B.T.

Dear Mrs. Huff:
I have checked the names three officers & think would be interested in New South.
Thank you so much.
Sincerely,
Annie O. Johnson

Woman's Auxiliary to the National Council
Diocese of Florida

PRESIDENT
MRS. WALTER J. MATHERLY
732 WEST BOULEVARD
GAINESVILLE

EXECUTIVE VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS. B. A. MEGINNIS
BOX 508
TALLAHASSEE

DISTRICT PRESIDENTS
No. 1—MRS. ROBERT H. PAUL, JR.
1840 DONALD STREET
JACKSONVILLE

No. 2—MRS. EDWIN H. ANDREWS
1009 E. SEMINARY ST.
GAINESVILLE

No. 3—MRS. J. R. TOMLINSON
BOX 32
LAKE CITY

No. 4—MRS. LEON C. PARKS
944 FAIRWAY DRIVE
WARRINGTON

No. 5—MRS. BEN R. BOSTICK
BOX 645
QUINCY

RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. LELAND L. FRICKE
125 CORRY PLACE
WARRINGTON
member

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
MRS. W. W. ERHMAN
1401 YONGE COURT
GAINESVILLE

TREASURER
MRS. CHRIS A. JOHNSON
1020 E. BRAINARD ST.
PENSACOLA

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JACKSONVILLE 5

SECRETARY OF CHRISTIAN SOCIAL RELATIONS
MRS. RAYMOND AUSTIN
RT. 9, BOX 318
JACKSONVILLE

SECRETARY OF MISSIONS
MRS. V. G. LOWERY
MARIANNA

SECRETARY OF SUPPLY
MRS. MERLE A. BOWLIN
1660 MAYVIEW ROAD
JACKSONVILLE

SECRETARY OF PROMOTION
MISS FLORENCE JENNINGS
BOX 2636, UNIVERSITY STATION
GAINESVILLE

UNITED THANK OFFERING CUSTODIAN
MRS. CHEEVER LEWIS
% LEWIS STATE BANK
TALLAHASSEE

DIRECTOR OF CHURCH PERIODICAL CLUB
MRS. EDWARD BURNS
STARKE

October 9, 1950

Mrs. Chris A. Johnson
1020 East Brainard Street
Pensacola, Florida

Dear Mrs. Johnson:

We are glad to have the opportunity to send New South to the officers of the Woman's Auxiliary to the National Council, Diocese of Florida.

Two of the people whom you checked on your stationary are already receiving New South. We have entered subscriptions for you and Mrs. Matherly. If you think one or two of the other officers would care to have subscriptions, please let me know.

Our thanks again for your interest in the Council,

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Norma Huff
Secretary-Treasurer

NH:jwh

Episcopal Contributions

Woman's Auxiliary to the National Council
Diocese of Florida

PRESIDENT
MRS. WALTER J. MATHERLY
732 WEST BOULEVARD
GAINESVILLE

EXECUTIVE VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS. B. A. MEGINNIS
BOX 508
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N.S.

SECRETARY OF CHRISTIAN SOCIAL RELATIONS
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RT. 9, BOX 318
JACKSONVILLE

SRC mtn

SECRETARY OF MISSIONS
MRS. V. G. LOWERY
MARIANNA

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% LEWIS STATE BANK
TALLAHASSEE

DIRECTOR OF CHURCH PERIODICAL CLUB
MRS. EDWARD BURNS
STARKE

1020 E. Brainard
Pensacola, Fla.
Sept. 18, 1950

Mrs. Norma Huff
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mrs. Huff,

I misplaced your letter and must apologize for very long delay in answering.

I am checking the names of three officers & believe would be interested in your monthly publication, "Here Forth". In their respective positions they should be able to promote more interest in the work of the Southern Regional Council.

Thank you very much for the complimentary subscriptions.

Sincerely,
Annie P. Johnson
(Mrs. Chris A.)
Diocesan Treasurer

RECEIVED
SEP 21 1950
Southern Regional Council

May 31, 1950

Mrs. Chris A. Johnson, Diocesan Treasurer
Woman's Auxiliary to the National Council
Diocese of Florida
1020 East Brainard Street
Pensacola, Florida

Dear Mrs. Johnson:

We are indeed grateful for your recent contribution in support of the program of the Southern Regional Council. Your interest in our work is very much appreciated.

We would like to send several of the officers of your organization our monthly publication, New South. If you will send me the names of two or three people who would be interested, I will enter complimentary subscriptions for them.

Please express our thanks to the Woman's Auxiliary of the Diocese of Florida.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Norma Huff
Secretary-Treasurer

NH:jwh

Woman's Auxiliary to the National Council
Diocese of Florida

1020 East Brainard Street
Pensacola, Florida
May 25, 1950

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Ave. N. E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Sirs

NH.
15.00

The enclosed check for $15.00 paid through the Woman's Auxiliary to the National Council in the Diocese of Florida, by Mrs. Chris A. Johnson, Treasurer, covers the following:

Annual contribution

RECEIVED
MAY 29 1950
Southern Regional Council

Sincerely,
Annie T. Johnson
(Mrs. Chris A.)
Diocesan Treasurer.

July 7, 1948

Mrs. John F. Tone, Treasurer
Woman's Auxiliary to the National Council
Diocese of Florida
The Protestant Episcopal Church
1404 Hendricks Avenue
Jacksonville 7, Florida

Dear Mrs. Tone:

We are deeply grateful for the check today for twenty-five dollars from the Women's Auxiliary to the National Council, Diocese of Florida.

The Council's work coincides at many points with that of the churches, and we always are encouraged when the churches join in with us as your group has done.

It has been our custom in the case of a contribution of this kind to provide five paid subscriptions to our monthly publication, New South, for officers of the contributing organization. I should appreciate it if you would be kind enough to let me know for which persons these subscriptions should be entered. We have already put your name down as one of those to whom the magazine will be sent. We shall need, therefore, four other names.

NS - Check for membership for 1. after Sept.

JPS
7 Jul 48

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

cc to
Mrs. Havens
Mrs. McKoy

Woman's Auxiliary to the National Council
Diocese of Florida

Jacksonville, Fla
June 27- 1948

PRESIDENT
Mrs. Henry W. Havens
2845 Corinthian Ave.
Jacksonville 5

VICE-PRESIDENT
Mrs. Edwin M. Hacker
224 West DeSoto St.
Pensacola

DISTRICT PRESIDENTS
No. 1—Mrs. Raymond Austin — M.
46 East 44th St.
Jacksonville
No. 2—Mrs. Reginald H. Kelley
Melrose
No. 3—Mrs. Ethel Carter
Monticello
No. 4—Mrs. Leland Fricke — M.
125 Corry Place
Warrington
No. 5—Mrs. H. H. Baker
Box 102
Panama City

RECORDING SECRETARY
Mrs. Robert P. Smith
Rt. 11, Box 741
Jacksonville 7

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY — M.
Mrs. Downing Knight
Glynlea, Atlantic Blvd.
So. Jacksonville

TREASURER
Mrs. John Tone
1404 Hendricks Ave.
Jacksonville 7.

SECRETARY OF CHRISTIAN EDUCATION
Mrs. Walter J. Matherly
732 West Boulevard
Gainesville

SECRETARY OF CHRISTIAN SOCIAL RELATIONS — M.
Mrs. B. W. Helvenston, Jr.
Live Oak

SECRETARY OF MISSIONS AND CHURCH EXTENSION
Mrs. Frank Wooten
3338 Corby Street
Jacksonville

SECRETARY OF PROMOTION
Mrs. Robert J. Harris
2175 Leon St.
Gainesville

SECRETARY OF SUPPLY
Mrs. Thomas Sale
Box 426
Panama City

UNITED THANK OFFERING CUSTODIAN
Miss Marjorie Yonge
1924 East Jackson St.
Pensacola

DIRECTOR OF CHURCH PERIODICAL CLUB
Mrs. L. C. Parks
944 Fairway Drive
Pensacola

Southern Regional Council
63- Auburn Ave. N. E.
Atlanta 3. Georgia.

Dear Sirs -

At the direction of Mrs. Henry W. Havens - Diocesan President of the Womans Auxiliary (Episcopal) of the Diocese of Florida - I am enclosing a check for twenty-five dollars for your work.

We are happy to send this to you -

Sincerely,
Bertha Branning Tone.
(Mrs. John T.)
1404 Hendricks Avenue.
Jacksonville 7. Fla.
Diocesan Treasurer.

RECEIVED
Southern Regional Council

March 29, '54

The Rev. Tollie L. Caution, D.D.
Division of Domestic Missions
281 Fourth Avenue
New York 10, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Caution,

For some years past the National Council has been good enough to help this organization with a thousand dollar grant. I duly wrote Dr. William G. Wright on December 30, 1953, expressing the hope that we would go into the budget again for 1954. I write now to hope that all went well with the budget, and that at the appropriate time we can get that help so requisite as well for the body ...

By oversight we haven't yet sent a copy of the 1953 audit, and here is one. And a copy of a sort of report for last year, made to the Board.

This is a year of special opportunity in our work, and we are much in need of this strength from the Episcopal Church.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

January 20, 1955

Dr. William G. Wright
National Council of the Protestant
Episcopal Church
281 Fourth Avenue
New York 10, New York

Dear Mr. Wright:

I write again, as in recent years, to ask for the kindness of the Church in renewing its grant to the Southern Regional Council.

The things we have tugged at all these years begin now to slide; and the place and the usefulness of our Council grow.

The major event in 1954 was the conclusion of long negotiations with the Fund for the Republic. That Fund supplied our Council, April 1, 1954, with an initial grant of $240,000 to enable us to strengthen or reorganize with paid staff the race relations agencies which, in each of twelve Southern states, descended in one way or another from the old State Interracial Committees. With proceeds from that grant we have set on their feet staffed agencies, generally called Councils on Human Relations, in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and Kentucky. Very soon we think that they will have been worked out for Virginia, Florida, Tennessee, and Arkansas. Thus our roll of a dozen states will be completed.

These new state groups have, we think, as their inner purpose, the provision of opportunity for responsible white and Negro persons in each state to meet and confer and plan on a basis of equality. All our experience is that this process discovers the answers. We have moderately enlarged the central office in Atlanta to carry the increased administrative burden and to enable us to give a better policy lead to the state agencies. We are, also, with the proceeds of grants from the Doris Duke Foundation and the Marshall Field Foundation, providing an improved informational service through our monthly magazine New South.

Of course, the first problem before us all is the public schools. There, again, we apply the process of responsible agreement as to what is to be done.

As in 1953, we have had quite as much success as we hoped for for a pamphlet in this field. I send along a copy of it. It is called Answers for Action: The Schools in the South. Almost every organized body, Church and lay, with an interest in this field bought the pamphlet by the hundreds and by the thousands and got it out to their people in Southern localities. The National Council, itself, bought a good supply, and various Diocesan groups in the South stocked it in also. And so did a great variety of churches and of unions and local civic groups. Like the 1953 one it is reaching up to a circulation of 30,000 copies, practically all of it paid for.

I have, myself, had the opportunity of appearing before the Diocesan Departments of Christian Social Relations for the Province of Sewanee on the matter of the schools; and various of the Diocesan Departments have used either Southern Regional Council personnel or publications in arriving at considered views on the matter of the public schools.

Expanded thus, and granted to~~o~~, one might say "The Southern Regional Council needs no more help." But you well understand that no foundation makes a goodish grant without requiring a quid pro quo, and we are under the necessity of raising before September 30, 1955, a very considerably larger sum than the Southern Regional Council, centrally, has ever put together before. We hope we may count on the National Council of the Church to help us as heretofore. Indeed, we dare to hope that with all that there is to do in this special period of strain, the National Council will find a way to help us even a bit more than in the past.

As soon as the 1954 audit can be completed, a copy will be sent to you.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

P.S. Various supplementary items are sent you separately.

cc: Reverend Tollie L. Caution
Reverend M. Moran Weston

KS ✓

June 13, 1955

Dictated June 10

Dr. William G. Wright
National Council of the Protestant
Episcopal Church
281 Fourth Avenue
New York 10, New York

Dear Mr. Wright:

For once in a way instead of writing merely to beg, I write to give news. I daresay I should be begging again in six months, but not today.

As of now we have organized state groups, most of them Councils on human relations in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Kentucky, Virginia, Tennessee and Arkansas. We should have news from Florida in a few days, and that will complete our list of a dozen states. We have aimed for stable people who are both friendly and representative. We have had in all of these states for many years a nucleous of people long associated with the Southern Regional Council, in many instances going back to the Commission on Interracial Cooperation before us. It was essentially this body of our long-term friends who came together in each state and as a Board employed paid staff with the aid we were able to give them from the grant from the Fund for the Republic. They are learning about the states and building membership and organization. At the same time, they are making they are making their services available to local and sometimes to state school officials and to a variety of community leaders on ways of getting ahead with compliance with the Supreme Court's decision on the public schools. It is quiet work, but in surprising ways these local contacts produce results.

Church people have been helpful to us in this whole effort. The friendship of the clergy has been particularly in evidence in Virginia, South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Kentucky, and Arkansas, and we have had general help in all the states of the same kind. The Chairman of our Virginia Council on Human Relations is the Reverend W. Carroll Brooke, Rector of Trinity Church at Staunton, Virginia. Three, at least, of the Executive Directors of the new state councils are ordained ministers. Jack Marion at Richmond is a Presbyterian; Bob Hughes at Montgomery is a Methodist; Nat Griswold at Arkansas is a Methodist by ordination, but I think no longer on the rolls of his Conference; and Harry Jones at Charlotte is a minister also.

Mrs. M. E. Tilly of this office, working in conjunction with Miss Stamats of the United Church Women, has held recently a South-wide meeting of church women and state meeting of them in Georgia, Alabama, and Louisiana. She has another coming up in Florida. She will convene church women interdenominationally in this way in most of the Southern states in the next few months. They meet at the call of the Fellowship of the Concerned -- a most strange organization without officers or dues: just women who want to exemplify the religious spirit.

I append the full list of the state groups.

I believe Mr. Moran Weston has already been sent such a list, and may have taken steps to ask church people in the South to be helpful where they care to.

The gift of a thousand dollars to the Southern Regional Council from the National Council is invaluable. Nothing sustains us so much in this work as the knowledge that the churches genuinely care to help.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl. List of State Organizations
cc: KS
Dictated by Dr. Mitchell/signed in his absence.

P. S. I think you will like a publication we did not long back called Changing Patterns in the New South. A copy comes up to you separately.

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Affiliated State Organizations

Alabama Council on Human Relations

Rev. Duncan Hunter, Chairman
First Methodist Church
Alexander City, Alabama

Rev. Robert E. Hughes, Ex. Sec.
Moore Bldg, Rm 206
Court St., Montgomery

Arkansas Council on Human Relations

Mr. Fred Darragh, Chairman
1401 East Sixth Street
Little Rock, Arkansas

Mr. Nat Griswold, Exec. Sec.
723½ E. 13th St
Little Rock

Mr. Christopher Mercer, Assoc. Ex. Sec.
P. O. Box 426
Pine Bluff

Florida Council on Human Relations

Mr. Paul Finner, Chairman
930 W. Park
Tallahassee

Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation

Rev. G. E. Clary, Chairman
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3

Dr. Guy Wells, Ex. Sec.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3

Kentucky Council on Human Relations

Dr. Hugh A. Brimm, Chairman
Carver School of Missions and Social Work
2801 Lexington Road
Louisville

Louisiana Council on Human Relations

Rev. Albert D'Orlando, Chairman
First Unitarian Church
1806 Jefferson Avenue
New Orleans, Louisiana

Mr. Milton C. Vigo, Ex. Sec.
Board of Trade Annex Bldg. Rm 303
New Orleans 12

Mississippi Council on Human Relations

Rabbi Charles Mantinband, Chairman
808 Mamie Street
Hattiesburg

Mrs. M. S. Lyells, Ex. Sec.
1104 Lynch St
Jackson

North Carolina Council on Human Relations

Rev. Leon Russell, Chairman
First Methodist Church
Rocky Mount, North Carolina

Rev. Harry S. Jones, Ex. Sec.
121 East Third Street - Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Affiliated State Organizations - 2
Southern Regional Council, Inc.

South Carolina Council on Human Relations

Mr. J. Claude Evans, Chairman
P. O. Box 867
Columbia, South Carolina

Mrs. E. H. Spearman, Ex. Sec.
1508 Lady Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Tennessee Council on Human Relations

Mr. F. Woods Beckman, Chairman
5908 Magazine Road
Knoxville 20, Tennessee

Mr. Haskell Miller (temp Chrmn - Summer)
University of Chattanooga
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Texas Commission on Race Relations

Mrs. James S. Crate, Chairman
2410 Inwood Drive
Houston 19

Mr. Thomas S. Sutherland, Ex. Sec.
309 West 21st St
Austin

Virginia Council on Human Relations

Rev. W. Carroll Brooke, Chairman
Box 208
Staunton, Virginia

Mr. John H. Marion, Ex. Sec.
Bon Air Presbyterian Church
Buford Road
Bon Air, Virginia (temp. address)

Mr. William Cooper, Assoc. Ex. Sec.
Hampton Institute
Hampton, Virginia

Episcopal women

February 13, 1946

Mrs. Randall Chase
902 Oak Avenue
Sanford, Florida

Dear Julie:

I am sending you the same packet as I have sent to the other members of our Commission. I hope that these leaflets will prove helpful. On my return home next week I will get in touch with you and maybe we can spend the day together, as I have several things I should like to talk over with you, but will say now that I have contacted Mrs. Dwyer, and she is most enthusiastic about the panel.

Love to you,

Affectionately,

Jane Havens

JH:jm

Episcopal Women

February 13, 1946

Mrs. John A. Morson
907 Main Street
Greenville, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Morson:

At the suggestion of Mrs. Randall Chase, Chairman of the Commission on A Christian World, I am sending you various leaflets that are published or distributed by the Southern Regional Council. Mrs. Chase thought that these materials might be helpful in our thinking before meeting on March 26.

I am looking forward to having this meeting in our office, and if we can be of any further help, please let me know.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Henry Havens

This letter and packet also to:
Mrs. Stephen R. Mackey
Mrs. Russell B. Guerard
JH:jm
Miss Ellen Correll
Dr. Anna Forbes Liddell
Mrs. Clifton Pannell
Mrs. Phillip Sullivan

Episcopal Church
Dr Trigg

February 14, 1946

Rt. Rev. Thomas H. Wright, D. D.
Bishop's House
Wilmington, North Carolina

My dear Bishop Wright:

I am truly grateful for your very kind letter of January 29, and I am happy to know that you have recovered from the attack of influenza.

I recall with great satisfaction your visit to the State Teachers College at Elizabeth City and the very inspiring address which you delivered to all of us there. I trust that you will find it possible to continue your annual visit to them, even though I am not there.

Bishop John Moore Walker has written me a letter of welcome to the Diocese of Atlanta, and I plan to pay him a visit as soon as it is convenient with him. I attended a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the American Church Institute for Negroes on February 11, and the members of the Trustee Board of the Institute assured me that Bishop Walker could render us significant aid in attaining the objectives of the Southern Regional Council.

It was very kind of you to initial the Lay Reader's license which I used in East Carolina and also to write your signature under the notation made previously by Bishop Darst.

I am sure you will make a tremendous contribution to the promotion of good will in North Carolina and in this entire Southern region. I hope that we shall see each other oftener as the years go by.

With kindest good wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

HAROLD L. TRIGG
Associate Executive Director

HLT:jm

Diocese of East Carolina
Bishop's House
Wilmington, N. C. January 29, 1946.

Dr. Harold W. Trigg, President,
Elizabeth City State Teachers College,
Elizabeth City, N.C.

My dear Dr. Trigg:

I feel deeply apologetic to you for having waited so long to answer your letter. I was ill with influenza, however, and this put me so far behind with my correspondence that I am now still in the process of trying to catch up.

Let me say again how much I enjoyed knowing you in East Carolina and I look back upon my visit to the College as one of the high lights of my travels through the diocese so far.

I regret so much that I failed to get your present address in Atlanta and so am compelled to send this letter to your old address requesting that it be forwarded to you.

I am so happy to do what I promised when with you - namely, write a letter to Bishop John Moore Walker about you. This letter has been mailed today and I do trust that if you have not already met Bishop Walker you will allow this letter to be somewhat of an introduction to him and that you will call him on the phone or meet him in some way in the near future. You will find him most cooperative and outstanding.

It pleased me so much for you to want my initials on the Lay Reader's license and I have indeed been happy to do this and also to place my signature under the notation made by Bishop Darst. I am returning this license to you in this letter.

Trusting that our paths will cross again before long and again asking your pardon for my long delay in answering your good letter, I am,

Faithfully yours,

Thomas H. Wright
B

Enclosure.

(Dictated by Bishop Wright but signed and mailed after his departure from the city.).

Episcopal Church -
Dr. Trigg

February 14, 1946

The Rt. Rev. John Moore Walker
Bishop of Atlanta
108 East 17th Street, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Bishop Walker:

I thank you for your letter of February 7 welcoming me to Atlanta and to the Diocesan family. I was in New York on February 11 at a meeting of the Trustee Board of the American Church Institute for Negroes. Bishop Tucker, Bishop Penick, Bishop McKinstry and all of the others present spoke very kindly of you and assured me that you would be of tremendous assistance to us in attaining the objectives of the Southern Regional Council.

I would be very grateful for the opportunity to see you personally and would be happy to know when I might call at your office.

I have had the opportunity to worship at the morning prayer at St. Paul's. I have been out of town on the other Sundays and have not had the opportunity to spend even a brief moment with the Rev. Mr. Hunter. I hope to form his acquaintance in the very near future.

With kindest good wishes, I am

Yours very sincerely,

HAROLD L. TRIGG
Associate Executive Director

HLT:jm

Meeting of Institute

DIOCESE OF ATLANTA

(*Episcopal*)
108 East 17th Street, N. E.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

The Rt. Rev. John Moore Walker
BISHOP

February 7, 1946

Rec'd Feb. 8

Dr. Harold W. Trigg
Southern Regional Council
Wesley Memorial Bldg.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. Trigg:

Bishop Wright has advised me that you have recently come to Atlanta, and I am taking this means of welcoming you to Atlanta and to our Diocesan family. Please know that I stand ready to be of use whenever the occasion might arise.

With best wishes, I am

Faithfully,

John Moore Walker
BISHOP OF ATLANTA

cr

N.Y. Times - 2-21-53

CHURCH UNIT MAPS EDUCATION PROJECT

Protestant Episcopal Group to Present Recommendations to Parent Committee in May

DONEGAN OFFERS PRAYER

Suggests It Be Used to Stress 'Civic Righteousness' — City Boy Scouts to Be Honored

IN CHURCH POST: The Rev. M. Moran Weston, executive secretary of newly created division of National Council of Protestant Episcopal Church.

By PRESTON KING SHELDON

A subcommittee on a national program for the newly created Division of Social Education and Community Action of the Department of Christian Social Relations of the National Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church has drawn up recommendations and will present them to a general committee studying the project, it was learned yesterday.

The general committee, which is headed by Bishop William A. Lawrence of the Diocese of Western Massachusets, worked for a year on plans for the division before its formation was approved earlier this month by the council. It will meet at Seabury House, Greenwich, Conn., on May 18 to hear the subcommittee's suggestions as to a program. The council also has approved the appointment of the Rev. M. Moran Weston, assistant secretary of its Department of Christian Social Relations, to be executive secretary of the new division.

The subcommittee, of which Mrs. Theodore O. Wedell of Washington is chairman, will list three objectives and recommend four areas in which the division might operate to attain them. Among the latter is "integrity in human relations and public affairs." The others are in international, inter-group and economic and political relations.

The objectives, the committee feels, should be:

¶To develop a greater awareness of the social responsibility of Christians.

¶To achieve an understanding of the religious basis of the interdependence of people and nations and of the practical facts that make this interdependence the critical factor in the contemporary world.

¶To emphasize the responsibility of Christians to seek and to effect reconciliation in areas of social tension and conflicts.

Epis

February 25, 1953

Rev. M. Moran Weston
National Council
Protestant Episcopal Church
Division of Social Education & Community Action

Dear Mr. Weston:

I was delighted to see the account of your appointment in a recent issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Our Council shares many of the objectives of your new Division, and we would like to have at least a cordial relationship with your work, and at best quite close cooperation.

I send you the last several issues of our small magazine and will send it to you for the coming year. Properly, you ought to become a member of the Council when you can. There is a blank on the back of the green leaflet.

Do keep us informed of the things you do.

The National Council helps our Southern Regional Council each year, and we want to be kin to your Division.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

Epis. /

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL

Protestant Episcopal Church

CHURCH MISSIONS HOUSE, 281 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

RECEIVED MAR 5 Southern Regional Council

RECEIVED MAR 5 Southern Regional Council

March 3, 1953

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

It was thoughtful of you, indeed, to write me about the recently created Division of Social Education and Community Action and my appointment thereto.

I know of the work of the Southern Regional Council and anticipate opportunities for continued co-operation, as you suggest.

Thank you for the copies of the "New South" which you sent me. If we are not on you regular mailing list, we should be. Would that be a by-product of our regular contribution or should we take out a subscription?

As you suggested, we shall keep you informed and hope that you will do the same for us; for you are in position to keep us accurately informed about many items on education and action, for which it is anticipated that the Division will assume special responsibility.

Sincerely yours,

M. Moran Weston

M. Moran Weston
Executive Secretary
Division of Social Education and Community Action

MMW:sm

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

May 4, 1946

Mrs. Randall Chase
902 Oak Avenue
Sanford, Florida

My dear Mrs. Chase:

Please feel perfectly free to use any part or all of the paper read by me to your Commission on March 26. It was written especially for the group, and I would feel honored to have any part of it used by you in any way you wish.

I still recall with keen pleasure the stirring discussions by the remarkable personalities which formed the membership of the Commission. I shall look forward to a copy of the report.

Wishing you continued success and larger opportunities for your wonderful talent, I am

Sincerely yours,

HAROLD L. TRIGG
Associate Executive Director

HLT:jm

902 Oak Avenue
Sanford, Florida
May 1, 1946

Dr. Harold L. Trigg
Associate Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

My dear Dr. Trigg:

Your letter to me of April 16 meant a great deal and I want to express my sincere gratitude to you for it and again for all that you contributed to our Commission meeting and to each of us on it.

I am so glad you want a copy of the report. It will be a privilege to send you one.

Mrs. Havens and I are anxious to use much of your talk to us as an introduction to the Social section of our report. Your wording and interpretation is so superior and apt that our several attempts fail to satisfy

us." Yet it is an imposition, I fear, for us to use your material so freely. I am humbly aware of my own inadequacies and my desire to have our report as pertinent and compelling as possible makes me have the audacity to ask this of you. I hope you will not hesitate to tell me how you feel about our doing this.

My every good wish to you and my sincere hope that our paths may often cross.

Sincerely yours,
Julia B. Chase

April 15, 1946

Mrs. Randall Chase
902 Oak Avenue
Sanford, Florida

My dear Mrs. Chase:

This is to thank you for your letter of April 2 and to assure you that I felt keenly honored in the opportunity to participate in the panel sponsored by the Commission on a Christian World. I enjoyed the discussion very much, and I am certain that I have never met a finer group of ladies in all of my life. You, yourself, have the type of personality which means so much to success in a cooperative effort. I am sure that the Commission will achieve all of its objectives.

It is hardly probable that I shall attend the Triennial Convention. I hope, however, that you will favor me with a copy of the report when it becomes available.

With every good wish, I am

Yours very cordially,

HAROLD L. TRIGG
Associate Executive Director

HLT:m

907 Oak Avenue
Sanford, Florida
April 2, 1946

Dr. Harold Trigg
Southern Regional Council
Wesley Memorial Building
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. Trigg:

There just wasn't enough time in Atlanta to do all that I wanted to do. Especially after hearing you on Tuesday night for I was full of things I would like to have checked with you. I'll hope for such a privilege one of these days.

I do want to extend the gratitude of each Commission member for your stimulating and provocative contribution to our thinking. I was delighted Tuesday night to see the spontaneous response and questioning. A program is made to guide and not to be adhered to when something so much better occurs. We are indebted to you, indeed, and I want to thank you for all the time you gave us. May I add, too, that I am pleased very much to have a copy of your talk. It will be a great help to me and to the material and I edit it.

I feel that being in the midst of the Southern Regional Council was an inspiration and an education. It is reassuring to find tangible progress being made and I hope each of us will carry back to our section the work that is being done and that we will participate in it with you.

If you have any suggestions to make I surely would appreciate them. Your interest means a lot!

It was a privilege to meet you, Dr. Trigg, though I'd heard so much about you that you did not seem a stranger at all. It just made me more grateful for and more conscious of your wonderful leadership.

With sincere gratitude and every good wish -

Most faithfully,

Julia G. Chase

Episcopal Ch - Trigg

FDR

February 6, 1946

Mrs. Randall Chase
902 Oak Avenue
Sanford, Florida

My dear Mrs. Chase:

I am grateful for your letter of January 31 inviting me to be a member of the panel on Religious Needs, Political Needs, Social Needs, and Economic Needs in relation to the task of creating a Christian world today.

I feel honored to have this invitation from you, and will reserve March 26 on my calendar. As I understand it, I am to present Social Needs in a fifteen to twenty minute talk followed by discussion.

Mrs. Henry Havens and Mrs. Frances Clarkson have been very considerate of me in connection with the work of our church, and I am always grateful for an opportunity to present a point of view which may contribute to the thinking of the Woman's Auxiliary, which consists of some of the very finest people that I know.

In all probability you will tell me the place for and hour of the meeting, when these two points have been settled.

Yours very sincerely,

HAROLD L. TRIGG
Associate Executive Director

HLT:jm

Mar 26 7:30 p.m.
lunch at 6:00

902 Oak Avenue
Sanford, Florida
January 31, 1945

Dr. Harold Trigg
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

My dear Dr. Trigg:

Mrs. Henry Havens has, I'm sure, talked to you of the "Commission on a Christian World", a group appointed by the National Executive Board of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Protestant Episcopal Church to study this topic and prepare material for the Triennial program next September.

We are to have our last meeting in Atlanta on March 26th and 27th when we hope we can complete our work satisfactorily.

On our opening program we plan to have a panel on which four persons will speak on: Religious needs, Political needs, Social needs, and Economic needs in relation to the task of creating a Christian world out of the world of today. We would like to have you present the Social needs in a fifteen (-20) minute talk. After the panel talks we will open it up for

questions and discussion which we would like you four to lead. This is all too short a time, I know, but I hope it will prove sufficient to open our eyes and minds to the most important needs in these fields.

We would consider it a real privilege to have you with us. We know how much your wisdom and experience could help in this task which is so big and so vital and which calls for far more study than we have had time or facilities to make.

I will enclose a summary covering our first meeting. It may give you a better idea of the way we are attempting to do this work.

Please feel free to make any suggestions you wish to me for I will welcome them.

I do hope you can be with us.

Most sincerely,
Julia G. Chase

Mrs. Randall Chase
902 Oak Avenue
Sanford, Fla.

COMMISSION ON A CHRISTIAN WORLD.

LIST OF MEMBERS:

1. Mrs. John A. Morson - 907 Main St., Greenville, Mississipi
2. Mrs. Frances G. Clarkson - 227 Cherokee Road, Charlotte, N.C.
3. Mrs. Stephen B. Mackey - 54 Bogard St., Charleston 24, S.C.
4. Mrs. Russell B. Guerard - 103 E. Bay, Charleston, S.C.
5. Dr. Anna Forbes Liddell - 647 W. Pensacola St. Tallahassee, Fla.
6. Mrs. Henry Stevens - 2845 Corinthian Av., Jacksonville 5, Fla.
7. Mrs. Clifton Pannell - 85 Patten Place, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
8. Mrs. A. J. Hanna - Rollins College, Winter Park, Fla.
9. Mrs. Philip Sullivan - 1616 N. Abington St., Arlington, Va.
10. Miss Ellen Gerrell - 498 Poplar Ave., Memphis, Tenn.
11. Miss Cecil Burroughs - Savannah, Ga.
12. Mrs. Randall Chase - 903 Oak Ave., Sanford, Fla. (Chairman)

NOTE:

The attached material is a summary of the fall meeting of this commission, which took place on November 6th, 1945, in Diocesan Headquarters, Jacksonville, Florida. The following members of the Commission were present for this meeting:

Mrs. John A. Morson
Mrs. Frances Clarkson
Mrs. Stephen Mackey
Dr. Anna Forbes Liddell
Mrs. Henry Stevens
Dr. Kathryn A. Hanna
Mrs. Randall Chase.

The meeting opened with an introduction to the work of this Commission and the three others appointed to prepare material for the Triennial. There followed a devotional period led by the Chairman. The minutes and the happenings have been summarized in the following report.

COMMISSION ON A CHRISTIAN WORLD.

"Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind - Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself..."

What is meant by a Christian World? (A Christian World means a world permeated by the spirit of the living Christ and motivated as a God-centered entity.) For the present we mean a world in which Christians strive to instill Christian principles into the solution of problems. In the future we mean a world in which Christianity is paramount in the solution of all problems.

Today we have one tremendous advantage over all former times for we know the consequences of our own sins. We know what will inevitably happen if we fail. God can no longer safely be left out of human calculations.

In order to have a world-wide vision we must view the problems facing the world in terms of one's community (which is within the realm of a person's own experience.) We must decide what basis we have for judging other nations; what we expect of other nations; and, how that which we expect is exemplified in our own country (our own community and in our own lives.)

This task becomes a challenge to all Christian people right now before the forces even now at work can do irreparable damage.

As Christian women we must be united in our efforts to make our world one operated on Christian principles. We must translate our beliefs into actions. We must study thoroughly and intelligently the situation confronting our world today that we may discover the relationship of Christianity to the many problems.

The cost of building a Christian World is a tremendous one. From the standpoint of an individual, and of a group, it has to be considered in terms of the cost of the following:

I. Attitudes - to be honest
to be tolerant
to be militant for values
to have courage for innovation
to take criticism and ridicule
to fight prejudices
to analyze and evaluate all loyalties (avoid false loyalties)

II. Adjustments - to change of ideas
to change of traditions
to change of customs

III. Effort - to be intelligent (to know whereof you speak)
not to be indifferent to problems
to oppose wrongs
to protest violation of Christian principles

IV. Time - to study
to act
to participate

V. Money - to own and use in terms of stewardship.

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In order that we might cover the whole topic more carefully we used the four divisions; Religious, Political, Social, Economics.

I. Religious -

Due to the smallness of the group we discussed the need of religious understanding together. It was agreed that;

1. Our guidance, help and greatest strength come from Christ and His Church so we need the help of continual prayer and communion.
2. As Christian individuals we must carry our beliefs into the field of action.
3. Tolerance, understanding and cooperation must be had among religious groups and faiths.
4. Study should be made of the various "isms".
5. We have talked long enough about the problem of fellowship, the time has come to enter into the experience of fellowship.
6. Actively work for Christian reunion. A Christian World is dependent for its fullest efficiency upon God's Church being one.

(After a discussion as to where each group should begin it was agreed that we should start with the individual, analyzing 'what is' and going up to the world (individual, community, nation, world). Each person must be aroused to have the same standards for their country that they have for themselves and vice versa.

II. Political - (Dr. Kathryn A. Hanna
(Mrs. Stephen Mackey

The United Nations Charter is nothing but a blueprint of action; its acceptance by 29 nations which brought it into existance is nothing but a promise to try it; the whole materialization of the plan and the promise are the things of the future and it will work only as it is put into operation. There is no assurance at the present time that it will work. It needs;

1. Constant public support and improvement (it can be killed by neglect for in a community you might have a good thing but if the people ceased to pay attention to it and ceased to watch those administering it it could very rapidly be displaced and ruined.)
2. Same standards of ethics, morals, and Christianity on the part of those who serve the public as an individual has (should have) in his own life.
3. Facing the all-over question of minority groups as a whole international problem. (You can materially affect the international bearing as you successfully approach the handling of this at home. (Note - Poland, Jugoslavia, etc.)
4. Acceptance of a reign of law if international order is to function throughout the world. These points must be known; the objectives, the quality of leaders, and that application is to be to all alike.
5. Must balance the present with the direction and the ends that you wish to take on a long term. (Here, for instance, the United States as a wealthy, relatively unharmed nation must keep a balance between immediate and long-range action and not take advantage of her position to usurp world trade and power).
6. Intense nationalism has counterpart in intense sectionalism as basis for operation. (Note: We've seen in Congress some representatives represent their own states instead of the United

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political - contd.
states for they work only for the section from which they come. Too many times leaders think in terms of what their locality wants instead of what the country wants, or needs).

These points are those on which the citizens of any given community can work. The following specific things were added by the whole group:

1. Must recognize individual responsibility for the government (so it will be for the people).
2. Should see that every person who can vote votes and that every Church woman exercise her full power of vote. Can not sit by and let political rings, etc. exist. (Must elect your schoolboard, your commissioners, etc.)
3. Woman must have enough conviction to take political office and be willing to take the small political jobs first.
4. Should use political pressure where and when needed. (Letters to Washington, on destructive commentators, etc.)
5. Inquire into the motives of your politicians on important questions.
6. Feel the need of building a Christian opinion. (Reach conclusions on basis of Christian values.)
7. Get evidence information and not opinion information.

We must strive for some basis for working together. We should accept a world community almost on the same basis as we do members of one's family, trying to work out our relation with them.

III. Economics - (Mrs. Frances Clarkson
(Dr. Anna Forbes Liddell

Economics must be considered from the woman's point of view. All money is held in trust and as Christians we have a real responsibility to think of its value in terms of human beings. The profit motive is all right in its place but it should not occupy the exalted place it does. It should not exclude other factors.
Beginning with woman, each one should:

1. Make an inventory of what she spends (realizing that she spends the greater part of the income). Know how much goes for herself, for her family, for her friends, and how much on building a Christian world. (By this last is meant not what is given to organizations and agencies).
2. Ask how the money spent is made. Was it made in a Christian way?
3. Bring out the unconscious responsibility many have in bringing pressure when the cause of unethical methods is due to the desire of certain women for luxury and the desire on the part of the man, who is making the money, to fulfill her desires.

Within the community, each should be aware of the existing economic conditions, such as:

1. The low price of labor, unskilled labor, and in particular, domestic servants.
2. The low price for local produce. (We talk much of encouraging people to return to the farm and then we fail to pay prices which would provid an adequate income).
3. The rent prices - no excess profit should exist. (Especially on cheap property and houses).

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economics, contd.
We cannot expect standards of living to be raised if people do not earn enough to live upon, or if their dwellings are not decent or worth the rent, or if products of their labor do not pay adequately. Some of these problems may take some public money which, of course, means added taxation. But taxes should be regarded as an investment for public good.

Within the nation (and world) each should study and help solve such problems as the following:
1. Tariff must be framed for the best distribution for all nations. This must be done despite price (Take a long-range view).
2. Labor and Management - a Christian musthelp relieve existing tensions. Must study and be sympathetic. We must think of labor not as a class, or management as a class, but think of the individuals in the groups. If individual is a Christian he will render the best service of which he is capable. We must dignify the honest laborer and give labor a chance to share profits.
3. Conservation of natural resources (timber, water, oil, etc.) and of human life is a Christian responsibility.
4. Problem of waste and distribution must be faced. (In our homes first, and then in communities, etc.).
5. Unemployment may call for shorter hours and more jobs but surely not placing out of work by slackening of efficiency. (Each community could solve this for themselves if they wanted to do so enough).
6. Unneeded businesses must be done away with (that which no longer serves society).
7. World markets must have tremendous expansion to avoid panic (depression).

Direction must be found for getting a broader economic basis. It is obvious that we can no longer operate on an economy of scarcity when we have proven the workableness of an economy of abundance.

IV. Social - (Mrs. Henry Havens
(Mrs. John Norton

What a Church woman can do in any social reforms in the world must come from intelligence and understanding of the social injustices in their own community. They must be aware of the injustices existing in:-
1. Religious problems. Must understand and be tolerant of Jewish and other non-Christian groups as well as of other Christian groups. Need a rededication of the individual and a change of attitude. Must do away with smugness and try to understand how other groups feel about mutual problems. Cooperate with the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, and the United Council of Church Women, etc., on community (and world) programs to try to unify the religious efforts of a community as well as to discover how much each has in common.

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social, contd.

2. Education. Must keep uppermost the fact that we must foster mutual tolerance and respect because we're mutually interdependent. One group cannot raise itself at the expense of another for you raise one group only as all are raised.

(a) Stress education in home and community as much to do away with biases or prejudices. To create good habits of thought.
(b) Must bring Christianity into the field of education as an integrating power (or element).
(c) Create equal and good opportunities for all to be educated.
(d) Stress importance of Adult Christian Education.
(e) Strive to educate the community to disseminate truth about problems so that there could not be the attempts at ignorant control.

3. Health. Must remember that Christ healed bodies as well as souls.
(a) Strive to make good health available for all. Support clinics, public health work, etc.
(b) Study and improve marriage laws.
(c) Support measures on sanitation, etc.

4. Housing. Goal must be a decent home for every family.

5. Recreation. Must build youthful recreational programs and facilities as a means of combating the problem of juvenile delinquency, also, to aid young veterans to readjust to civilian life.

Church women must see how each of the above is affected by: law, tradition, and custom.

.....

We must build up, grow up, from community to state, from state to world community but we must build up always. We must be ready and willing to make the extra effort to examine issues on the long-range view but at the same time be continually on the alert to recognize them in their immediate and minor relationship. We might apply a world-wide vision at home by asking "would I want to work for me?", "If I drove a bus would I want myself to get on?" "If I worked in a shop would I want myself to wait on me?" etc.

Christians must be willing to try out new things. We must have the courage to fail. We must remember that criticism may be due to ignorance or to show-offism. As we apply a world-wide vision in our own home and community we can analyze each activity, ascertain the principles underlying it and by working together (with all who agree in principle whether they are Christian or Jew) we can begin to establish a Christian World.

If the organized Church as it exists today fails to meet the problem, if it does not adapt to meet a changing order, we may expect to see it begin to collapse or be displaced as an organization, as an organism it will never fail. The unifying of our world is a task which challenges the Church directly unless the Church acts the future security of our world may be at stake.

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What is the responsibility placed upon Christian women in building a Christian world? With that uppermost in our mind the following topics were assigned for more detailed study and thought:-

1. Religion - Mrs. Philip P. Sullivan
2. Education - Dr. Anna Forbes Liddell
3. Health and Housing - Mrs. Stephen Mackey
4. Recreation - Mrs. Russell Guerard
5. Minority Groups - Mrs. Henry Havens
6. Unemployment - Mrs. John Horton
7. Labor and Management - Mrs. Frances Clarkson
8. Taxation and Public Administration - Mrs. Clifton Pannell
9. Women and Law - Miss Cecil Burroughs
10. International Trade - Mrs. A. J. Hanna
11. United Nations Charter - Miss Ellen Correll

Note: A report is requested once every two months. A smaller group will meet at intervals to compile the results and assimilate them.

The spring meeting will be held on Tuesday and Wednesday, March 26th and 27th, in Wesley Memorial Building, Atlanta, Ga.

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Education in the Episcopal Church

Offsetting a Basic Sickness

By Randolph Crump Miller

THE demand for a syllabus of Christian education will not eliminate the present confusion in church circles. The demand for an "officially approved course," which has in mind "the mythical character known as the 'average teacher,' one with no high degree of competence or skill," will only lower the already substandard requirements of church school teaching.

Bishop Angus Dun is reported as saying in substance that "the church will be laboring under a serious delusion if they think that a new course will solve our basic sickness in the educational field, which is primarily one of teacher relationships and home influence."

The Division of Christian Education has done an excellent job during the past five years. The "Parish Educational Program" packet, if it were taken seriously and actually made the basis of the curriculum, has within it the real answers to our educational problems. The curriculum materials are adequate now, especially in the publications of the Cloister Press. It is a question of training teachers, parents, and clergy to do the job.

The latest report from the International Council of Religious Education underscores this point: Their study committee "repudiates the implication that such inadequacies as poor planning, untrained leadership and haphazard methods are inherent weaknesses of the Sunday school. They are rather the result of lack of planning, slovenly performance of accepted duties, and disinterest on the part of ministers as well as laymen in this fundamental phase of the church's work. There are so many schools operating on an entirely different basis and in goodly measure realizing their Christian objective that we take courage. We know that the Sunday school can be effective because, in so many instances, it is."

In other words, the answer to our question is very simple and very difficult at the same time. The heart of the problem lies in putting into operation what we already know and what has been summarized so well in the publications of the Division of Christian Education. If the clergy had an adequate grasp of their task and responsibility, if the teachers (even the "average teacher" with no skills) were adequately trained, and if there were sufficient correlation between church and home, the problems of syllabus and materials would take care of themselves.

Another quotation from the International Council indicates that the Episcopal Church is planning to duplicate their admitted error: "Perhaps if we had spent as much time and effort and money in helping parents to do their job as Christian educators and in training pastors and key workers in the local church as we have spent upon the production of new types of curriculum and the promotion of various schemes for raising the church by its bootstraps we should now be less alarmed."

Our church is making a surface attack upon a profound illness. We are attempting to change the symptoms rather than get at the basic causes. The church school which is doing its task today is already following an adequate syllabus and has good materials.

The consistency with which our Division of Christian Education selects two publishers indicates also that we are in no great need of a new series of courses. The National Council "units" are a valuable experiment for a certain type of teaching, leaving open the idea of a complete syllabus; they are not completely satisfactory, but they provide a means for using teaching methods which will actually make the children learn what they are supposed to learn.

The major series which is recommended is the Cloister Series. It is not yet complete (the 11th and 12th grades are not yet published). A balanced syllabus, adequate church teaching, good content, the best methods, and child-centered appeal may be found in this series. It has its weaknesses—such as too little aid for the teacher in some courses, a format which is not always colorful enough, and too much reliance on workbooks—but these are minor matters. The important element is that here is a course which avoids almost all the weaknesses of its competitors.

Each course begins with the pupil where he is. For example, the great experience of a first grader is his first day at school. The parent of any six-year-old knows what a tremendous emotional thrill and strain this new adventure is. The first grade Cloister course capitalizes on this experience and uses it for a theme, *Now We Are Going to School*, throughout the year. But the course goes beyond that experience; it is utilized for an approach to the Bible—how Jesus went to school and the experiences of Jesus' boyhood, how other boys and girls go to school and the meaning of Christian missions. The syllabus, as far as content is concerned, deals with Bible and missions; but for the child it is an interpretation of a great experience which he has just undergone.

It is an accepted educational procedure that third graders can worship in the church. That also is a great experience; and the third grade is used for *Discovering Our Church*. The fourth grade age is a time for hero worship, and the story of Christian Missions is told in terms of *The World to Christ We Bring*. But where is the Bible? Our missionary course begins with Jonah and takes account of Paul and Peter before going on to later missionaries.

Episcopalians are not afraid of the best Biblical scholarship. We want our children to understand the Bible. Where is the point in a child's development when he can spend a whole year profitably studying the Old or New Testament? The consensus of opinion is the seventh grade—not before. So the Cloister Series provides *The Old Testament and You* and *The New Testament and You*, based upon the best scholarship and graded for the imagination and experience of junior high youngsters. Then is the time to take all the references to the life of Jesus running through all the courses and to bring them to a head in terms of the church's teaching: *Jesus Christ Our Lord*.

THE TROUBLE is that from the 7th grade on there are so few years and so much material to be covered. Bible, Jesus Christ, history of the church, the doctrine of the church, the social effect of the church—how can we cover these adequately in the few years when we have intelligent pupils? The Cloister Series say to teach church history in the 9th grade and the *Challenge of the Church* in the 10th. So our syllabus and lesson materials grow.

What is missing? Confirmation instruction against the background of worship has been provided for. There is a 6th grade course on *Worship and Worshippers in the Church;* there are two workbooks on confirmation as well as adult booklets. Social action? The 5th and 11th grade courses deal with the Church's social responsibility.

On the basis of any objective standards, the Cloister Series makes a new series unnecessary. Of course, no course will satisfy everyone, and the Division of Christian Education found that out in its recent survey. There are courses other than Cloister which are equally good. To name a few, the workbook on *Our Family the Church* (Morehouse-Gorham) is excellent for parishes using eucharistic vestments; *Confirmation Made Interesting* (Morehouse-Gorham), *The Way of Good Will* (Graded), *Religious Nurture in Nursery Class and Home* (Graded), and the *Christian Education Units* are suitable in many church schools.

We have the materials. Let us get at the basic problem and train clergy, teachers, and parents so that the church can take care of the nurture of its children.

SOCIAL NEEDS IN THE TASK OF CREATING A CHRISTIAN WORLD
OUT OF THE WORLD TODAY

"Thy Neighbor"

When Jesus answered the question put to him by the scribe, he gave us the first great commandment, "Love the Lord ~~thy God~~ with all thy heart and with all thy soul and with all thy mind and with all thy strength." This is man's relation to God. It is the love that identifies his emotional, mental, and physical living with divine law. He followed immediately, however, with the brief and pointed second commandment, which constitutes the element of cohesion in human relations, the social philosophy which provides the basic principle of human living, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." This was, is, and will be the first commandment among men, and second only to that which describes our relation to God.

It is the varied interpretation of the word "neighbor" that permits the many violations of the principle of Christian love. Men practice all sorts of evasions and rationalizations in the application of neighborly love, principally by selecting their neighbors from blood kin and a circle of very close friends. Now, however, technological advances have brought us to the point where there is no choice of neighbors. Two billion human beings are world neighbors and must get along with each other or be destroyed by each other.

It is evident that men are seldom, if ever, reminded of resemblances, but are constantly called upon to see their differences in race, color, creed, and economic and social status. These are the differences which separate individuals and groups. These are the differences which form the basis for intergroup conflict and war. What men need most is to discover what makes them alike and what will bring them together as neighbors in mutual respect and confidence.

The essential element of future world peace is cohesion and not division.

It might appear a hopeless task to find traits that Chinese and Africans and Englishmen and Germans and Americans may have in common. The chief difficulty, however, is not the discovery of these traits but the refusal to include all men in the category of neighbors. We must find the essentials of community living on which two billion human beings can agree and work together in spite of differences.

An analysis of current social problems may expose social needs and ways for providing their correction and prevention. A more positive approach, however, is to envision the type of personality whose patterns of thinking and acting exemplify best the traits which may be developed by all world citizens. Then the conditions which produce such personality become automatically the major social needs in ensuring a Christian world for tomorrow.

Jesus himself is the perfect example, as he is shown by St. Luke increasing "in wisdom and stature, and in favor with God and man." Progressive education must have gone back 1938 years to get its conception of the growth of the whole child — mentally, physically, emotionally, and socially. His thought processes and his ability to make wise choices developed along with his growth in body. He grew in favor with God; he also grew in favor with man, with society.

The conditions which provide such growth in every child born in the world are the social needs which we seek. It is first necessary to recognize this capacity for rounded growth in every child born in the world — white, black, yellow, red. It is then necessary to provide the situation in which this growth will take place. These are essentially the elements of neighborly love. These are the only safeguards for permanent peace.

To feel that there are men who, because of race or creed, do not wish to grow or can not grow into world citizens is the tragic thing which produces wars. This was said of the Russian peasants, but they fought the battle of Stalingrad, and they now constitute the chief world power with which America must work. It is

now said of the Chinese, and they may come up over the world horizon with their national strength immediately following the Russians. The same is said of the Indian masses in their poverty and hunger. It would help the world to see the inevitable and direct its course and save itself all the intermittent periods of self-destruction.

With the desired end product in mind, it is possible to envision the situation which will produce men who will be in favor with other men as Jesus increased in favor with man. This will include all men, all over the world, who will see eye to eye on the essentials of living together in peace and harmony and who will accept differences in non-essentials. These needs are mainly in four areas:

(1) Family life. Every child in every land has the right to be born in a decent home of healthy and happy parents, (a) where there is sufficient room for essential privacy and the development of self-respect and mutual respect; (b) where there are adequate provisions for physical health; (c) where there are the essentials of cultural living; (d) where personality is sacred and the family inviolate; (e) where the surrounding neighborhood is clean and beautiful and orderly.

This would eliminate the possibility of police brutality and the consequent growth of fatalism which comes to youth in communities where police enter and maim and kill without restriction.

(2) Work life. A second phase of daily living in a community is work life. Every human being has the inherent right to develop his special capacity to its highest fruition in an educational situation provided by public funds at the same time that he acquires the knowledge, attitudes, appreciations, interests, and skills which should be common to all citizens of the community and world.

After reaching the level of occupational competence, it is sheer economy in world society to give the individual employment under wholesome conditions and at a wage which is adequate for ~~maintaing~~ maintaining himself and his family at a decent standard of living and which enables him to assume his share of the respon-

sibility for maintaining essential common public services.

The assumption that any group or race is to be limited to any one or more occupational experiences is neither economical nor Christian. Unless every individual is provided opportunity to express himself in line with his native ability and interest, he becomes mentally unhealthy and a ward to society.

(3) Civic-political life. It is fundamental in community living that all individuals affected by an activity shall participate in planning, executing, and evaluating that activity. This means that it is Christian to exercise the use of the ballot in choosing lawmakers and those who interpret and influence the laws. Only in this way can our way of living be preserved.

(4) Recreation. The community should provide for every individual wholesome recreation in consonance with his interests and abilities. In this field, individual differences will appear. The many forms of recreation should be enjoyed purely on the basis of individual choice after being provided by the community.

These four fields provide for the 24-hour day of every individual on earth. Child and maternity care, housing, public health, and the general attitude toward the personality and the family as sacred and inviolate should be common to all men.

Work with sufficient remuneration for economic security and decent living should be guaranteed all men. This involves the many economic problems which face the world today.

Participation in civic and political activities on the part of all those involved in any particular activity or affected by that activity is essential.

Recreation becomes increasingly important as machines make it possible for man to do the work of the world in shorter hours with a consequent greater amount of leisure and the necessity for knowing how to use this leisure profitably to themselves and the society in which they live.

Bringing this home to my community and your community is the problem that faces you and me. It requires, first of all, that you recognize the inherent capa-

city in every human being, black and white, to grow into worthy citizenship.

It demands secondly moral courage to take a stand when these common essentials of world living come to issue in the community. A moral crusade to see that every child lives its family and community and school life in a beautiful environment is the challenge which faces you today. It is not a choice. It is an obligation.

"Thy neighbor" is every human being who faces you from day to day, and every human being that you never see and may never see. All the world is a neighborhood. We can isolate it as in the case of Russia and China and India and permit it to grow with anti-social attitudes, or we can accept it in our neighborhood and give its growth the direction and care that will manifest itself in increasing every personality in wisdom and stature and in favor with God and man.

THE REV. JOHN B. MORRIS
3502 PIEDMONT ROAD, N.E.
ATLANTA 5, GEORGIA
CEDAR 7-0414

July 6, 1959

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

As per our conversation this morning, please find enclosed the document for mimeographing. We would like to have 500 copies of this and, for minimal postal rates in our mass mailing, I hope it can be contained on two letter-sized sheets as here. If your stenographers have a choice of typewriters, one with a smaller type might be selected in doing the stencil.

Pardon the detailing of instructions when you're simply doing us a great favor. However, I'm just accomodating myself to the image projected by the New York Times article - you all are our Vatican for all these integrationist activities! (I don't mean to imply that this was really the impression gained, but after all, a picture of you.....)

Please give this document a quick going over and call me before tomorrow night if you have any suggestions for change. It will go, by the way, to mostly clergy who are known to have a considerable concern for the Church's witness in the race problem, etc., so you can consider this in reading it.

It will be a great help to me if I can pick up the completed copies at your house on Sunday. However, I can collect them at SRC on Monday if this is inconvenient.

We'll make you an Honorary Canon in the Washington Cathedral for this.

Sincerely,

John B. Morris

500

A PROPOSAL:

FORMATION IN THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF A

CHURCH SOCIETY FOR RACIAL UNITY

Introduction. This document is for your information and to invite your reaction to its contents. Inasmuch as its ideas are tentative, this prospectus is being circulated without publicity among selected persons. In essence its proposal has come independently from several sources in the Church. Such suggestions are encompassed here, together with ideas considered at several conferences and in the deliberations of interested churchmen.

Proposal. It is proposed that a society of laity and clergy be formed in the Episcopal Church to promote increased acceptance and demonstration of the Church's policies of racial inclusiveness in its own life, as well as its role of providing leadership in the community and nation in establishing full opportunities for all persons, without racial discrimination, in fields such as education, housing, employment and public accomodation.

Enjoying a status similar to that of other independent societies in the Church, this association would work cooperatively with the national and diocesan departments of Christian social relations, but would be free to affirm policy and develop program in a way that official agencies are not always able.

The fact of providing a fellowship with which concerned churchmen may identify can be of considerable value in itself. Other beneficial results can be the development of greater commitment to the Church's stand on race where it has been previously nominal or inhibited through lack of supportive influences, and the collecting together of this concern for a more significant voice at national, diocesan and parish levels and a more creative witness in the community at large.

Name. THE CHURCH SOCIETY FOR RACIAL UNITY is one suggestion of a name for a society. Others will be welcomed. Whatever is selected, it would probably be well if the purpose of the society is clearly defined in the wording of its name.

Organization. Membership would be open to all communicants of the Episcopal Church through assent to the principles of the society and an annual payment of dues. Policies and program would be set by a Board of Directors, which might appoint an Executive Committee and an Executive Secretary. Including lay persons, bishops and priests, the board should have representation from all regions of the country and from all emphases of churchmanship. An initial determination of board members could be made at a founding conference, with subsequent appointments being made in a manner set by the board.

Program. A primary concern of an effective society would be the individual member whose commitment to racially inclusive principles and practice is efficacious through his influence in parish and community environs. His membership in a society can sustain and nourish him in this commitment through a sharing in the wider fellowship of concern and through the materials and counsel he receives.

At times members of a society may choose to form local chapters along parish, city or diocesan lines. Conforming to minimal requirements for the designation of chapters, these groups could deal with problems in their immediate area, drawing upon the resources and general stimulation of the larger society.

As part of an informational SERVICE, for which a need has been expressed, the society might publish a news letter in which the where, what and how of implementing racially inclusive policies in the Church would be reported. Editorial comment and contributed articles could be included. Disbursing materials, offering suggestions for study purposes, and generally serving as a clearing house of information are other services to the Church which it is felt are needed and which a society could assist in providing in liason with the Church's other agencies.

Providing a source of leadership personnel for conferences, speakers for Church and other groups, consultants in planning or in difficult areas, etc., are still other contributions a society could make to the Church. It might, itself, sponsor, conferences for laity and clergy, designed to better equip them in dealing with racial tensions and helping to effect reconciliation.

Seeking at all levels to encourage the Church to accept and implement its own inclusive policies on race, a society could provide these and other services and generally exert its influence in the encouragement of non-discriminatory practices. From providing leadership personnel to sponsoring displays at conventions, but especially in reinforcing the commitment of its members, a society could become a significant force in helping the Church to truly be itself.

Getting It Started. It is suggested that a conference be held in the fall of 1959 to deal with this proposal. Financial assistance to cover costs can probably be found. A Southern location would be selected for this meeting which would not be publicized before or during it. If concrete action is taken, delegates could then plan localized meetings so that the intention and concern of the national conference could be extensively shared in throughout the Church.

What You Can Do Now. Give us the benefit of your reaction to this proposal. In reply to one of the two persons named below, please consider these questions:

1. What do you think of the proposal in general?
2. Have you any specific suggestions regarding it?
3. If asked, and if it were convenient for you, would you try to attend a conference called to deal with this proposal?
4. If a society were formed, do you think you could get from ten to twenty-five members?
5. Are there others in the Church to whom you think this proposal would be of paramount interest and who, by virtue of qualifications or concern, should receive this initial prospectus?

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The Rev. Cornelius C. Tarplee
P. O. Box 853
Lynchburg, Va.

The Rev. John B. Morris
3502 Piedmont Rd., N. E.
Atlanta 5, Ga.

A Plea For Tolerance

The High Wall Around Mississippi–It Must Not Be Built

A high state official last week, in a conversation with this writer, said:

"We're on our way. They can't stop us now. The only way they can stop us is to build a wall around Mississippi."

He was referring to the great economic progress made by our state within the past few years—the marvelous advancement in industrial development and job opportunities, the push forward and upward in almost every field of endeavour.

We are mindful of these gains and take pride in them—and we all know they must continue on an even broader scale if the economy of Mississippi is to continue to keep pace with our ever expanding needs.

But man does not live by bread alone.

Food, clothing and shelter are the basic requirements of every individual and every family unit in a civilized society. We gain these by competing with our fellow citizens in jobs and professions.

Yet when man has by his labor or skill secured these basic requirements of survival he still has other needs which must be met if he is to achieve contentment and happiness—that ultimate goal of all mankind.

The latter need is intangible—one cannot see it. But nevertheless it is there—the constant stress of the mind and longing of the soul, for mental and cultural development and spiritual comfort. Only when an individual has achieved a happy balance between his material requirements and the fulfillment of his cultural and spiritual needs is he truly happy and contented.

The full development of the individual is possible only in a free, democratic society—the kind of society we profess to believe in. Only in a free, democratic society is man free to think and act as he pleases, limited only by his conscience and laws made for the protection of all.

Thus when any person or any group in our society tries to take away from other persons or groups their rightful privileges or forcibly impose their own opinions and ideas upon other citizens, we have a threat imposed upon the freedom of everyone.

The person or group threatened today may not be us—and we may be tempted to let the freedom of others be their own concern and none of our own. But we are tempting fate when we do it.

Freedom dies slowly, a little at a time

editor if we did not point out the danger.

What can we as individual citizens do to guard the cherished freedom we have and possibly get back some we have already lost by default?

We can insist on our right to do our own thinking—and we can read and listen and work and pray to be well informed. We can refuse to be influenced or intimidated by those who seek to advance themselves politically, financially or any other way at our expense. We can refuse to hate and be prejudiced when hate and prejudice are the order of the day. We can, by our attitude and actions, be good citizens of our state and nation, giving Christian witness in our daily living, by precept and example spreading love and tolerance among our fellowman rather than fear and suspicion.

If the Christian forces of good do not take over then we can be certain the forces of evil will prevail.

"All that is necessary for evil to prevail is that good men stand silently by and do nothing."

What happens in Mississippi if the forces of evil take over? If they are successful in their efforts to play upon the fears, ignorance and prejudice which to a certain degree forms a part of the character and disposition of every human being?

What happens if the forces seeking division are successful in obtaining it? If Mississippi becomes one solid front, with but a single mind, a single thought? What happens to those who disagree? What happens to our beloved state while the struggle is resolved?

We believe we can tell you—Mississippi will drop back in the Dark Ages. All our bright young people will have left for freer and greener pastures—and the oldsters of intellect, ability and energy may have joined them.

Freedom-loving people do not live by bread alone—and they will not live in and give their talents to a state where freedom does not prevail.

And by this time the rest of the South and the world will have passed us by.

This must not happen to us or our state.

It will happen only if we default on our obligations as intelligent, Christian people.

We must not let a high wall of intolerace and prejudice be built around Mis-

vival he still has other needs which must be met if he is to achieve contentment and happiness—that ultimate goal of all mankind.

The latter need is intangible—one cannot see it. But nevertheless it is there—the constant stress of the mind and longing of the soul, for mental and cultural development and spiritual comfort. Only when an individual has achieved a happy balance between his material requirements and the fulfillment of his cultural and spiritual needs is he truly happy and contented.

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Freedom dies slowly, a little at a time.

Tomorrow our freedom may be the one in jeopardy.

Our great country recognizes this principle—and has fought two World Wars and the Korean War because of it. Hitler was not breathing down our neck—Mussolini was in Italy and the Red Chinese were in Korea, not America. Just the same they threatened the freedom of every American citizen.

And thousands of Mississippi men and boys went out to protect our freedom.

On the homefront here today we should be no less concerned.

We should not send our sons and husbands, our fathers and brothers, to vanquish Hitler in one decade and in the next supinely emulate him at home, in Mississippi or elsewhere.

It is our duty and responsibility as well as our privilege to be concerned about the freedom of all citizens in our society—lest one day, like Germany, we find ourselves living the lives of a people in a police state, a people who failed to guard their freedom.

We want no homemade Hitlers to tell us what to think, do or say—nor do we want them brainwashing our youth, controlling our schools, telling them what to teach or not to teach, what films they can or can't see. The schools are and should be the responsibility of professional educators and teachers and parents. No organized pressure or racist group should be permitted to dictate to them in any way.

Nor do we want the evil forces of division running amuck in Mississippi.

There are those working among us today to stir up strife, not between the white man and the Negro (they have already accomplished that) but between the white man and his brother, between the Gentile and the Jew. Today men are being attacked on their race and religion—though the attackers had much rather not let it be known. They want to quietly and without fanfare get control of everything in Mississippi, including the state government, before anyone realizes what they are doing .

This threat to the freedom of the people of Mississippi is too real and too great to be ignored.

We would be remiss in our duty as an do nothing."

What happens in Mississippi if the forces of evil take over? If they are successful in their efforts to play upon the fears, ignorance and prejudice which to a certain degree forms a part of the character and disposition of every human being?

What happens if the forces seeking division are successful in obtaining it? If Mississippi becomes one solid front, with but a single mind, a single thought? What happens to those who disagree? What happens to our beloved state while the struggle is resolved?

We believe we can tell you—Mississippi will drop back in the Dark Ages. All our bright young people will have left for freer and greener pastures—and the oldsters of intellect, ability and energy may have joined them.

Freedom-loving people do not live by bread alone—and they will not live in and give their talents to a state where freedom does not prevail.

And by this time the rest of the South and the world will have passed us by.

This must not happen to us or our state.

It will happen only if we default on our obligations as intelligent, Christian people.

We must not let a high wall of intolerace and prejudice be built around Mississippi—although the first bricks of that wall were laid with the withdrawal from circulation in our public schools, of "The High Wall", a film on tolerance.

Three high state officials withdrew "The High Wall" because it had become controversial—not because they objected to its content.

It may be well to remember here that Jesus Christ himself was the most controversial character ever to walk the face of the earth—and He did not promise the paths of those who followed in His footsteps would be smooth and without controversy.

The fate of man in the world today hangs in the balance—just as it did in the days when they crucified Christ.

On Calvary the plan of salvation was given a waiting and wicked world—and man was given a free choice of eternal life or death. He died to save our souls and make us free.

Today the battle is for the mind of man.

The God of totalitarianism and conformity is running amuck, abroad and at home. We cannot defeat it abroad only to enthrone it at home.

If Mississippi is to have that bright new tomorrow, that glorious future which we look forward to with all our being, then those who would have us march the goose step of hate, intolerance and prejudice must be dealt with and put in their proper place.

We must rise to the defense of freedom at home with the same devotion to duty we displayed in Europe, the Pacific and Korea.

The battle for personal freedom and freedom of choice is just as important today as it was then. It will be just as important tomorrow and the day after. Each of us has a stake in it and each of us must act to preserve it in order that we and Mississippi will have a tomorrow—any kind of a tomorrow.

Only as we ourselves find our rightful place in the world and share our blessings of freedom with others, tolerate their opinions and ways as well as our own, will we find the peace, prosperity and happiness we seek.

Let us not build a wall around Mississippi.

—HAZEL BRANNON SMITH

Reprinted from The Lexington (Miss.) Advertiser of Oct. 29, 1959

THE REV. JOHN B. MORRIS
3502 PIEDMONT ROAD, N.E.
ATLANTA 5, GEORGIA
CEDAR 7-0414

11-9-59

Rabbi

This is what I sent Mr. Currier.

All advice you may have is most welcome! You know you're the grand-pappy to all these integrationist things in the churches, anyway!

Regards,

John

1,500-
500 Indiv. contrib
1,000

For your information
JBM

Copy

THE REV. JOHN B. MORRIS
3502 PIEDMONT ROAD, N. E.
ATLANTA 5, GEORGIA

November 9, 1959

Mr. H. Irving Pratt
9th Floor
45 Wall Street
New York 5, N. Y.

Dear Dad:

To put into writing the substance of my comments about the copying machine on the phone this evening: It is simply to say that, should you want to dispose of said instrument - and only if this is the case, the Southern Regional Council in Atlanta would be happy to receive it for use in their office to augment their other equipment.

The Southern Regional Council, which has a status that allows contributions to it to be tax deductable, is the agency you've undoubtably heard me mention before which does such a significant and varied job of ministering to the South's changing scene. Largely supported by foundation grants, they are probably not prepared to purchase all of the equipment they could easily use. With a professional staff of some eight or so persons and at least that many secretaries and aids, their office operation entails more than a little equipment and expedition to function efficiently. The person there who heads up the office operation is Mr. Paul Anthony, the "Administrative Assistant" by title, and it was with him that I discussed the copying machine, etc. As I said on the phone, they've been most helpful to me in running several things on their mimeograph for me and are about to process a major document relative to the Episcopal society we're forming. I daresay that they'll even copy a thing or two for me if they have sufficient equipment! (Then, no more mailings to Miss Young for this purpose!)

If you haven't really considered the disposal of your machine, however, please disregard all of this. I've no commission to gain, but am only looking for the foot that fits the shoe if the shoe's to be given away!

It was good talking with you. We'll be up there for Muffin's wedding and will look forward to a good visit with you all.

Regards to all.

Phil

For your information!
(Should you return my original letter to Currier to me for our files—?)
JBM

December 15, 1959

Mrs. Jane Lee J. Eddy
Currier and Company
666 Fifth Avenue
New York 19, N. Y.

Dear Mrs. Eddy:

Thank you for your letter of December 11th and for the information concerning the grant.

We are most grateful for this. You will see some indication in the enclosed copy of a letter to Mr. and Mrs. Currier how this will benefit our conference at Raleigh.

I am enclosing herein for your information the same documents sent Mr. and Mrs. Currier so that you may see how our planning is going. Altogether things are looking in quite good order for the meeting and those of us closely associated with its development are excited over the potential significance in the life of the Church. I am hoping that Dr. John Bennett of the Union Theological Seminary in New York may do an interpretative article on the meeting and its implications for some publication such as the New York Times' magazine section. This would help to explain various trends out of which the present movement arises.

Should you be able to attend all or a part of the meeting, we would welcome you and would respect whatever role you preferred to take. I realize that this is probably impossible and we shall surely be sending you and Mr. and Mrs. Currier a report on how it went and what action was taken.

Yours faithfully,

John B. Morris

December 15, 1959

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen R. Currier
Currier and Company
666 Fifth Avenue
New York 19, N. Y.

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Currier:

I want to thank you for the grant you have made toward assisting with costs of the conference being held at Raleigh, December 28-30, for the purpose of considering the proposal for a Church Society concerned with race relations.

Your gift has allowed me to extend an offer of travel assistance to persons at distant points who would otherwise have been unable to attend the Raleigh meeting. Already, several persons have indicated that they can now attend with this aid to supplement their own resources and I shall be hearing in the next few days from key persons who are handling allocations in certain areas. None of it will go unneeded, however, as I am receiving letters daily from clergy and laity who report that only financial limitations deter them from coming. I can happily indicate, though, that prospects for the conference look very good at this point with between 75 and 100 persons in attendance. They will come from all parts of the country. Your grant will play a significant part in making all of this possible.

I am enclosing for your information two letters which describe some of the plans for the Raleigh meeting, with persons in various leadership roles underlined in red for your convenience. We are especially glad to have the strong commendation from Dr. Shepherd because of his universally accepted influence and stature within the Church.

We shall maintain the anonymous nature of your gift, this being made additionally possibly since it went through the New York Cathedral. On the same basis be assured that we would welcome your sharing in the Raleigh meeting. You will, at any rate, receive some report of what transpires there and I hope that I may have the opportunity of telling you about it personally early in the New Year.

With appreciation for your assistance and with every good wish for the holiday season, I am

Yours faithfully,

John B. Morris

cc: Mrs. Jane Lee J. Eddy

REPRINT

The Living Church

First Sunday after Epiphany
January 10, 1960

For 81 Years:
A Weekly Record of the News, the Work, and the Thought of the Episcopal Church.

RACE RELATIONS

Society for Unity

by Bill Andrews

One hundred Churchmen from all over the United States organized a society to promote racial unity in a conference at Raleigh, N. C., December 28th-30th.

In positive actions, the conference:

- Adopted a militant statement of purpose and an ambitious statement of program hopes;
- Elected a 24-member board of directors with members drawn from all eight provinces of the Church;
- Adopted—after long, repeated, and stormy debate — a name for the organization — The Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity.

On the negative side, the conference revealed sharp differences of opinion on the nature of the organization to be formed – differences which led one member of the board of directors to resign two hours after his election and left at least one other director uncertain as to whether he should resign.

The conference was called by a group of Churchmen acting as individuals. The Rev. John B. Morris of Atlanta, Ga., did much of the preliminary work. The Rev. William S. Van Meter, director of Christian social relations for the diocese of Chicago, was conference chairman. Participants attended the sessions at St. Augustine's College in Raleigh by invitation.

The National Council had no official connection with the meeting but sent two staff officers (the Rev. Arthur E. Walmsley and the Rev. Tollie Caution) and one Council member (the Rev. Don Frank Fenn) as observers.

The official statement of the society's purpose adopted by the conference carried the following preamble:

"The purpose of this society shall be to encourage men to respond positively to God's call for unity in the Church. The unity of God with man, and man with man is made by God in Baptism and Holy Communion. We commit ourselves to establish total participation in the Church for all persons without regard to race, class, or national origin; to give mutual support to all who act in this ministry of reconciliation; and to express this concern at parish levels and in a more creative community at large."

Specific points listed in the statement included:

- Uniting all groups within the local parish;
- Mutual support for all engaged in this work, especially "for all who find themselves at odds with accepted social mores";
- End all racial or national-origin discrimination in all Church-operated or Church-sponsored institutions;
- Working for "the elimination of racial and other prejudicial barriers in society, whether these be erected by governmental process or through custom."

The directors will serve until a membership meeting is held (probably in early 1961), will elect officers, and will draft by-laws for adoption at the 1961 meeting. It was taken for granted that Fr. Morris would be elected executive secretary.

The long debates over the name for the organization brought into question almost every word in the name. "Church" was favored by some over "Episcopal"; a minority wanted it called a "fellowship" rather than a "society"; there was a long argument over the use of the words "racial," "cultural," and a number of defeated alternatives. Finally, heated debate was conducted over whether the society should be "for unity" or "for reconciliation."

The Rev. Das Kelley Barnett, associate professor at the Seminary of the Southwest in Austin, Texas, was the elected board member who resigned almost as soon as the conference adjourned. He told The Living Church:

"In my judgment, it became apparent that the group chose to become a protest sect instead of a strategical organization for implementing throughout the Church the official pronouncements and policies of Church councils. I define my Christian obedience in terms of the latter, and therefore I resigned my position, though I recognize the need for a radical protest as one form of Christian obedience."

Fr. Morris told your reporter "I am sorry that Dr. Barnett had resigned because I don't see the two emphases as exclusive of each other. However, if he forces me to choose, I choose to stand by the unequivocal statement of purpose." Fr. Morris added that the program had been left flexible enough for adaptation to both emphases.

The next day Dr. Barnett told The Living Church that he was reconsidering his resignation. At press time it still was on the record, but he said he possibly would withdraw it, since he felt the society was something needed by the Church.

Another newly elected director was the only bishop attending the conference, Bishop Marmion of Kentucky. His voice had been raised frequently during the conference in support of the minority (and more moderate) viewpoint. Immediately after the conference adjourned, he told The Living Church he was undecided as to whether or not to follow Dr. Barnett's example and resign.

The following is the complete list of other directors elected. Not all were present at the conference, and those absent had no opportunity to say whether they would serve.

Bishops Stokes of Massachusetts and Stuart of Georgia; the Rev. Messrs. Walter Dennis (New York), McRae Werth (Southwestern Virginia), Joseph A. Pelham (Michigan), William Van Meter (Chicago), Harold Sheffer (California), and C. Kilmer Myers (New York); the Very Rev. Paul Moore, Jr. (Indiana); the Ven. John Burgess (Massachusetts); Mrs. William Hicks (Texas); Drs. Thomas Pettigrew (Massachusetts), Gordon Alport (Massachusetts), Wilton Dillon (New York), Cary White (Southwestern Virginia), Luther Foster (Alabama), and Will Kolb (Minnesota); Messrs. John V. P. Lassoe (New York), Howard Lett (Washington), Wallace Johnson (Pennsylvania), I. H. Burney, II (Florida), and John McKnight (Chicago).

WCC

Understanding without Agreement

In a year-end report summarizing major WCC activities during the year, Dr. Roswell P. Barnes of New York, executive secretary of the U. S. Conference for the WCC, stressed the "notable progress in understanding" among Protestants, Roman Catholics and Orthodox. Dr. Barnes emphasized that "understanding is to be distinguished from agreement." "Relations may improve with increased understanding, even without agreement," he declared.

Calling for "more orderly communication" among Protestants, Roman Catholics, and Orthodox, Dr. Barnes declared that if the forthcoming Ecumenical Council, to be convened by Pope John XXIII,

THIS WAS DONE:

—Greensboro Daily News, Thursday, December 31, 1959

Episcopal Conference Is Ended

Segregation Is Denounced

BY GUY MUNGER
Greensboro Daily News Raleigh Bureau

RALEIGH, Dec. 30—The newly formed Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity ended a three-day conference here today after adoption of a "statement of purpose" denouncing segregation as "contrary to the will of Christ."

Among the objectives of the society listed in the statement were:

"Mutual support amongst this society for all clergy and laity who, in seeking total participation in parish life for all, find themselves at odds with accepted social mores. . . .

"Elimination of criteria based on race, color, national origin, or class for applicants to church camps, conferences, schools, colleges, hospital or other institutions or agencies which the church may operate or sponsor in any way. . . ."

Caste-Ridden

(Yesterday, the conference was told by the Rev. C. Kilmer Myers, vicar of St. Augustine's Chapel in New York City, that the Episcopal Church is "in the main, racist, caste-ridden and socially exclusive.")

About 100 delegates from all parts of the United States attended the founding meeting of the nationwide organization at St. Augustine's College, Episcopal school for Negroes in Raleigh.

The group is patterned after other societies in the Episcopal Church, such as the one interested in foreign missions, and is intended to permit more flexibility in policy and action than is possible with an organization which speaks officially for the church.

Cross-Section

A cross-section of most opinions on the race problem was represented at the conference, from the "go-for-broke" to the "moderate."

Debate on the name the society should adopt typified the wide variance in views. Some Southern "moderates" would have preferred to delete the word "unity," arguing that it would raise fears of interracial marriage.

Other delegates from areas which have large Puerto Rican populations would have liked to drop the word "racial." They contended that it seemed to eliminate nationality groups which object to being classified as separate "races."

Resigns In Dispute

One just-elected member of the society's board of directors resigned in the dispute over including the word "unity." He was Dr. Kelly Barnett, a professor at the Episcopal Seminary in Austin, Tex.

Barnett said the society's position on choice of a name indicated it was "a protest sect, which is needed, and is one form of obedience to God" but he believed in "a more moderate posture."

Barnett said later that after reflecting on the quality of the conference leadership and the brevity of the meeting, he was "seriously reconsidering" his resignation. He said that to call the society either "a sect, protest movement or a moderate strategy movement would be an unwarranted judgment."

Defends Name

The Rev. Harold W. Sheffer, director of social relations for the Diocese of California, defended the organization and its name. He said it was organized to give support to priests and laymen in the fight against racial divisions.

The first few paragraphs of the society's statement of purpose summarize its aims:

"The purpose of this society shall be to encourage men to respond positively to God's call for unity in the church, the unity of God with man, and man with man, is made by God in baptism and holy communion.

"We commit ourselves to establish total participation in the church for all persons without regard to race, class or national origin; to give mutual support to all who act in this ministry of reconciliation and to express this concern at parish levels and in a more creative witness throughout the community at large . . ."

"In accord with the councils of the church, we affirm that any form of segregation or separation based on such distinctions in either the church or the general community is contrary to the will of Christ and must be resisted by his church and its members . . ."

Chairman of the conference was the Rev. William S. Van Meter, director of the Department of Christian Social Relations in the Diocese of Chicago. Principal speakers were Father Myers and Dr. Thomas Pettigrew, professor of social psychology at Harvard University.

The society elected 24 clergymen and laymen to its board of directors today but their names were not announced pending acceptances by members who were unable to attend the conference.

AND SEEN IN PERSPECTIVE:

The Atlanta Journal and CONSTITUTION

SUNDAY, JANUARY 3, 1960

RALPH

McGILL

Struggle of The Church

An observer of the daily panorama of our national life cannot fail in noting the growing effort of the Christian church, Protestant and Roman Catholic, to come to grips with the problems of life and to make the principles of their common faith relevant to everyday life.

Two recent news items are of interest. In Baltimore, a Methodist bishop, Edgar A. Love, speaking at a service commemorating the 175th anniversary of American Methodism, told a congregation of young ministers:

"You may preach a spineless, conforming-to-things-as-they-are sort of gospel that may not cost you anything," said Bishop Edgar A. Love. "If you do, you may please the people and have a comfortable existence, but you will not have peace of mind."

The bishop thereby touched a nerve. The young ministers are ready. They long have been. But what the young minister knows is that his career can be damaged, retarded or destroyed if he proceeds on the recommended course. The veteran members of the clergy are, with the usual exceptions, largely conservative. They can, when asked about the qualifications of a young minister being considered by a larger church, do him great harm by being very patient and kind about it, but suggesting that the young man is perhaps too impetuous, maybe too liberal and lacking in judgment . . . "a promising young man, but not quite ripe."

Career Dwarfed

Many a career has thus been dwarfed. And some have been so damaged as to cause abandonment of the ministry as a career. Many a veteran minister, gray with years of a gospel which conforms to things as they are, would be hurt to know with what cynicism and pity he is regarded by the young men in the ministry.

Episcopalians meeting at Raleigh, N.C., heard a priest talk who has gained national prominence from his work with a mission church of Trinity Parish in New York.

He did not mince words. He blamed man's inadequate understanding of Christ and the church for the presence of racism and caste in the church.

"The so-called race question is more than a social and economic question," he said. ". . . We are so caught up in the social, the legal, the socially customary, the anger, and the frustration of race that we don't see the dimension of the problem. It is only in Christ that we see it and conquer it."

In Georgia, the Roman Catholic bishop, Francis Edward Hyland, has thrown his influence with those seeking to influence the state legislature, which meets in January, to enable the public schools to remain open under a pupil placement plan if, and when, confronted with a court order.

Three Voices

These are but three voices. They are representative of, and reveal, the struggle going on within the Christian churches.

There are ministers, more especially in the South, who are captive of ultraconservative elements within churches, large and small, but who stay on in agony of spirit and frustration because of those in their congregations who lean on them and come to them for comfort.

There are ministers who feel as strongly as their most race-hating members that the Negro was created to lead a submerged, secondary existence.

A great many pulpit voices loudly proclaim the only duty of a minister is "to preach His word." But what His word is they never make clear. To some it is to pick up and handle deadly poisonous snakes. To others "His word" created churches as private clubs. To others "His word" means to send missionaries to darkest Africa, but to bar those converts of African descent from worshiping at the sponsoring churches. "His word" to some means maintaining things just as they are.

But the struggle goes on to apply Christianity to daily problems of life . . . and the evidence of it mounts despite efforts to contain it.

FROM SUCH CONCERN AND INTEREST:

Excerpt from letter from the Rev. Joseph Pelham of Detroit, Dec. 7, 1959

...Judging from the response to earlier mailings concerning the formation of this Society, many of you agree with the Rev. Massey H. Shepherd, Professor of Liturgics at the Church Divinity School of the Pacific, who stated in a recent letter, "Each generation in the Church's life must find its own peculiar witness to the Gospel. In our own day no problem faces Christian concern with greater urgency than the need for reconciliation of racial tensions and conflicts. It may well be that our resolution of this problem, by God's guidance, will determine the effectiveness of the worldwide mission of the Church for many years to come. We know that this is God's will for us now, and that we dare no longer to ignore or postpone our responsibility.

"For this reason alone I sincerely offer my full support to the formation of a Church Society that will lead our thought and effort in the adventurous task of binding in closer Christian brotherhood men and women of every race and blood. I urge all my friends to do the same. The time is short, the task is difficult. But we know that God's grace is sufficient to our need."...

NEW YORK TIMES, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 29 1959

PROTESTANTS AIM FOR RACIAL UNITY

Group of 100 Is Organizing National Campaign to End Discriminatory Practices

By GEORGE DUGAN
Special to The New York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 28—A Protestant interraciol group began to lay the groundwork today for the Episcopal Church's first Society for Racial Unity.

Convinced that Christianity is facing its most crucial test in the area of race relations, the group will spend the next two days in organizing on a national basis.

It is meeting on the campus of St. Augustine's College, one of four Negro educational institutions supported by the Episcopal Church.

A spokesman for the group's 100 clergymen and laymen emphasized that the society would be "strictly from the grass roots," and that it would operate independently of the National Council, the church's administrative arm.

Atlantan Key Member

A key member giving impetus to the plan is the Rev. John B. Morris of Atlanta. A prospectus issued under his name suggested that the society "promote increased acceptance and demonstration of the church's policies of racial inclusiveness in its own life, as well as its role of providing leadership in the community and nation in establishing full opportunities for all persons without racial discrimination in fields such as education, housing, employment and public accomodation."

It said the organization would work with the church's official agencies, "but would be free to affirm policy and develop a program in a way that official agencies are not always able."

Among the tasks facing the group before it adjourns Wednesday is the selection of a permanent name and the development of a statement of purpose.

Interest Awakened

The meeting here has awakened considerable interest within the church. Despite the lack of advanced publicity, it is being watched not only by Episcopalians, but also by other churchgoers.

Observers have noted that racial problems are fast becoming the most crucial issue within all Christian bodies. It is regarded as significant that only last month a National Catholic Conference for interracial justice was organized.

Episcopalians have almost a mandate from their bishops. In 1958 the House of Bishops issued a pastoral letter warning that continued injustice to "colored races" might one day leave the nation alone and friendless in a hostile world.

The bishops urged all Christians to "meet and know and listen to your brethren of other races and groups." They deplored the breakdown of communication between persons with differing views on race, and "sometimes even between clergy and people."

At the same time the General Convention of the Episcopal Church, meeting in Miami Beach, adopted a resolution urging churchgoers to "cleanse themselves of all spirit of race discrimination."

: CAME THESE PLANS.

THINGS WERE HEARD:

The News and Courier, Wed., Dec. 30, CHARLESTON, S. C.

Episcopal Racial Group Told To Straighten Own Affairs

RALEIGH (AP)—A Harvard social scientist said here Tuesday night that the Episcopal Church could be no spokesman for public school integration while it is practicing segregation in its own church schools.

Dr. Thomas F. Pettigrew, a lay leader in the Episcopal Church, addressed a national conference of the church clergy and laity at St. Augustine's College. The conference's aim is achievement of interracial harmony on grass roots levels in the church.

"Before the church can be effective in society at large," he said, "it must straighten its internal affairs."

Dr. Pettigrew said the church is caught in a dilemma "between organization and ideals. . . and here the laity opposes social action by the clergy."

He is the author of Christians in Racial Crisis, dealing with ministers of Little Rock, Ark., in the school segregation furor there.

THE RALEIGH TIMES, RALEIGH, N. C. Tuesday Afternoon, December 29, 1959

Failure to Understand Christ Said Caste Cause

By BETTY HOOD.
Times Staff Writer

The Rev. C. Kilmer Myers, in Raleigh today for the Episcopal Race Relations Meeting at St. Augustine's College blamed the inadequacy of man in understanding Christ for the presence of racism, caste, and social exclusion in the church.

Speaking during this morning's session, Myers said, "It is not the fault of theology. It's that we can not say 'my Jesus'."

The Rev. Mr. Myers, vicar of the mission of Trinity Parish in New York City, is probably best known for his work in reconciling and handling youth groups during recent gang wars in New York.

To him, the racial question calls for an awakened personal loyalty to the Lord Jesus Christ. "When we make ourselves open to Jesus Christ, we draw men to Him."

"The so called race question is more than a social and economic question . . . We are so caught up in the social, the legal, the socially customary, the anger, and the frustration of race, that we don't see the depth dimension of the problem. It is only in Christ that we see it and conquer it."

He did not hesitate to point out some of the weaknesses and misconceptions in the church. "We have not taught our people to love Jesus Christ in a personal way . . ." But through knowing the real Christ lies the solution.

He feels it is time for the "leap of conviction into action." "The time of compromise and gradualism is gone. I find I can not talk with people who, claiming to represent a Christian view point, maintain that ethnic differentations matter in any way. I have a young adopted son who happens to be Negro. I couldn't face him if I thought so."

After the speech, the 100 participants of the three-day meeting formed workshop groups.

The Rev. William S. Van Meter, of Chicago, general chairman of the group, says that from this session the group hopes to evolve an organization for racial unity. According to Van Meter, the group is trying to decide "the basic needs and problems." They are concerned with those situations where the church can not witness because of certain inhibitions brought about by social circumstances.

Those attending the meeting come largely from the North, East, and Southeast. There are ministers and laymen from states such as Texas, California, and sections of the West.

THE EPISCOPAL SOCIETY
FOR
CULTURAL AND RACIAL
UNITY

Room 522
50 Whitehall St.,S.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

The Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity

522 ATLANTA NATIONAL BUILDING, 50 WHITEHALL STREET, S.W., ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA • JACKSON 5-7975

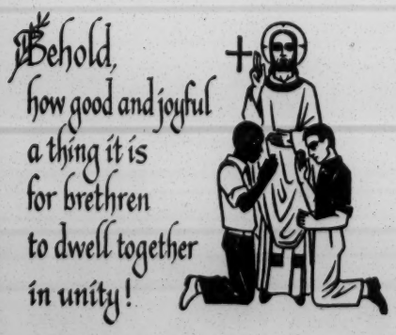
February 3, 1960

TO CONFERENCE REGISTRANTS AND MEMBERS:

Most of you probably saw the editorial on our founding conference in THE LIVING CHURCH of January 17th. Entitled "Perfect or Possible", it dealt very generously with the Society and wished us well and Godspeed. A copy is enclosed herein.

The editorial reminds us that there were different conceptions at Raleigh as to the role the Society should play in the Church. Some wanted "an uncompromising action arm" and some felt the Society "should be a strategic group". While the former approach was dominant, it would be inaccurate, I believe, to conclude that the majority at Raleigh would not see the further wisdom in the editorial "that the whole Christian life is a matter of tension between the perfect and the possible". It is not an either/or matter, but a concern for both the perfect and the possible. In our dialogue at Raleigh we indicated a preference for a militant as opposed to a more conservatime approach, though this choice was in part precipitated by pressure to choose between alternatives. Following the session I said that I did not see the two emphases as being mutually exclusive of each other.

I believe that there is a time to be militant and a time for a discretion oriented to the facts of a situation. Our greatest need is for the wisdom to know the difference, and each of us may distinguish between the two according to criteria we cannot judge absolutely. If I am to err, I would rather it be on the side of militancy, as a fool for Christ's sake, but I should rather be mindful of "the tension between the perfect and the possible" and choose a way which will most nearly effect change. I am not embarrassed by the word "militant" if it means a bold and definitive stand without equivocation and with forceful vigor. The hymnal amply supports militant Christian living. Neither would I, though, avoid heeding the implications of the word "discretion" or "the art of the possible" if this has reference to the best means for obtaining at least partial goals. Let us, with Michael, be militant when the demand is for a witness to "the blood of the lamb and the word of our testimony", but let us "be wise as serpents and innocent as doves" if this may attain more actual gains without sacrifice of principle. Certainly the latter role can be an excuse for a retreat from any real encounter with evil, but I believe that at times we are called to dirty our hands and work at half-way measures - creatively brooding all the while about more ultimate needs so that we fail not to use every opportunity for a further advance.



How will the Society fashion itself with regard to these factors? This is for all of us to decide and to recognize that its expression will not be the same everywhere at all times. Local chapters will determine their role locally and, as with individual members, inevitably have some influence on the Society generally. In some instances this may mean militant action. In other places embattled persons will be

sustained for whom just being is its own kind of action. At the national level I trust we shall be able to respect these differences and encourage the varied roles of the Society. Special circumstances in one area need not deter local initiative elsewhere from as extensive a program of action as needed, but neither should those in the latter situation apply their own criteria to more constricted conditions. In one place we may be as chimney sweeps tackling encrusted layers of soot, only barely succeeding, while elsewhere the demand is to seek the elimination of the smallest fleck of dirt and, having done that, to go beyond in effecting more positive conditions. The goal is an absolute maxim. The responsibility laid upon us may differ according to the need, our talents and the opportunity. None may rest until all is done. Let those who may now only seem to sit and wait glory in the prophetic witness made elsewhere for their opportunity will yet come and each is strengthened by the efforts of the other.

Some reading this will think I am advocating caution, while others will label it intemporate. I hope most will see this counsel as one of prophetic realism. We have all been strengthened by the recent witness of one of our number at Raleigh who in his situation and in response to certain conditions has said he would henceforth no longer participate in any segregated public function nor use any segregated public facility. This is a witness that will shine as a beacon to those who will see and be disturbed. Equally brilliant is the quiet witness of many a man I know, however, where the means of the witness is different. A burden of concern and decision is laid on each of us. The witness to the perfect and the movement toward the possible complement one another as each serves in his own way. That we will not always agree on the best approach will remain a factor in the Society. But neither did the Apostles agree on everything.

Everyone who was on our lists as being interested in the formation of a society has now received the various printed items and I am receiving a steadily increasing number of membership applications daily and supplying quantities of the material to members wanting to tell others about the Society. Those receiving this who are now members have also just received an acknowledgement letter on their membership. They will also soon receive a copy of the two addresses we heard at Raleigh and following the Board meeting later this month there will be a report of plans made.

The enclosed card with the prayer For the Unity of God's People was to have been in the packet at Raleigh but complications with the printer delayed it. Contributed by the Rev. Gerald Humphrey of St. Andrew's, Beacon, N. Y., it utilizes art work from his parish letterhead which I have copied elsewhere.

Faithfully,

(Rev.) John B. Morris

THE DIOCESE OF CHICAGO
65 East Huron Street
Chicago 11, Illinois

January 25, 1960

Dear Churchman:

You are one who expressed interest in the forming of The Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity. As chairman of the founding conference I am writing to tell you about the Society and invite your active support through membership.

Meeting at St. Augustine's College, Raleigh, North Carolina, December 29-31, we were about 100 in number from all parts of the country. From a wide variety of backgrounds we moved in deliberation to a substantial degree of consensus on the Name and Statement of Purpose for the Society, its potential program, and the necessary structure to enable it to be of service to the Church. The Statement of Purpose we adopted is set forth in the enclosed leaflet. The specifics of program resources were referred to the newly-elected Board of Directors. Consisting of twenty-four laity and clergy, the Board will meet in late February to act on the assembly's resolution to proceed with incorporation, adopt By-laws for operation until the next membership meeting, elect officers, and, generally, make plans for the implementation of the Society.

We are proceeding with initial steps in giving life to the decisions at Raleigh. General mailings will come later, but we are now inviting all who have expressed an interest in this movement to share with those at Raleigh in its inception. Through returning the enclosed membership application you have opportunity to become what might be considered a charter member. Also, we urge you to seek other members from among persons you know. Upon request additional copies of the enclosures will be sent you. It will be well for the first expansion of the Society to proceed as it began - as a person-to-person sharing of concern and commitment. Let me also remind you that additional contributions are especially needed and your consideration of this and referral ofour needs to others will be appreciated.

Following the Board meeting we will report to members on further plans. I hope you will share in this formative phase of the Society and that I will have the pleasure of seeing you at the next annual membership meeting.

Yours faithfully,

William S. Van Meter

(The Rev.) Willian S. Van Meter

J.M.

Copy

February 9, 1960

Mr. Stephen R. Currier
Currier and Company
666 Fifth Avenue
New York 19, N. Y.

Dear Stephen:

Thank you for the opportunity for getting to know you and Audrey at your home last Friday night. I hope another occasion will present itself where, together with my wife, we may have the pleasure of knowing you better. (Truly, I think you would find North Haven an appealing place for another summer, as a case in point of where visiting could be leisurely.) While for business it should probably be otherwise, I address you here in the familiar manner - pursuant to our conversation as I demeaned your "$5.00 bourbon" with ginger ale. Please know that I have the profoundest respect and admiration for the stewarkship you have of your resources and return now to you with this revised budget with appreciation for your interest and something of a grateful and expectant awesomeness over the prospect of being able to launch the Society in a thorough manner.

While you were winging your way south to look at homes (and I hope you made the plane satisfactorily!) on Saturday, I was able to find myself in conference on the budget with the Rev. Arthur Walmsley of National Council, the Rev. Walter Dennis of the Cathedral, and Mr. Bradley Walls of the firm of Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft, the same being one of the lawyers preparing our papers on incorporation. We determined upon the salary items you see on the Proposed Annual Operating Budget and considered the form of initial promotion for the first year, together with such items as travel for the Executive Secretary and Accounting and Legal fees which Mr. Walls reminded us about. Since returning I have gone over these items and the others with Harold Fleming and feel now that I have here a realistic basis for the optimum estension of the Society through the Church. Priority-wise, the most pressing need, of course, is the Board meeting, but hard on that come initial promotion plans and some means of office assistance for me. (It took me nearly all of Monday to enter the membership applications which had accumulated in my short absence!) If necessary, as I've indicated, some portion of the salary item for the Executive Secretary (assuming I shall be in that role) can be reported as unpaid.

I believe the best way for us to receive a grant would be on a three-year basis instead of all in one lump sum. Coupled with the needs for initial promotion, obviously our need the first year is far greater than it would be in succeeding years, but I think it will be better for our planning and discipline if we receive aid in gradually lessening amounts.

If you desire any further commentary upon the various items or on the overall picture, let me know and I'll try to oblige. On some of our items here we are probably under what will be needed and on others we may well be over. I hope these things have a way of balancing out, but we've given it as thorough thought as possible and as present experience allows. If you take exception to any item - either way - please, of course, let me have your advice on it.

While it's not included under these items, you will be interested, I know, in some of the program possibilities we felt most nearly to be needed in our meeting on Saturday at the Cathedral. It was felt that the Society might have as one of its first national conferences a gathering of Churchmen who are lawyers to consider together Law-Christianity-and Race. Then, we felt that something will be called for very soon by way of a conference on housing in the Northeast - or "How to avoid another Deerfield". Further, we obviously felt the need for immediate program in the South and will consider further the type of small-group conference for clergy to engage in what amounts to a bit of group therapy with regard to their own attitudes and prejudices. All these and more, as projected in the program report from Raleigh which you have, will be the substance of Society ventures as we get well underway. Any suggestions you might have on the priority of needs in these various areas will be welcomed.

Faithfully,

John B. Morris

cc. Harold Fleming

Harold Fleming

The Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity

522 ATLANTA NATIONAL BUILDING, 50 WHITEHALL STREET, S.W., ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA • JACKSON 5-7975

PROSPECTUS

ON

I. Proposed Annual Operating Budget.

II. Initial Promotion: First Year.

III. Estimated Income: First Year.

IV. Amounts Needed.

With an appended copy of the first draft of budget needs.

PSALM 133

THE EPISCOPAL SOCIETY FOR CULTURAL AND RACIAL UNITY

I Proposed Annual Operating Budget

Salaries and Staff Benefits		$11,450.00	
Executive Secretary	$5,500.00		
Housing Allowance	1,500.00		
Church Pension Fund	1,050.00		
Office Secretary	3,400.00		
Office Rent		900.00	
Office Equipment		1,000.00	
Telephone		600.00	
Office Supplies		600.00	
Printing & Mimeograph		3,000.00	
Postage		1,000.00	
Travel for Executive Secretary		3,000.00	
Travel & Meeting Costs, Board of Directors		2,400.00	
Annual Membership Meeting		1,000.00	
Accounting and Audits		400.00	
Legal Fees		500.00	
TOTAL OPERATING BUDGET		$25,850.00	$25,850.00

II Initial Promotion: First Year

Orientation Conference for Diocesan Keymen	$ 6,000.00	
Assistance with Diocesan Meetings	6,000.00	
Mass Mailings	4,000.00	
TOTAL INITIAL PROMOTION	$16,000.00	$16,000.00
TOTAL OPERATING COSTS & PROMOTION		$41,850.00

III Estimated Income: First Year

Balance from Conference	$ 145.00	
Donation of Office Space	900.00	
Memberships (Estimate of 1000)	3,000.00	
Individual Contributions	2,000.00	
TOTAL ESTIMATED INCOME	$ 6,045.00	6,045.00
AMOUNT NEEDED FOR OPERATING COSTS & PROMOTION		$35,805.00
AMOUNT NEEDED FOR OPERATING COSTS ALONE		$19,805.00

IV

COMMENTARY:

I Proposed Annual Operating Budget.

Salaries & Staff Benefits: The salary item for an executive secretary is commensurate with that paid personnel in other church societies and in similiar work in the official church structure. Inasmuch as most clergy are provided a rectory or other housing consideration the item for housing allowance, while increasing the actual salary scale for the executive secretary, is reported as a separate item for the benefit of his tax returns. It is customary for the Church to provide a housing allowance to those clergy in positions where a rectory is not provided. The item for the Church Pension Fund, required by Canon law of all clergy actively employed in the Church, is paid by the employer and is determined by a percentage of the salary and housing allowance. It is customarily paid by the employer. Clergy pay their own Social Security if they wish to be covered under this. The item for an office secretary is felt to be sufficient for obtaining adequate secretarial assistance, although an outstanding person in this position should expect to receive an annual increase until it was up to about $3,800.00. This item is not commensurate with the going rate in Atlanta for what is reportedly the top-notch caliber secretary, but is commensurate with the scale employed by other agencies similiar to the Episcopal Society in means and purpose.

Office Rent: Whereas the original proposed budget gave 600.00 for this, which reflected what was felt could be paid - at the rate of $50.00 per month, this figure more nearly reflects what would have to be paid for the two rooms now being used by the Society if it were necessary for a rental to be paid. It will be noted in the listing of estimated income that this is donated space.

Office Equipment: While a bulk of this item goes toward basic things the first year, it is considered an ongoing item because of the need for equipment which can probably only be purchased as the needs multiply in the increasing operation of the society and the means become available. At the moment, the office is outfitted essentially for one person, with bills outstanding still on a used typewriter and desk. Dues coming in will cover this in a few days, but the outlay is the same. Still needed will be another typewriter, a mimeograph machine, and some form of addressograph machine, as well as desk equip ment for an office secretary. Further needs can be anticipated in future years just by virtue of the necessity of such outlay as for a folding machine, a copier, and a postage machine, etc.

Telephone: This remains the same. Without more time, it is not possible to predict otherwise what the demand for this will be.

Office Supplies: The usual staple things here are already in ample demand, with letterhead, materials for shipping promotional materials, etc., in active use.

Printing and Mimeograph: The mimeograph is used constantly in an operation such as the Society will entail. Memorandum to Board members, copies of reports to committees, bulletins to members about special events and conferences, etc., will require the least of this item. A newsletter will in all likelihood be a major item as far as cost goes. Printing will include this, after it has been initiated in mimeographed form probably, as well as including the usual amount of basic promotional materials which will be needed annually. This is not meant to include the probable cost of promotional materials in the first year when mass mailings would require an amount far over and above this.

Postage: With the cost of sending materials already being in evidence as an item over and beyond what was anticipated this figure is probably not too unrealistic, though it is hard to predict. Again, only the normal mailing is considered here - to members and others - but not the cost of mass mailings which are subsumed under Initial Promotion for the First Year.

Travel for Executive Secretary: Some still say this is not sufficient, but until there is something to base a more accurate estimate on, this will probably be sufficient. Initially, there will be an increasing demand for the services of the Executive Secretary as the society is extended through the Church. Later, his travel could presumably more reflect program promotion and leadership roles.

Travel & Meeting Costs, Board of Directors: With 24 directors on the Board, this should cover at least one annual meeting a year, and, depending on the cost, might assist with another were it found necessary. $100.00 per person is the estimate given by those who are accustomed to arranging conference accomodations and travel ccosts for such as the Board meeting will be.

Annual Membership Meeting: For travel for key speakers, supplies, and arrangements, this item would probably have to be raised in subsequent years as the annual meeting entailed more ~~in scope~~ by virtue of an increased membership.

Accounting and Addits: Two audits annually, with some bookkeeping assistance through the year is considered hereunder.

Legal Fees: Although some legal service is being donated now, there will be costs in the process of incorporating which will not appear again after the second year. However, we are advised that the retaining of legal counsel will be in order for such emergencies as will arise and to keep thoroughly clear on all tax angles.

II Initial Promotion: First Year.

This would be only for the first year, although, of course, subsequently, the program of the Society would replace this category as an area of need. However, the immediate need is for as thorough a presentation to the Church of the role and purposes of the Society through the various means suggested here:

Orientation Conference with Diocesan Keymen: The proposal is that persons be carefully selected from as many of the 87 dioceses of the Church as possible and invited to an orientation conference to prepare them to promote theSociety back in their own diocese. It is estimated that 60 dioceses would be represented if the means were available as projected here for their travel and meeting costs. The estimate of $100.00 per person for a three day conference is employed to arrive at the figure of $6,000.00.

Assistance With Diocesan Meetings: Following directly from the orientation conference this item is to be able to offer on the average of $100.00 to each diocese representated at the orientation conference to assist in the local diocesan conference which the keyman will convene. Such assistance, to 60 dioceses, would be for basic travel and telephoning costs incurred by the keyman, and to assist with costs entailed in the actual conference. Where possible the Society would provide assistance with speakers, and, hopefully, the Executive Secretary would attend as many of the conferences as he could and his travel budget allowed.

Mass Mailings: To all of the clergy of the Church, this would involve some 9,000 mailing pieces, composed of specially prepared letters and brochures on the Society. A mailing would also be sent to laity whose names are available on certain lists as being likely interested in the Society.

III Estimated Income: First Year.

Except for the item for the donated office space (raised commensurate with the expense item on this) these items are all as on the original proposed minimal operating budget and maximum estimated income. There is no information at hand to warrant revising them either up or down, although it is felt that annually both the membership intake will significantly increase as well as the amount received from individual contributions.

IV AMOUNTS NEEDED.

Noted here are two amounts. One is the amount needed for a full and optimum launching of the Society, including the cost of initial promotion during the first year only. The other item indicates what would be needed for only the operating costs for the first year.

FIRST DRAFTING OF BUDGET NEEDS AND INCOME ANTICIPATED:

THE EPISCOPAL SOCIETY FOR CULTURAL AND RACIAL UNITY

Minimal Operating Budget and Maximum Estimated Income

For First Year: 1960*

Minimal Operating Budget:

Salaries**		$7,740.00	
Executive Secretary	$3,600.00		
Church Pension Fund	540.00		
Housing Allowance	600.00		
Office Secretary	3,000.00		
Office Rent		600.00	
Office Equipment		750.00	
Telephone		600.00	
Office Supplies		400.00	
Printing & Mimeograph		1,600.00	
Postage		600.00	
Travel for Executive Secretary		2,400.00	
Travel & Meeting Costs, Board of Directors		2,400.00	
TOTAL MINIMAL OPERATING BUDGET		$17,090.00	$17,090.00

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Maximum Estimated Income:

Balance from Conference	$ 145.00	
Donation of Office Space	600.00	
***Memberships (Estimate of 1000 @ $3.00)	3,000.00	
Individual Contributions	2,000.00	
TOTAL ESTIMATED INCOME	$5,745.00	5,745.00
AMOUNT NEEDED		$11,345.00

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* - This embraces only a minimal national office operation with some servicing of the constituent group through a newsletter, etc., and travel by the Executive Secretary. Additional programming as outlined in the Program report from Raleigh, including published materials and conferences, are not included herein.

** - To be made comensurate with comparable salaries in the Church as resources become available.

*** - This is a hoped-for membership number after a year's operation. It will be increased, presumably, each year with a potential of several more thousand. However, this potential will best be known after the first year.

File

The Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity

522 ATLANTA NATIONAL BUILDING, 50 WHITEHALL STREET, S.W., ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA • JACKSON 5-7975

March 2, 1960

Dear Churchman:

Enclosed herein is a copy of a special report by Southern Regional Council on the Student Protest Movement now spreading through the South. As a bishop of a Southern diocese, an officer in a Department of Christian Social Relations, or a member of the Society, I know you have an interest in this new phase of the struggle to accord all citizens equal treatment and opportunity in public accomodations as well as in tax-supported institutions. Students from Church colleges are participating in the protests as well as Christian young people from other schools. Clergy have been involved directly in some cases and otherwise in attempts at mediation. It will become increasingly apparent, I believe, that the Church at all levels must deal with the implications of the movement.

Directly related to the protests and to the role of passive resistance as a means of Christian witness generally is this statement adopted last week:

"The Board of Directors of the Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity commends the Reverend John Teeter of Lynchburg, Virginia, for his decision to participate in public or semi-public events only if open to all people, and pray God give him strength to persevere.

"We suggest that all members of the Church question if they can appropriately participate in a Church activity which refuses to serve all regardless of race.

"We commend those citizens who express love in suffering by passive disobedience to laws or mores that separate on account of race or religion in state or commercial enterprises.

"We suggest that all members of this Society consider the participation in like visible objections to practices of the Church in separating on account of race in any activity or institution supported, sponsored, controlled or operated by the Church."

I commend to your thoughtful consideration previous statements by the Church on civil disobenience as well as this present resolution of our Board in the light of the significance of the present movement as set forth in this document from the Southern Regional Council.

I will welcome hearing from you about what the Church or individual Churchmen are doing in your area with reference to this movement. You will be interested in knowing that at Raleigh, North Carolina, forty-six clergymen of the community

sent this letter to managers of Raleigh stores involved in the lunch counter dispute: "As ministers of the Christian Gospel we feel morally concerned about the issue that has arisen in the city over discriminatory service at lunch counters. We recognize the problem presented to you and the community by such a crisis as the present one. Therefore we would like to give you the following assurances: (1) We would reassure you of our support if you feel led to reopen on the basis of non-discriminatory service for all citizens., (2) We will urge the people we serve to support you in such a move., (3) We believe that the entire Christian community should be ready to accept this step on the basis of its Christian faith."

In the event that documents pertaining to the Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity may not have come to your attention I am enclosing several for your information. If I may be of assistance to you with regard to the concerns of the Society, which are also the concerns of the Church, please feel free to call upon me.

Yours faithfully,

(Rev.) John B. Morris
Executive Secretary

File

The Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity

522 ATLANTA NATIONAL BUILDING, 50 WHITEHALL STREET, S.W., ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA • JACKSON 5-7975

And: CE 7-0414

For Release, Sunday, March 6th, 1960:

An Atlanta based national church organization has gone on record commending the student protest movement now spreading through Southern states in reaction to segregated eating facilities. The support came in a statement issued by the Board of Directors of the recently-formed Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity which also called for similiar "visible objections to practices of the Church in separating on account of race".

The Society was formed within the Episcopal Church two months ago in a convention at Raleigh, North Carolina, which drew lay and clergy delegates from all over the country. Drafted last week at the first session of the group's governing board at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York City, the statement just released also commends one of the founders of the organization, the Rev. John Teeter of Lynchburg, Virginia, for his public stand to no longer participate in public functions which are segregated. Referring to the lunch counter protests, the Board said: "We commend those citizens who express love in suffering by passive disobedience to laws or mores that separate on account of race or religion in state or commercial enterprises".

Further endorsement of the protests and a suggestion that demonstrations against segregated Church institutions may be expected came from the Executive Director of the Society, the Rev. John B. Morris, who said in Atlanta: "With right on their side it

is inevitable that the protests will spread, eventually including both white and Negro students in a Southwide movement to affirm the equal status of all citizens in public accomodations. The churches, where segregation is even more tragic, will not escape involvement. If negotiation and appeal fail, it is very likely that churchmen will find themselves picketing their own institutions and sitting down in restricted pews. Such demonstrative witness, motivated by love and expressed in a non-violent, passive resistance to evil, is thoroughly grounded in Christian teaching. Students at lunch counters and churchmen trying to set their house in order need only look to Jesus for both an example of direct assault on sin as well as for the strength to persevere".

****

Copy

THE EPISCOPAL SOCIETY FOR
CULTURAL AND RACIAL UNITY
522 ATLANTA NATIONAL BUILDING
50 WHITEHALL STREET, S. W.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

March 9, 1960

Mr. Stephen R. Currier
Taconic Foundation, Inc.
666 Fifth Avenue
New York 19, N. Y.

Dear Stephen:

I would have written sooner to thank you for your letter of February 24th and for the grant you are making to the Society via the Cathedral, but immediately upon returning from the Board and regional meeting in New York week-before-last I found myself involved in an attempt to speak relevantly to the lunch counter protest movement now spreading through the South. Enclosed is a copy of a press release I got out last week which was covered by the wire services, in the local press here, and most satisfactorily in this past Sunday's NEW YORK TIMES. Under separate cover I am sending you a copy of a Special Report on the protest movement issued by Southern Regional Council which I have sent to bishops and key Christian Social Relations personnel in the Southern Church as well as to members of the Society down here with the covering letter also included for your information. Although I have had to delay some of the more perfunctory operations in getting the Society further underway it has been more than appropriate, I believe, to have immediately found such a substantive issue needing attention. Our Board statement was, of course, directly on the subject of passive resistance and the need for a demonstrative witness. Harold Fleming says we're initiating the "pew-down movement" to the extent that we have called on Churchmen and members of the Society in particular to consider similiar protests against segregation in the Church.

I was very pleased with our Board meeting - the policies we affirmed, the choice of program priorities, By-laws adopted, etc. - and with the selection of officers for the Society. Also enclosed herein is a copy of the acknowledgement letter I am now returning to new members in which you will see the officers listed and further report on decisions of the Board. A newsletter soon will fill in on Board plans and, also, on the regional meeting which was considered most successful by all. When we have copies of the By-laws prepared soon I'll send you one as well as other documents which may be of interest to you. I purchased a mimeograph machine today which will be of considerable assistance. Now in amidst a plethora of details such as membership registrations, much correspondence, and plans for extensive mailings and promotion, I must find a secretary who can do some of the routine things I've set in motion, including said mimeograph!

Memberships are coming in every day at what I judge to be a very satisfactory rate considering that the promotion for these is coming from persons who are already members in the field, as it were. I am preparing things for a general mailing to all the clergy of the Church shortly and to all such laity as are on lists of Christian Social Relations departments. That will initiate the first direct promotion from this office. With regard to local units of the Society which the Board encouraged to come into being, we already know that a Philadelphia group will convert itself into the Society's local unit, working very clearly along the lines of what we would hope any local unit would follow. Also, in New York there has already been a follow-up meeting to the regional meeting I attended to determine where they will go from here, and yesterday I had an inquiry from Tallahassee, Florida, about possiblities for a local group of the Society working among the Episcopal students at the several Negro and white colleges there. Today an inquiry from Texas was much along the same lines. This is, of course, where much of the more significant work of the Society will come - through committed members who tackle the problems locally. We will serve at the national level to call these groups into being, and then to service and sustain them through the elements of corporate life and program that we sponsor.

I have received a copy of Mrs. Eddy's letter of March 4th to Fr. Dennis at the Cathedral and am glad to know that the transfer of funds is being accomplished without difficulty. Actually, he called me yesterday to report that this was accomplished and to say that all that was needed for them to forward the grant to this office was some letter from you to the Cathedral for their files. You will be interested to know that the Board accepted the Budget as previously submitted to you and will endeavor to raise the additional amount for promotion and program. I think we'll raise the amount suggested in the Budget as the Estimated Income without difficulty and then some, but it's too early now to predict this accurately.

It is an understatement of the worst sort to say that I am most grateful to you for your help in getting ESCRU underway, but I hope I've made my appreciation known adequately before now so that you know it. I shall keep you posted on how things are going, and, perchance, if you have the time when I'm up there at various times, I may have the opportunity of filling in personally on what the picture at both national and local levels seems to be.

Please give Audry and Mrs. Eddy my regards. I hope you all found a satisfactory house down in Maryland. Now - on salary and with a clear indication of long-term residence in Atlanta - my wife, Patsy, and I are about to proceed with the house purchase I mentioned when I had dinner with you.

Faithfully,

(Rev.) John B. Morris
Executive Director

The Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity

522 ATLANTA NATIONAL BUILDING, 50 WHITEHALL STREET, S.W., ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA • JACKSON 5-7975

March 16, 1960

TO: Certain clergy, members, or friends in Atlanta.

FROM: The Rev. John B. Morris, Executive Director.

RE: Need & requirements for office secretary for Society.

This is to invite your assistance in finding a competent secretary to assist me in this Society's office. Please make any suggestions directly to me without sending possible personnel directly. That I urgently need secretarial assistance is putting it mildly, but I shall want to proceed carefully and hope to find a thoroughly satisfactory person.

Criteria I shall use in judging a person for this position are, in the order of their significance: 1.) Competence and experience, 2.) Personal commitment to objectives of the Society, 3.) Membership in the Episcopal Church, and 4.) "Non-white" in racial classification.

A job analysis would include a variety of tasks, namely: Receptionist, typist, ability to take dictation or use dictaphone, ability to use or learn operation of mimeograph, competence in accounting to the extent of entering receipts on books, entering memberships on Society register, packaging and mailing of materials, etc. The office secretary here should be able to take initiative in my absence from the office and be able to cope with emergency needs or requests that may come in.

The Society can pay up to $3,400.00 a year for a secretary. If we had to commence with someone of little experience it might be that the starting basis would be lower with an expectation of increasing it as ability was proven. The time would be on the usual 9 to 5 day with Saturdays off - five days a week - two weeks vacation a year. Additional benefits would be minimal, including only required payments on Social Security, etc. We have no Hospitalization Plan, etc.

I will appreciate any suggestions you may care to pass on to me. As you can see by this stencil, I do need someone - and I want someone who can type better than I can!

Faithfully,

John B. Morris

The Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity

522 ATLANTA NATIONAL BUILDING, 50 WHITEHALL STREET, S.W., ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA • JACKSON 5-7975

NEWSLETTER

Feast of the Annunciation — March 25, 1960

First Edition. This marks the beginning of a medium of reporting and editorial comment for the Society which we hope will achieve a more substantial format later. This issue will be sent to all persons on the Society's records as having expressed interest in the Society or the proposal for its formation. Subsequent issues will go only to members. Attached to the enclosed Statement of Purpose is a membership form for the convenience of any who have not yet joined and desire to do so. The full listing of the Society's Board of Directors will be found also on this leaflet.

Board Commends "Visible Objections". At the first meeting of the Board of Directors at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York City, February 24-25, this statement was adopted and later released to the press for publication on March 6th: "The Board of Directors of the Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity commends the Reverend John Teeter of Lynchburg, Virginia, for his decision to participate in public or semi-public events only if open to all people, and pray God give him strength to persevere. We suggest that all members of the Church question if they can appropriately participate in a Church activity which refuses to serve all regardless of race. We commend those citizens who express love in suffering by passive disobedience to laws or mores that separate on account of race or religion in state or commercial enterprises. We suggest that all members of this Society consider the participation in like visible objections to practices of the Church in separating on account of race in any activity or institution supported, sponsored, controlled or operated by the Church."

Other Board Actions. With thirteen of a possible twenty-two present, the Board of Directors took these other actions in its first meeting:

* Elected Officers: President - Mr. John V. P. Lassoe, Jr., New York, N. Y., a member of St. John's Church, Manhattan, and in professional life Executive Secretary of the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials; Vice-President - The Rev. Joseph A. Pelham, Detroit, Michigan, Executive Director of the Department of Christian Social Relations for the Diocese of Michigan; Secretary - Mrs. L. Lee Hicks, Austin, Texas, faculty of Houston-Tillotson College; and Treasurer - Dr. Luther H. Foster, Tuskegee, Alabama, President of Tuskegee Institute.

* Adopted By-laws: Subject to revision by the Board until they are submitted to the next annual membership meeting for final approval, a comprehensive set of By-laws was adopted and a committee on By-law revision was appointed with the Rev. Mr. Pelham in charge. It is charged with determining what policy shall be suggested to the membership with respect to local chapters. Presently the By-laws now operative have this item: "Individual Members of the Society are encouraged to band together under a local name, as "____Members of the Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity," to act in accordance with the purposes of the Society."

* Filled a vacancy on the Board with the election of the Rev. Dr. Massey H. Shepherd, Jr., Berkeley, California, who subsequently accepted.

* Accepted Program Report of the Raleigh founding conference with priorities on a national level to developing the ministry of the laity in improving race relations and helping in crisis situations.

* Initiated plans for extensive membership recruitment and fund raising to support the projected program of the Society.

* Looked ahead to General Convention in Detroit and determined that a special meeting of the Society would preceed Convention and that the Society would be represented at Convention with personnel and exhibits.

* Appointed the Rev. John B. Morris, Atlanta, Georgia, Executive Director of the Society.

* Adopted a budget to launch the Society and served notice that a funds appeal would commence in coordination with program planning.

Other decisions and committee appointments will become evident as they become operative. Members may obtain a copy of the By-laws on request, as well as copies of the minutes of the Board meeting when they are finally compiled. (Items which will be distributed to the membership later include the Program Report from Raleigh and the addresses there from the Rev. C. Kilmer Myers and Dr. Thomas F. Pettigrew.)

New York Regional Meeting. Following the Board meeting on February 25th approximately 150 persons from as far as Boston and Philadelphia met at the Cathedral to consider the relevance of the Society to their situation. Speakers included the Rev. George Barrett, Bronxville, N. Y., the Rev. James Kennedy, New York City, Miss Margaret Fisher, New York City, as well as officers of the Society. The Rt. Rev. John P. Craine of Indianapolis was preacher at a special service of Evensong in which both Bishop Donegan and Bishop Boynton of New York participated.

Local Groups Begin to Form. A meeting planned for All Angels Church, Manhattan, the evening of March 29th will mark the beginning of a group in the Diocese of New York who will "band together....to act in accordance with the purposes of the Society." Requests for information on what can be done locally are coming from numerous other areas and it is anticipated that local units of Society members will be plentiful soon. Write the national office if you want to help in developing something in your region or diocese.

Mass Mailings Planned. In cooperation with the President and Executive Director, the Rev. McRae Werth, Board member in charge of membership recruitment, plans a large-scale mailing to the clergy of the Church and as many laity as may be procured from pertinent lists to invite their support of the Society through membership. This should materialize by late April. In the meantime members are encouraged to continue their personal efforts at securing additional members. You may obtain additional copies of the enclosed leaflet on request.

Several churches have made extensive mention of the Society in their Bulletins (as Christ Church, Cambridge, Mass.) with obvious results in terms of memberships arriving at the national office from these parishes.

"The title is impossible for either envelopes or checks." said more than one member on notes accompanying painfully reduced handwriting where they had difficulty getting it all in the space a small-sized check provides. Making things easier for those who come after us it will be noted in the enclosed membership form that initials of the Society may be used on checks now! More on the significance of the title in subsequent newsletters and certain heresies which give rise to misinterpretation.

Episcopal Churchman for South Africa have sent this Society's Statement of Purpose to all on their lists, inviting their consideration of membership. Through prayer and material means ECSA provides support for the Church in South Africa as it faces a hostile culture. Your support of this group is urged. Speaking in reference to both ECSA and the Society, Bishop Reaves of South Africa said recently: "I was very pleased to see that this new society has been formed to deal with the racial problems in America itself as it seems to me that this is complementary to all that the Episcopal Churchman for South Africa are trying to do and is part of the great ministry of reconciliation between people of various racial groups in all parts of the world."

Episcopalians Sit Down! Joining with Christians of all churches have been Episcopalians - both north and south - in the new phase of the struggle for equal status for all citizens in public accomodations and at tax-supported institutions. In Tallahassee Canterburians have been arrested for their part in the non-violent resistance. In Cambridge, Massachusetts, students have participated in the demonstrations in support of the Southern movement. In a Virginia city an Episcopal clergyman in one instance was a part of a delegation which consulted with store managers in seeking some change in discriminatory patterns. Churchmen are eyeing segregated library facilities in several cities. A priest of the Church was in the forefront of a march in a deep South city protesting segregation. Clergy involved in Ministerial Associations in several cities (particularly in North Carolina) have publicly expressed support for the goals of the demonstrators.

Tape recordings of the keynote addresses at Raleigh are available for a nominal charge. Write for details.

Cards with the prayer for the Unity of God's People enclosed with membership acknowledgement letters were contributed by the Rev. Gerald Humphrey, St. Andrew's, Beacon, N. Y. It is from their letterhead that the art work on the application form was obtained.

Members may help by reporting items to the Society's office for mention in the newsletter. These may include instances of failure by the Church to relevantly meet some particular situation or need as well as times of effective witness which may stimulate others to do likewise. Also, suggestions on the format will be welcomed, and, finally, members may be of service to the national office by sending clippings pertinent to the Society.

Contributions toward the support of the Society, over and above dues, will be gratefully received. While we have been fortunate in obtaining initial support the Society must raise further funds if it is to develop an effective program.

Getting to know you! The Rev. Cornelius Hastie of St. James, Roxbury, Mass., reports some creative planning: "About twenty boys aged 8-12 from St. James - more than half of whom are Negro - and about fifteen boys of the same age from St. Mark's, Foxboro, Mass., all of them white, have visited each other's parishes and homes this winter and are planning further get-togethers.....Families in both parishes as well as all the boys have enjoyed very much the exchange of hospitality....Soon we shall have a Saturday hike together in the country." And elsewhere in Massachusetts visits are being paid by church youth to increase understanding and appreciation for others who may have been thought to be "different". In the Diocese of New York men from Christ Church, Bronxville, have visited similiarly with men of Saint Augustine's of the Lower East Side Missions.

Leadership in the Inner-City. Two partly integrated and one Negro parish in Indianapolis work cooperatively in the evangelism of the "inner-city" of Indianapolis, sharing responsibility at a neighborhood house rented by the Cathedral. Service in the community at large finds the Church at work through the Rev. Robert Jenks who is on the Mayor's Commission for Human Rights and the Very Rev. Paul Moore, Jr., who is president of the Indianapolis Human Relations Council.

Society Commended, Appreciated. The Department of Christian Social Relations of the Diocese of Milwaukee has commended membership in the Society to Episcopalians of that diocese....Similiarly the CSR department of the Fifth Province voted to commend other dioceses in the Province to urge membership in the Society.....From New England comes this word: "I find having the Society provides moral support to me, even this far North!, and from the South:"...the Society's support has strengthened my hand immeasurably..... the effect of having the backing of a national organization gives a man great added strength and also makes him realize that others do care."

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QUOTES AND COMMENTS FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

In headlines which accurately reflected what was said, two Churchmen made news on page 37 of the NEW YORK TIMES of March 21, 1960. In a statewide radio-TV broadcast in Florida layman LeRoy Collins produced this headline: "COLLINS DECRIES CURBS BY STORES, Florida Governor Declares It 'Unfair' Not To Treat All Customers Alike." In New York to deliver noonday sermons at St. Thomas' Church, the Rt. Rev. Charles C. J. Carpenter brought forth this headline: "Negro Protests Hit, Alabama Bishop Doubts They Are Productive or Good." Even more vividly than at the opening of General Convention in Miami we can again be thankful for the laity and for this one in particular!

"There are many places in the north where the races may drink Coca Cola side by side, but not so many where they can receive Holy Communion together without precipitating a crisis." - From an editorial in THE LIVING CHURCH, March 20, 1960.

"The Church must arrange for emergency funds to aid parishes facing hardship because they have determined to minister to people, regardless of race. On a diocesan, a national, or possibly a combined basis, this is a vital missionary necessity." - The Rev. Cornelius C. Tarplee in FORTH, February, 1960. Is this being explored on diocesan or provincial levels or will a budget proposal be considered at Detroit?

"The new social order of freedom and equality, in which all may find security and self-respect, demands not amiable sentiment, but forthright action." - Quoted in the press from Bishop Donegan's sermon at the installation of the Very Rev. John Butler as Dean of the Cathedral in New York.

"The horrible truth of the matter is that the desire to convert the Jews is often a veneer, covering up robust Anti-Semitism." - Book notes on Frederick C. Grant's Ancient Judaism and the New Testament in "1960 Lenten Book List", St. James' Church, New York, N.Y.

"The prophetic ministry in the South is largely dead." - The Rev. John N. McCormick, Virginia Theological Seminary, in THE SEMINARY JOURNAL, March, 1960. - Go tell it on the mountain (and on the Hill) and inquire why?

"All talk and all striving for desegregation and for full equality and community of rights and duties of the people of different races living together in America is but rubbish and blindfolded groping or beating about the bush - unless it includes the willingness to accept and to protect racially mixed marriages." - Dr. Markus Barth in SOCIAL PROGRESS, February, 1960, published by the Department of Social Education and Action of the Board of Christian Education of the United Presbyterian Church. - Some say the Church has spoken adequately on race already but have we confronted this issue yet with sufficient clarity?

"Any facility if it is public is public to all people who behave decently and who can pay whatever charge is connected with it. A public facility which is segregated becomes private. If a store invites the public to buy and welcomes all the public to the ribbon counter it must also welcome everyone to the lunch counter." The Rev. William Dimmick, St. Philip's Church, Donelson, Tenn., on a TV interview, March 2, 1960. - Prophecy is not dead in the South!

"Schools of the Church", "Schools", etc., are headings in the various Church periodicals - both official and unofficial - which list an assortment of schools owned or traditionally associated with the Church. But not all Church people reading them could enroll their children even if financing and academic qualifications were no barrier, nor would policies of exclusion be limited to schools in the South or to all in the South.

"Movements in Episcopal Church to Promote Racial Integration and End Segregation" is the heading given a reprint sheet of news items on the society issued by some unidentified citizens council group. We are grateful for this assistance in accurately telling about us.

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Discussed with J. Morris 4/21/69

This from Tom Pettigrew. What do you know of the dismissal at Tuskegee - ? John

Northern Demonstrations

Tuskegee Dismissal Produces Picketing

From AP Dispatches

Pickets were marching in various sections of the nation yesterday as a result of Negro sitdowns at Southern five-and-dime store lunch counters.

A small group of Negro students protesting the dismissal of a pro-integration faculty member picketed a building yesterday in Tuskegee, Ala., where Tuskegee Institute's board of trustees was meeting.

They carried placards complaining against the decision to cancel the contract of Charles V. Hamilton at the close of this semester.

A school official called it an obvious effort to "put pressure on the administration" to reinstate Hamilton, an associate professor of political science who served as faculty advisor to a group of students who demonstrated recently against segregation.

Negroes picketed stores in some North Carolina cities yesterday in protest over segregated lunch counters. There were demonstrations in Durham, Raleigh, Wilmington and New Bern.

At Charlotte Negro youngsters took seats at lunch counters in two stores while pickets walked outside.

Klan Active

The Ku Klux Klan was active in central Georgia yesterday.

Members of the U. S. Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan Inc., formed a 100-car motorcade eight miles north of Macon, then wound through the city and proceeded on to several nearby towns.

Across the South in Marshall, Tex., 29 Negro college students were fined $50 each in anti-segregation demonstration cases.

Negroes demonstrated in front of three Battle Creek, Mich., stores yesterday protesting Southern segregation.

A spokesman said the demonstration also protested what he said was the refusal of the local branches to hire Negroes for anything better than menial jobs and discrimination practices in the North.

At the same time students in the North were picketing five and dime chain stores in support of Negro protests against segregated lunch counters in the firms' Southern stores.

Twenty teenagers and 50 trade unionists picketed entrances to an F. W. Woolworth Co. store on 33d st. in New York.

The demonstration spread later to another Woolworth store on West 42d st.

Across the harbor on Staten Island 18 persons picketed the Woolworth store at the island's largest shopping center. Most of them were students at Wagner College on Staten Island.

At Saratoga Springs, N. Y., townspeople, led by a student chaplain from Skidmore College, picketed a Woolworth store.

Five Bates College students picketed the Woolworth store in Lewiston, Maine, yesterday afternoon in what they called a sympathy protest.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL RELATIONS

EMERSON HALL
CAMBRIDGE 38, MASSACHUSETTS

April 14,

THE EPISCOPAL SOCIETY FOR
CULTURAL AND RACIAL UNITY
522 ATLANTA NATIONAL BUILDING
50 WHITEHALL STREET, S. W.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

The News and Courier

South Carolina's Most Outspoken Newspaper

FOUNDED JAN. 10, 1803

Thomas R. Waring, Editor — Arthur M. Wilcox, Assistant Editor — Anthony Harrigan, Associate Editor

6-A CHARLESTON, S. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1960

False Label

The Southern Regional Council, a pro-integration organization that masquerades as Southern behind an Atlanta address, recently outlined a new way to make trouble for this region.

The 1960 White House Conference on Children and Youth heard a paper by Harold C. Fleming, executive director of SRC, proposing a federal propaganda campaign in the South. It is necessary, he said, to "dispel the fog which now shrouds this major social change" from segregation to integration.

Mr. Fleming deplored plans that "are devised to keep desegregation at a minimum, to placate extremists, to conform to folklore and popular preconceptions about racial differences, or to meet the intricate needs of local politics." In other words, he deplored respect for the people's wishes and government with the consent of the governed. Mr. Fleming and the Southern Regional Council are dedicated to social revolution in the South. It is unfortunate that the Council is falsely labeled Southern. Perhaps participants in the White House Conference understood that Mr. Fleming's message was in no way indicative of public opinion in the Southern states.

. . .

and I thought you were a moderate!

— JBM

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Harold — Recd 4/19/60

What's the score with SCEF now? Are they sound — or mixed, pink, blue, red or what? Would you advise no personal response to such as the enclosed?

— John

THE EPISCOPAL SOCIETY FOR
CULTURAL AND RACIAL UNITY
522 ATLANTA NATIONAL BUILDING
50 WHITEHALL STREET, S. W.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc.

FIELD SECRETARIES OFFICE

[illegible] VIRGINIA AVENUE LOUISVILLE [illegible] KENTUCKY • SPRING 4-3331

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April 18, 1960

Dear Mr. Harris:

Enclosed are application blanks and check for $6 to cover our membership dues in SCRU. Please send us a few more blanks and we'll try to get some more folks in our parish to join.

Also enclosed are the two most recent issues of our monthly publication, THE SOUTHERN PATRIOT, and a brochure telling about the organization by which we are employed. Anne is the editor of THE PATRIOT and I am associate editor.

Will you please put [illegible] your mailing list to receive copies of news releases and statements issued by SCRU. Please send the following:

Southern Patriot

4403 Virginia Ave.

Louisville 11, Ky.

I suppose that the Rev. Francis Walter has also sent you the name of the Rev. Sanford Lindsey at Rockledge, Fla., who has at least one parishioner interested in SCRU. If not, we'll send you his address.

Please let us know if there is any other way we can be of assistance or service to you. With all good wishes for success in your endeavors.

Cordially,

MF

THE REV. JOHN B. MORRIS
3502 PIEDMONT ROAD, N. E.
ATLANTA 5, GEORGIA
CEDAR 7-0414

Rec'd 5/17/60

CHANGE OF ADDRESS NOTICE

Please make this change of address, effective June 1, 1960:

FROM:
The Rev. (and/or Mrs.) John B. Morris
3502 Piedmont Road, N. E.
Atlanta 5, Georgia

TO:
The Rev. (and/or Mrs.) John B. Morris
4655 Jett Road, N. W.
Atlanta 5, Georgia

THANK YOU.

Please retain office ~~[illegible]~~ Mailing intact and only change home listings.

The Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity

522 ATLANTA NATIONAL BUILDING, 50 WHITEHALL STREET, S.W., ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA • JACKSON 5-7975

NEWSLETTER

Ascension Day May 26, 1960

Pray For the Unity of God's People! In response to a request from the Archbishop of Capetown the Presiding Bishop has asked that May 29, 1960, be set aside in the Episcopal Church as a day of prayer for South Africa. Society members are urged to encourage a proper observance of this in their parishes and to remember the Church in South Africa in their own prayers. Pray that the Church there might remain strong in its vaillant witness. Pray that the Church here might be inspired to a similiar role of leadership (or protest) in the national life. Pray and give through the Presiding Bishop's Fund for World Relief (for defense funds and for reimbursement of damages to property in race situations in the United States as well as in South Africa) or through the Episcopal Churchmen for South Africa.

Commendation at Conventions. From various quarters the Society has been commended to the Church, including mention in the Background Paper from National Council and in resolutions from the conventions of the Diocese of New York and the Diocese of Long Island. Several bishops have endorsed the Society in addresses to their conventions, and various requests for materials to be distributed at conventions indicate the Church is learning of us.

Here And There:# John Lassoe, Society president, met with members in the course of professional visits to Chicago, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Pittsburgh, Boston and elsewhere, and has spoken to parish groups in New York recently. # The Executive Director was invited to address Church groups in St. Louis, Richmond, Garden City, N. Y., Athens, Ga., and in Boston later this month. # Filling other speaking engagements on the Society were the Rev. Walter Dennis, Board member of New York, and the Rev. Cornelius Hastie, Boston, which two also should be commended for extensive membership recruitment efforts along with Mr. Joseph Hardy of Brooklyn and Dr. Howard H. Stratton of Philadelphia. A steadily increasing membership indicates that others are doing noteworthy work, as when several new memberships arrive simultaneously from the same place. # President Lassoe makes two key committee chairman appointments: Dr. Jack W. C. Hagstrom of New York to head a Resources and Planning Committee which will correlate long-range program development with procurement of funds, and the Rev. Kelley Barnett, Board member from Austin, to chair a committee charged with exploring the development and utilization of lay resource persons in assisting the Church toward integration. This is "K" of the Program Report enclosed with the newsletter. # Bonnie M. Kilstein, founding conference participant and member of the New York unit, will come to Atlanta in June as office secretary for the summer. # Volunteer attorney Eleonore Beth has obtained the incorporation of the Society in the District of Columbia as requested by the Raleigh meeting. Two members of the Society resident in the District served as official incorporators. # A mailing inviting membership in the Society will go in early June to 30,000 clergy and laity, using Seabury Press address plates. This will contain a new brochure expanded from the

"From Such Concern and Interest" flyer. Members not receiving this mailing through being on the Seabury list may request copies of the new item. # This second edition of the newsletter goes only to members, with a few to persons and agencies for complimentary receipt. It comes two months after the first edition and for the present will appear at approximately the same interval although the next one will await September. Suggestions of copy and criticisms of appearance or approach will be welcomed. In response to the same request in the first newsletter came this comment: "...Don't worry about 'substantial format' too much. Men dying of thirst for the Word do not care if it comes in cheaper paper cup, or silver flagon!" We'll use paper cups for a while.

The Background Paper Matter. In late March National Council's Division of Christian Citizenship and Division of Racial Minorities issued a "Background Paper on the Student 'Sit-in' Protest Movement in the Light of the Church's Authoritative Statements." For the second time that month headlines proclaimed "SITDOWNS BACKED BY EPISCOPALIANS." The first time had been when the Society's Board issued a Statement. Apparently unable to bear such boldness from official agencies Bishop Carpenter of Alabama first called on his diocese to "ignore" the document and then he asked National Council to "repudiate" it. Between these stages of reaction the Executive Director of the Society issued a statement as appears below. At its meeting in Greenwich in late April National Council not only refused to reject the paper but went on record unanimously asserting the "appropriateness of the actions of its staff members in preparing" the document and commended it "for serious consideration and study on the part of the people of the Church." What had originally only been an advisory document from two divisions now bears a greater authority. Before their meeting the Presiding Bishop and National Council were written by many Society members urging support for the paper. One priest in a deep-South diocese said: "...You must not repudiate. Brethren, if you love us, you will press the nerve a bit harder; bear down heavily on the responsibility of pastors to feed the sheep in these hungry days."

Statement from the Executive Director. As mentioned above and issued on April 9, 1960, it was as follows: "It is unfortunate that the Rt. Rev. Charles C. J. Carpenter has advised Episcopalians of Alabama to "ignore" the Background Paper on the Student Protest Movement issued by two divisions of the Episcopal Church's National Council. This is a most worthwhile document which will be of value to Christians of all churches in the present crisis. That such an adequate presentation should come under fire from this source is indication that the student movement and future phases of a peaceable, demonstrative witness against segregation, will be a plumb-line in the South, separating persons of genuine commitment to desegregation from those with half-hearted intentions. A difference will be increasingly evident between clergy ready to implement Christian teaching on race and those who choose to remain chaplains to the dying order of the Confederacy. Criticism of the Church's support for the movement will come from those who have previously shown only a reluctant acquiescence to change, based on a theory of gradualism which seeks a thousand years. Bishop Carpenter may ignore the Background Paper, but it is unlikely that sensitive Christians in Alabama will overlook the significance of the movement, or the imperatives from Christian teaching to affirm its goals."

Materials Available. Members may obtain from the national office on request single copies of the National Council "Background Paper", a reprint of the Atlanta University students' "Appeal for Human Rights", "A Special Report on the Student Protest Movement" published by the Southern Regional Council (probably the most thorough analysis of the movement with documentation), and a new leaflet just published by the Council entitled "The Church in Areas of Racial Tension", by the Rev. Cornelius C. Tarplee of our National Council. Members joining the Society after May 26th may request a copy of the first newsletter if they wish. (Members of record before that date should have received it automatically.) Also copies of the Statement of Purpose and the new brochure may be obtained for membership recruitment purposes. Have them on hand to give or send friends who should be informed about the Society.

New York Charts Way. Ably le d by Reuben H. Gross, Chairman, and Ann Thacher Clarke, Secretary, both members of Trinity Parish, New York Members of the Society are pioneering in developing the expression of the Society in local terms. The variety of their committees indicate the depth and breadth of their concerns, and the broad parish representation and regularity of their steering group meetings attest to the seriousness and vigor of their efforts. Following their initial organizational meeting at All Angels' Church in March, they held a special meeting in April at St. Luke's Chapel to hear the Rev. Robert DuBose of Montgomery, Alabama, and their next regular meeting was set for May 24th at the Church of the Ascension with Society member, Robert Armstrong, student at Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida, as one of a panel to be moderated by the Rev. Cornelius C. Tarplee of Lynchburg, Va. Their eight committees will give attention to: (1.) Promotion and Membership, (2.) Discrimination in Church schools and colleges, (3.) Clergy placement policies, (4.) Discrimination in church controlled rental property, (5.) Discriminatory practices at Church institutions - camps, hospitals, clubs, etc., (6.) The problem of discrimination in parish affairs, (7.) Segregation and discrimination in the parish community, and (8.) The nature and realization of genuine unity within the New York group itself.

Executive Committee Meets. Composed of the four officers and the Rev. Kilmer Myers, elected by the Board, the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors will meet in New York on May 31st to weigh future plans and consider developing and projected functions the Society is serving. The entire Board will meet again in the fall prior to the year-end first regular membership meeting. You are encouraged to direct your concerns for Board consideration to the national office or through Board members.

Have Executive Director - Will Travel! To tell others about the Society - its objectives and program - and to assess its potential for growth and needs for service, the Executive Director will consider making several extended tours in the fall and spring. The initiative and cooperation of responsible lay and clerical leaders in the various regions is invited to make such trips possible and profitable. Suggestions of diocesan or regional meetings to report on the Society and/or opportunities to meet with persons wanting to form local groups will be welcomed. Alternate dates in the fall should be proposed by early summer so that an economy of travel can be arranged. Once key meetings are set, other engagements in the region can be planned accordingly.

Message from the President of the Society. "We in the Society face a formidable challenge. We must both practice what we preach and preach what we would practice. Those of us ensconsed comfortably in the North meet little difficulty when we try to live the Gospel (if more of us would but try!) and even less when we attempt to proclaim it. Those of us in the South meet unnerving obstacles in the path of both practice and preachment. And yet we are One in Christ ... a unity that must transcend both racial and geographical bounds.

"To those who must labor behind the "paper curtain" of States' Rights, we in the North can offer our prayers, our moral support, our tangible witness as a Body Militant and, one day, Triumphant.

"To those in the North who believe, we in the South can offer a dedicated witness against awesome obstacles and thereby challenge persons everywhere to exert themselves in a manner relative to their opportunities.

"The Society is growing and its membership is already beyond previous estimates for our progress after five months of life. We must seek more members, though, not for the sake of numbers, but that the Church might become more committed to its inclusive nature and the unity of men within Our Lord's Body demonstrated more visibly. By the end of the year may we be 10,000 strong - for His sake!" - John V. P. Lassoe, Jr.

North Carolina Interracial Bible School. At our request the Rev. Loren B. Mead has sent this special report on a project which others may want to undertake. If more information is desired write him c/o The Church of the Holy Family, Chapel Hill, N. C.

"For five years local churches in Chapel Hill have jointly sponsored an interdenominational Vacation Bible School for one week during the summer. The project has resulted in some real advances in interracial understanding within the community. Its simplicity might commend it to use in other southern communities, or any place where there are barriers to understanding between the races.

"The school has been scheduled in such a way as to supplement, rather than to supplant the summer educational program of each Church. Being an 'extra' means that only those children attend whose parents are willing to enter into interracial experiences, and that the staff can be chosen in the same way. Thus, in a non-compulsory way, a community can see working in it an effective interracial educational enterprise. In Chapel Hill the emphasis has been upon the "interdenominational" aspect of the school in all promotion, although it has been clear that this happens to make it an interracial school. Such summer schools might well be adapted to use in communities where there are Episcopal white and Negro congregations worshipping separately, if a core could organize a voluntary school for both Episcopal congregations.

"In Chapel Hill the school has been held three times at the Episcopal Chapel of the Cross, once at the Congregational-Christian Church, and once at the Community Church. This year it is scheduled for the Episcopal Church of the Holy Family and will be directed by the Rev. Robert Seymour, pastor of a Baptist Church. In the experience of this school, the students have been about half Negro and half white."

Texas Department Scores! Giving tangible expression to the role of a Department of Christian Social Relations in providing leadership at the grass-roots of the Church, the department in the Diocese of Texas had a worthy memorandum on the Sit-in Movement in preparation even before the Background Paper from National was issued.

Progress in Massachesetts. A small but needed adjustment was noted recently when Boston's "St. Monica's Home for Sick Colored Women" became a home for just "sick women"!

Unhealed Wound. Writing of the conflict over racial policies in the Diocese of Southwest Virginia in the June 29, 1958, issue of THE LIVING CHURCH, the Rev. Philip Gresham, Rector of Christ Church, Martinsville, said: "Threats and counter threats are cast, like spears made sharp by tempers and mistrust. Vestries unveil the Damoclean sword; remove it from its scabbard and threaten to withold diocesan askings....Clergy have an irrestible urge to dash to some other diocese...." In early May Mr. Gresham's vestry rattled its sword in criticism of a non-segregated convocational service for youth planned for St. John's, Roanoke, and indicated he should have forewarned them. His patience well demonstrated, Mr. Gresham determined the only course of action was to resign irrevocably as of May 5, 1960. The "deep and unhealed wound" about which he had written two years previous had come to a head after much festering. The scriptural admonition to "shake the dust from off" our feet apparently fit the situation. Perhaps the Christ Church vestry was also described in their former rector's article two years ago when he said: "In this diocese, there are those who now cast off the authority of Our Lord's Church. Theirs is indeed a deep tragedy, a deep dilemma. They are gradually and effectively isolating themselves from Federal authority and ecclesiastical authority. The tragic path ahead of them is anarchy. Some few, in holding out for segregation, are willing to leave the Church and the faith."

On Being An Usher. The Chairman of the Ushers at a Southern parish had this to say in a memorandum to his men: "...For the record, I might mention the racial question. It is the feeling of the Mission Committee and the Priest-in-charge that all persons, regardless of race, should be welcomed at our worship services. In the event that we are faced with this issue during church services, it is the duty of the usher to express this parish welcome with no distinction, and to handle the situation in the most courteous and diplomatic way."

Methodist Exchange Program Called Successful. As reported in THE NEW YORK TIMES, May 6, 1960, a three-month exchange among Negro and white members of two Methodist churches in Huntington, N. Y., was considered successful with warm friendships developing and a gradual disappearance of any sense of difference between the participants. Involving fourteen adults and ten children from the Bethel African Methodist Church, Park Avenue, Huntington, and twenty-four adults and twelve children from the Methodist Church on West Neck Road, Huntington, this pilot project will be evaluated and described in a report the two churches will publish. A Bethel member contended that the exchange was for the children more so than for the adults. "The children go to school together but after school they are separated again.", he said.

Direct Action Brings Results. The Rev. William D. Dwyer, society member at St. Christopher's Chapel, New York City, had opportunity recently to refer someone for employment only to learn that the company in question would not hire Negroes. A visit to the State Commission Against Discrimination office brought a change in policy quickly. New York is one of an increasing number of states which provide legislation against discriminatory employment practices.

Positive Clergy Placement Policy. Writing about Bishop Pike of California, the NEW YORK TIMES reported on April 3rd that he "...has a young clergyman of Chinese descent presiding (sic) as vicar of a suburban Caucasian church.", and, further, that "Discussions are underway for the merger of a Japanese congregation - priest and people - with a neighboring white parish. The next vicar of a Chinese church here may be a Caucasian."

City of Brotherly Love? Before a convention which expressed sympathy with student demonstrators in the South, Bishop Armstrong, suffragan bishop of Pennsylvania, said: "If the Episcopal Church is to be consistent with its resolutions for integration, it can no longer build churches with 'white' or 'Negro' labels." Difficulties at home were revealed when, according to THE LIVING CHURCH, in telling of relocation plans for several churches, Bishop Armstrong explained that 70 families of St. Cyprian's Church, a Negro mission, had already moved and the mission must decide where to relocate advantageously. St. Titus' Church, with a small white congregation, has, at the same time, refused to welcome the remaining Negroes, he reported.

Rector Leads in Opening Public Facilities. With a student demonstration against segregated eating places pending in Jefferson City, Mo,, in March, the Rev. Arnold E. Mintz, Rector of Grace Church, talked with management and public officials and largely led the negotiations which brought a peaceful opening of all establishments. Jefferson City is the home of Lincoln University, a formerly all-Negro school with about one third of the students white now. Grace Church for many years has had white and Negro members.

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AN EDITORIAL:

THE EPISCOPALIAN: To Be Or Not To Be?

Every magazine has a distinctive character which can attract or repel the potential subscriber, or simply leave him unaffected. Behind the pages there is an editorial policy we either like, distrust, or are unaware of. Factual publications have criteria for determing which facts are to be reported and how. Magazines are like people. They communicate the corporate personality of the persons who write, interpret, choose and delete for our consumption. When a new magazine invites our interest we want to know what it is like. What does it care about and how much does it care? Can we trust its interpretation, the values and attitudes which guide its policy? When that magazine is established by the Church, and speaks for us as well as to us, we are even more interested to know its personality. Will it accurately interpret the Church's concerns? Will it report on our failures, as well as on our successes, that we might more realistically approach our common tasks? Will it be somebody.

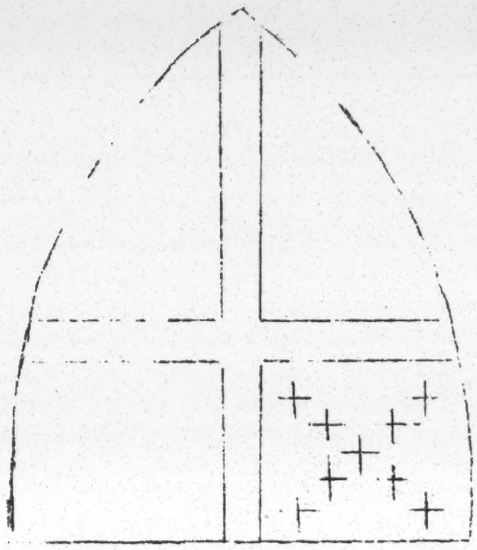
These are the questions we had in awaiting the new official magazine, THE EPISCOPALIAN, now only two issues old. It is too soon to conclude what its personality will be. Conclusive judgements would be premature after such a short acquaintance. Because it is a part of us we wish it well and will read it avidly and trust that we will be glad to be a part of it. We will be its most sensitive critics, when criticism is due, and, conversely, its most appreciative readers - who must remember to so express ourselves.

The first issue of THE EPISCOPALIAN did not feature anything on the Church and race relations, now should it necessarily have done so. One could have surmised that it would get its feet on the ground before tackling this controversial issue. When the second issue (May) arrived with an article on the "Christian Dilemma in the South", accompanied by a picture of white seminarians protesting segregation, it seemed that our highest expectations for forthright journalism were realized. However, a reading of the article brought these high hopes crashing down. It turned out to be only so much sop for churchmen who think they've done something effective by merely worrying that tension in the community has crept into the Church. An interpretative article with little documentation, it falls into one trap after another to create a pottage of fuzzy sociological analysis which the social scientists can strip to pieces (and they are!). From the premise that the good people are caught between equally unacceptable and unreasonable extremes, to a concluding plea for more prayers and fewer pronouncements, the author tries to persuade us that the Church in the South is mightily committed and can be better helped by being left alone. Some of his premises are simply polished-up versions of arguments from the sophisticated segregationist. He saw the truth in his first line when he said: "The Church in the South today is bewildered and confused." He should have stopped there, or gone on to give a true picture of the confusion. Instead, he compounds confusion by overlooking it at its core and does injustice to readers out of the South who will see this as an authoritative account.

A thorough critique of the article is not possible here. You will want to read it yourself to determine if you concur in this opinion. It would be well for THE EPISCOPALIAN to receive many letters of protest, and I am equally receptive to hearing from those who will take exception to my appraisal. The article has been written and a certain amount of damage done. It can not be retrieved. The important thing now is what the continuing policy of the magazine will be. Does this represent the kind of interpretative effort we will see in the future? Questions we had in mind before publication become even more pertinent now. It is true that the article is a signed one and does not represent necessarily an editorial viewpoint for THE EPISCOPALIAN, but the fact that it was selected for publication remains and the presence of its author on the Church Magazine Advisory Board gives some cause for concern. They will probably publish articles that give a different and more realistic estimate of the Church and intergroup relations, both in the South and beyond, and undoubtably a positive policy will continue regarding the use of photographs which quietly portray the inclusive nature of the Church. We hope that they will take real initiative to provide the kind of analysis and interpretation the Church so desperately needs in these difficult times.

We will watch the developing personality of THE EPISCOPALIAN with great interest and will pray for its success...that it will be somebody and attain a role of genuine significance in the life of the Church.

(The Rev.) John B. Morris
Executive Director of the Society



EPISCOPAL SOCIETY FOR CULTURAL
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THE EPISCOPAL SOCIETY FOR CULTURAL AND RACIAL UNITY

Report of the Committee on Program

Note: This is the report of the workshop on program from the Society's founding conference at Raleigh, North Carolina, December 28-30, 1959. It was received by the plenary session and referred to the Society's Board of Directors. The Board, at its meeting, February 24-25, 1960, accepted the entire report as an advisory document for the determination of program planning in the Society. Priority was given for items "H" and "K", although the Society will be engaged in other phases as well in the normal course of its development. Local units of the Society may find the suggestions in this document pertinent to their role in their local situation.

In fulfillment of the purposes of the Society:

A. It shall foster fellowship through public worship and systematic intercession.

Prayer materials Intercession lists

It shall foster fellowship through national and regional meetings and local chapters where desireable.

The work of the Society shall include attention to the following program areas: (It is the function of the Board of Directors to determine priorities of implementation.)

B. The Society shall stimulate stronger leadership by official Church bodies and ecclesiastical authority in realizing unity and ethnic inclusiveness within our Church, shall support such leadership, and shall attempt to interpret constructively for our Church as a whole the implications of these official actions for:

- Church personnel policies
- Diocesan and parish schools
- Church health and welfare agencies
- Diocesan Conventions and other church conferences
- Admission of candidates for Holy Orders
- Clergy Assignments
- Use of Church property (including rental dwelling units)
- Parish Life (including vestries)

C. The Society shall stimulate and support actions by official Church bodies and ecclesiastical authority and shall urge upon Church people their personal responsibilities on such social issues as discrimination and segregation in:

- Housing
- Public Accomodations
- Health and welfare
- Government
- Employment
- Education
- Voting

D. The Society shall spur implementation within our Church of the policies set forth by official Church bodies and ecclesiastical authority in realization of unity and ethnic inclusiveness.

1. Through Department of Christian Social Relations programs that reach into the heart of the parish.
2. Through support of larger budgets for these national, provincial and diocesan Departments of Christian Social Relations to enable them to contribute constructively to inter-group relations.
3. Through direct contact with those responsible for policy implementation in Church institutions, schools, hospitals, centers, camps, etc.

E. The Society shall be free to speak and act when official Church bodies and ecclesiastical authorities have not done so or when official policy has not been implemented. This may be done through public statements, resolutions, or policies adopted or authorized at national meetings of the Society, or by the Board of Directors.

F. The Society shall encourage official cooperation of our Church and Church-related bodies with responsible secular organizations working in the Inter-group relations field, urging such actions as:

Organizational membership	Individual Board membership
Financial Support	Participation in programs

It shall also encourage cooperation with other branches of the Church and with religious bodies.

G. The Society shall provide concrete help to parishes and parish groups seeking to recognize and face inter-group relations problems.

1. Through stimulation or sponsorship of such educational and informational meetings as clergy institutes, student leadership training workshops for high school and college Churchmen, study weekends for laymen -- perhaps similiar to Parish Life Conferences, consultations for theologians, seminars on scientific studies of race, workshops for Churchmen in the various professions, retreats, etc.
2. Through parish study programs for one or more of the groups within the parish.
3. Through help to parishes, clergy or laymen seeking to focus publicly on the problem, perhaps through a Brotherhood or Unity Sunday.
4. Through the supply of appropriate prayer literature.
5. Through efforts to relate Churchmen and others with special competence in inter-group relations to parishes in need.
6. Through development of specific methods of opening up communication among members of various ethnic groups in a parish.

H. The Society shall provide special help in crisis situations.

1. Through intercession, correspondence, material aid, expert guidance, counsel, pastoral care, etc.

2. Through the marshalling of support among concerned Churchmen, other clergy, press and radio, official Church bodies, Church leaders, semi-official Church groups, secular organizations, etc.

I. The Society shall develop communication among concerned Churchmen.

1. Through an ESCRU Newsletter.
2. Through an ESCRU News Service, to channel news regularly and systematically to all official and unofficial Church publications, and at times to the secular press.
3. Through tracts and other non-periodical publications issued by ESCRU and others.
4. Through producing, recommending or providing audio visual services for Church bodies at every level, to include such aids as displays, posters, films, film strips, exhibits of art or photographs, and dramatic scripts.
5. Through general informational services, including such factual tools as bibliographies, study guides, factual surveys, reference materials, and simple data.

J. The Society shall conduct, initiate or encourage research leading to education and pastoral understanding in neglected areas of social concern affecting unity within our Church, including problems of divisiveness surrounding such factors as: age, sex and family, culture, education, language, race, national or ethnic origin, and class.

K. The Society shall encourage and develop the ministry of the laity in race relations by making it possible for Christian laymen to share their specialized knowledge of ethnic relations with each other.

Social scientists	Social workers
Journalists	Attorneys
Realtors	

L. The Society in cooperation with established Departments of Christian Social Relations and the Seminaries shall sponsor programs for in-service training for the Clergy.

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(Members of the Society may obtain additional copies of this report from the national office. If local units desire copies in large quantities it is suggested that they have it mimeographed.)

THE EPISCOPAL SOCIETY FOR CULTURAL AND RACIAL UNITY
522 Atlanta National Building
50 Whitehall Street, S.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

The Christian Century

Reprint

Editorials

AUGUST 24, 1960

Let Us Kneel-in Together!

✦ KNEEL-INS are new in name only. When small groups of Negro college students accompanied by white friends appeared at white churches in Atlanta on recent Sundays, they were doing what had been done many times before in southern and border states. Sporadically through the years Negroes have gone uninvited to white churches and have been received with varying degrees of hospitality or rejection. The motives of Negroes in going to white churches and the motives of whites in receiving or rejecting them have usually been vague and have often been mixed. At times they have been, on both sides, unworthy. It is not impossible and it is not improper to analyze those motives.

The stigma of racial segregation will not be removed until it disappears from white Christian churches, where it began. It will not be removed merely by juxtaposing whites and Negroes in the same church building. Such a relationship may be enough to satisfy the elemental demands of justice at lunch counters and public beaches and in buses and libraries; it is not enough to meet Christ's claim that his disciples are one. To speak of that claim is to speak of a relationship in which affinity is far more important than proximity. Bread served at a lunch counter is one thing; bread shared in church is another.

To say of Negroes that the motives which prompt them to attend white churches are often confused and sometimes ambivalent is not to question their right to attend and hold membership in any Christian church and to participate in the life of that church. It is rather to say that they do have this right, that they should not be excluded on the basis of race and that the fact of race should not make them suspect when they seek communion with white Christians. If white Christians are suspicious, resentful and defiant when Negroes appear at their churches, if even in the house of God they fail to "practice hospitality," the guilt is theirs. But Negro Christians have, nevertheless, a Christian duty; and that duty requires that to the best of their ability they give their white brothers no occasion for offense.

Negroes cannot perform this Christian duty, however, by staying away from white churches. Indeed, by staying away they confirm the clichés upon which exclusivist Christians rely; they deprive such Christians of the opportunity to measure their own faith and the proud protestations of their church against the demands of their Christ. A constant rather than sporadic attendance of Negroes at white churches would do more to compel all Christians of our land to re-examine the ground and purpose of their faith and to revive their calcified churches than any other single social factor.

It is not the *presence* of Negroes that causes white Christians to sin against their brothers. The evil is deeply buried; the appearance of the Negro at the church door merely hoists the signal which calls forth that evil. It is an evil which must be exposed, but it cannot be exposed by consideration of the hypothetical question, "What would we do if a Negro applied for membership?" It is when this actually occurs, when the Negro knocks on the door of the white church, that spirits stir within. Some of these spirits wear the mask of custom, but beneath the mask lurk the features of an ancient hatred. And others of these aroused spirits, struggling to be born, partake of the spirit of Christ. The white Christian church will never be what it ought to be until it is put to this trial, a trial in which Christ and racial custom engage in mortal struggle for the souls of men.

The Negro Christian, then, must approach the white church not for his own sake but as an instrument in the hand of God. He cannot serve as such an instrument if he attends a white church out of mere curiosity or to test for himself whether these Christians mean what they preach and sing. The church is sullied if it is used by men to expose and humiliate other men. The Negro Christian should not go in vanity to prove that he is just as good as other folk and perhaps better. Such profanation of the church has enough devotees among whites. He should not go for the purpose of harassing and disturbing the worship of other men. This is a misdemeanor which the law of the land properly does not tolerate. He should not go defiantly determined to invade and overthrow the last preserve of white supremacy. It must be overthrown, but not by establishment of some other kingdom of pride.

The Negro should go to the white church because he has heard the summoning of God and goes to hear what God will say to *him*. He should go because as a part of Christ's body he cannot endure separation from any part of that body. He should go because he wills under God's leading to be reconciled to his brother and knows no better place to begin than in the church. He should go because he knows that far beyond sit-

ting at lunch counters together, men must break bread together. He should go not once but regularly, for inconstancy will be clear proof that his going is not sincere. He should go willing to sacrifice at the earliest possible date the unique role which his own separated church has played in his life in exchange for a church in which the body of Christ is not divided on racial lines. He should go in such a spirit, and in such a spirit keep on going despite rebuffs and humiliations. Once more the offended must suffer for the redemption of the offender.

But what about the motives of the white man? In four Atlanta churches on August 9 Negro visitors were accepted and were seated indiscriminately. Would the white Christians do it again and again? And with equal grace if the episode lengthens to an epoch in their church life and a few Negro visitors become many? At two of the churches Negro students were offered but declined to accept seats in the balcony and in the basement. Reports do not make clear whether in the two churches there were unoccupied seats among the white communicants. In any event it is unlikely that the Negro students, making their first bid for acceptance in white churches, would settle for the only seating arrangement under which their enslaved grandparents were permitted to worship with white people.

The chairman of ushers in one of the two churches is reported to have said, "They were just a bunch of agitators." (Christians have, of course, been called that from the earliest days of the church.) So long as visitors to a Christian church conduct themselves with quietness and dignity it is not the privilege of any representative of the church to analyze the motives of communicants or to refuse them admission. The church belongs to Christ, not to the ushers, deacons or trustees. Christ knows the hearts of men who come to his church; he will judge and will recompense them according to that judgment. Whatever the motives of the Negro visitors who come to white churches, the usher has only one duty and one proper course of action: to welcome the visitors and to see that they are comfortably seated. If the Negro is engaged in unchristian agitation, cordial white Christians may be the instrument through which God's grace may work a converting power upon his life. If his enterprise is Christian, the absence of slight or rebuff will be pleasing to God whose child has been accepted.

Moreover, it is not enough for white Christians to give a cordial welcome to Negroes in the hope that such a display will disarm the inquisitive or defiant or sincere Negro and thus relieve them of the need to face issues raised by the possibility of his returning again and again. The welcome must be genuine; it must be the greeting of Christian for Christian, of member for potential member. A hypocritical, calculating cordiality can desecrate God's temple just as much as a deliberate rebuff. In a word, the same motives should move both the Negro visitor and the white host: a confession of sin, a need for forgiveness, a commitment of the whole life to God's full will. The sit-ins and the wade-ins succeed, but the will of Christ for the races will not be accomplished until Negro Christians and white Christians break bread together on their knees. For a long time to come the presence of Negroes and whites in the same church will not be normal, but the abnormality can be turned to the glory of God and to the good of all his children.

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THE ABOVE EDITORIAL IS REPRINTED WITH PERMISSION OF THE CHRISTIAN CENTURY. THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, MARCH 6, 1960.

EPISCOPAL GROUP BACKS SITDOWNS

Hails Negro Store Protests and Urges Similar Fight on Church Racial Bans

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, March 5—A national Protestant Episcopal organization has endorsed demonstrations against segregated public facilities and has suggested that similar protests be aimed at the church.

The action was taken by the board of directors of the Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity. A statement from the board was released today by the society's headquarters.

The organization was formed two months ago in Raleigh, N. C., at a convention of lay and clergy delegates from the across the nation.

The statement grew out of a series of demonstrations by Negro students against segregated lunch counters in seven Southern states. The Rev. Mr. John B. Morris, executive director of the society, said that the statement was directed to the entire nation.

The board urged churchmen to "question if they can appropriately participate in a church activity which refuses to serve all regardless of race." Then it said:

"We commend those citizens who express love in suffering by passive disobedience to laws or mores that separate on account of race or religion in state or commercial enterprises.

"We suggest that all members of this society consider the participation in like visible objections to practices of the church in separating on account of race in any activity or institution supported, sponsored, controlled or operated by the church."

Mr. Morris said the statement had been drafted last week at the first session of the group's governing board at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York.

The executive secretary remarked in an accompanying statement that it was inevitable that the protests would spread. He said that they would eventually include "both white and Negro students in a Southwide movement to affirm the equal status of all citizens in public accommodations." He continued:

"The churches, where segregation is even more tragic, will not escape involvement. If negotiation and appeal fail, it is very likely that churchmen will find themselves picketing their own institutions and sitting down n restricted pews.

"Such demonstrative witness, motivated by love and expressed in nonviolent, passive resistance to evil, is thoroughly grounded in Christian teaching. Students at lunch counters and churchmen trying to set their house in order need only to look to Jesus for both an example of direct assault on sin as well as for the strength to persevere."

(Single copies of this reprint may be had without charge. It may be ordered for 3¢ each in quantities under 100 and for 2¢ each in any quantity over 100.)

The Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity

5 FORSYTH STREET, N.W., ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

The Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity

522 ATLANTA NATIONAL BUILDING, 50 WHITEHALL STREET, S.W., ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA • JACKSON 5-7975

OR: BL 5-0778

FOR RELEASE, 7:00 P.M., SEPTEMBER 8, 1960:

An Alabama Methodist minister has been praised by a national group in the Protestant Episcopal Church for his willingness to be jailed rather than turn over records to a Bessemer, Ala., grand jury.

The Rev. Robert Hughes of Birmingham, head of the Alabama Council on Human Relations, was kept in jail from last Friday until Tuesday for his failure to name informants for material he gave NEW YORK TIMES writer, Harrison Salisbury, now under indictment by the jury. Mr. Hughes said in a statement following his release on Tuesday: "As a matter of conscience, as well as legal right, we did not intend to reveal the names of persons who might be injured by such disclosure. We feel that the jail stay over the Labor Day weekend was well worth the principle involved."

The Episcopal spokesman, the Rev. John B. Morris, Executive Director of the Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity, said in Atlanta that Hughes "stands in a tradition of Christian witness which cannot be shaken by imprisonment or peril." "In these convulsive last days of racism," Morris continued, "church leaders may be increasingly persecuted by extremists who realize that a vital Christianity is their worst enemy. Robert Hughes has set an example for committed Christians throughout the South in all churches." "Whether it be in lunch-counter sit-ins or kneel-ins at churches, or through protests of conscience over judicial harassment," he said, "we may expect to see more and more churchmen prepared to take a stand against the evil system of segregation."

The Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity

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NEWSLETTER

Saint Matthew's Day September 21, 1960

FIRST ANNUAL MEETING SET. The first national meeting of members of the Society will be at Williamsburg, Virginia, in early January of 1961. Coming just a year after the founding of the Society at Raleigh, North Carolina, this will be a crucial time in the life of the movement. Make your plans to attend so that you may share in the decisions that will be made and benefit from the program now being planned.

The session will begin Sunday evening, January 8th, and conclude after lunch on Wednesday, January 11th. Housing, meals and meetings will be at the Motor House, Williamsburg, which is one of the newest facilities of Colonial Williamsburg. Come early or stay later so that you may thoroughly enjoy this beautiful reproduction of the best in Early Americana. Within a month you will receive further information about the meeting, together with registration forms. Society President, John Lassoe, has appointed the Rev. Layton P. Zimmer of Swarthmore, Pennsylvania, Chairman of a Planning Committee to determine the program for the meeting. Serving with him are Mr. Harold A. Lett, Washington, D. C.; the Rev. Arthur Sherman, Allentown, Pennsylvania; and the Rev. McRae Werth, Wilmington, Delaware. Twenty five members of the Society around the country, serving in absentia, complete the makeup of the planning group.

MEMBERSHIP OVER A THOUSAND! With eighty three dioceses represented, as well as many foreign countries, membership in the Society has gone over the first thousand. It had been estimated that this number would be reached after a year's operation, but now it appears that it will be doubled by the time of the Williamsburg meeting. The most significant recruitment is being done by individual members who use the opportunity of passing on Society brochures to enlist the greater concern of fellow churchmen. It is this exciting, person-to-person dialogue which makes for a 'movement'. Don't be without materials to give and send your friends. They are available for the asking. A new descriptive leaflet about the Society, used in the June mass mailing, will be included with requests filled now.

NEW LOCAL UNITS FORM. Boston: Members from the Diocese of Massachusetts met at Christ Church, Cambridge, in late May and again in June to form a Society unit for that area. They plan to get underway with a meeting planned for St. John's, Roxbury, on October 5th at which the Ven. John Burgess, Society Board member from Boston, will speak. The Rev. John Thompson of Christ Church is serving as temporary chairman.

St. Louis: On June 18 members from St. Louis met and decided to form a unit there. Dr. Edward H. Reinhard was appointed chairman with a full-scale beginning in the fall. While in St. Louis in late August the Executive Director of the Society met with an enthusiastic group of over thirty persons to discuss future plans.

Chicago: An organizational meeting for a Chicago chapter was held at the Cathedral on September 14th, with details on plans made not available as this newsletter went to press.

Elsewhere: Members have already met to discuss forming local groups, key persons are laying groundwork, or other plans leading to the possible establishment of Society chapters are underway in Washington, Los Angeles, Milwaukee, Detroit, Wilmington, Richmond, and in other cities of all regions. Should there be no plans at present for a local group in your area, write the national office about it if you feel there is a need. Later in the fall a memorandum will be prepared about local groups, with guideposts to their formation and suggested functions based on the experience of those already formed.

NEW YORK GROUP PLANS. On September 24th the New York Members of the Society will have a corporate communion and breakfast at the Church of the Epiphany. On September 28th they begin the first in a series of monthly meetings, with this one to be held at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. With a first edition of their own newsletter and a conference sponsored by their Committee on the Nature of Unity already accomplished, they are well underway toward implementation of their various functions in the two dioceses they cover.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETS. With most members planning to be present, the Society's Board of Directors holds its second meeting, September 23-24, at St. John's Church, LaFayette Square, Washington, D. C. High priority items for consideration include the final form of by-laws to be submitted to the Williamsburg meeting, membership promotion, and various program projects.

ARCHBISHOP OF CAPETOWN TO ADDRESS SOCIETY. The Most Rev. Joost de Blank of South Africa will be the guest of the Society at General Convention in Detroit, September 17-29, 1961, through the generosity of a member and at the invitation of the Executive Director, acting for the Executive Committee which authorized this at its May meeting. Archbishop de Blank will speak at a dinner during the first week of the convention which will be open to all churchmen by advance reservation. Society members will meet in Detroit prior to the opening of convention to consider issues and budgetary support to which we hope the convention will apply itself. Also, the the Society will maintain an exhibit during the course of the convention.

HERE AND THERE. # Several members have asked why both husband and wife were sent mailings. A two-fold reason: To affirm the significance of membership as an act of commitment, avoiding both any lesser importance that might be attached to membership for one party as well as any idea that this affiliation is just 'a contribution to another cause'. To provide members with extra copies of newsletters and other materials with which they may augment their supply for distribution to friends. No one need be found with surplus copies of anything on hand! # In addition to commendations previously reported, Bishop Cadigan of Missouri praised both the Society and the NAACP in his convention address in early May, the Diocese of Indianapolis went on record also in May commending the Society and Episcopal Churchmen for South Africa, and in July, the Girls' Friendly Society pledged support to the Society. # The Diocese of Missouri's Department of Christian Social Relations has established a Division for Cultural and Racial Unity! # Bonnie Kilstein of New York has returned to college following a summer's work in the Society office. This is to introduce Mrs. Janet L. Warner of Atlanta who began work as office secretary on September 1st. # New office equipment acquired during the summer includes an Elliot Addressing Machine, with stencils for all members. If the address used for you on this newsletter is not correct, please advise us.....and don't fail to let us know of changes in address in time to save additional postage on returned mail.

N. A. I. R. O. MEMBERS TAKE NOTE. The agency which our President serves as Executive Secretary, the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials, has its annual conference this year in Cincinnati, November 15-18. For conference participants who are also members of the Society, as well as for all members in the Cincinnati area, there will be a celebration of the Holy Communion at Christ Church with breakfast following on November 16th at 7:30 A. M. NAIROites who are Episcopalians please communicate with the Society office so that you may be included on our professional listing for further information on this as well as other special mailings.

PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE. With this issue of the Newsletter is included a copy of the founding conference address given by Dr. Thomas F. Pettigrew, entitled The Church Dilemma and Social Action.

Our apologies for several mistakes in this run-off: "Finger" should be "Yinger", and "extremest" is naturally "extremist", etc. The Rev. C. Kilmer Myers' sermon at the Raleigh conference may be available later after some annotations by the preacher.

In the summer we furnished Southern Regional Council here in Atlanta with address labels for all members as of a certain date to whom they sent a copy of a sermon by the Rev. Will D. Campbell, A Man Had Two Sons, which is an eloquent indictment of the Church in the South. Members not receiving this may obtain a single copy on request.

From a lawyer's viewpoint The Law and Civil Disobedience is examined by law professor and Episcopal layman Harris Wofford in an address at the University of Notre Dame Law School last fall, available from the Society office without charge for single copies.

Let Us Kneel-in Together! says the CHRISTIAN CENTURY in its lead editorial of August 24th, reprinted by the Society with the permission of this leading Christian journal and available upon request. This and all of the documents above may be had in quantity for a nominal cost. Items reported in the last newsletter are also still available.

The Immorality of Racial Segregation. A talk by Dr. James McBride Dabbs, President of the Southern Regional Council, before the Georgia Council on Human Relations. Single copies available.

REPORT OF EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR. A limited number of copies of a comprehensive report on the Society to the Board of Directors on August 12th may be had by members in key positions in local groups or Christian Social Relations departments.

THREE PUBLIC STATEMENTS. Since the last newsletter the Executive Director has given three statements to the press:

In telegrams sent possible presidential candidates, and released for July 10th, he said: "Those who struggle for full citizenship for all Americans look for forceful leadership from the next President in the field of civil rights. Personal commitment at the top to basic principles is needed if the sin of segregation is to be resisted in all regions. Endorsement of the student protest movement is an index of the willingness of candidates to provide the leadership needed at this critical time. Attention must be paid also to housing patterns, employment practices, and other more subtle ways in which racial prejudice destroys the best of American values. With 'separate-but-rarely-equal' standards so widespread, no region is without guilt for our national shame. Both moral appeal and a firm determination to implement Federal law must characterize our next President."

On July 15th, a letter was sent all Episcopal college and university chaplains discussing the prospect of "kneel-ins", with counsel as to how these might best be received and encouraged. A copy of this letter was sent to the national and diocesan church press at the same time with resulting coverage anticipating this development.

Praising the Rev. Robert Hughes, Methodist clergyman of Birmingham, Alabama, who refused before a grand jury, to list members of the Alabama Council on Human Relations and others and, as a consequence, spent four days in jail, the Executive Director said on September 8th that Hughes "stands in a tradition of Christian witness which cannot be shaken by imprisonment or peril. In these last convulsive days of racism, church leaders may be increasingly persecuted by extremists who realize that a vital Christianity is their worst enemy. Robert Hughes has set an example for committed Christians throughout the South in all churches. Whether it be in lunch-counter sit-ins, or kneel-ins at churches, or through protests of conscience over judicial harassment, we may expect to see more and more churchmen prepared to take a stand against the evil system of segregation." Mr. Hughes was later relieved of his ministerial standing in the Methodist Conference governing Birmingham, which censure was rescinded when he applied for appointment to a missionary post.

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QUOTES AND COMMENTS

From a Clerical Member in the Deep South: "There is so little supportive influence among my friends in the Ministry in this area. Most of them are simply afraid to go to the john without asking their Wardens, and, though I can understand it, it is quite a drain when you are looking for some of the support mentioned in the prayer of St. Chrysostom, and it's just not there. It was a different story when _____ and _____ were in the Diocese, and in this area. Though I didn't know either of them too well when I first came, it at least served as a reminder that the Church hasn't stopped producing men of courage and conviction, willing to say and do something. Poor _____ _____ is just one of these non-personal creatures who moves and breathes God's air, but is just there. _____ _____ is too new, I suppose, to know just what to do, and is afraid of the whole business. There's just no one else in this whole part of the Diocese - and only one or two, at the most, in the _____ area - other than myself who feel that this is worth worrying with. Worse than that, most of the clergy have fallen into the business of convincing themselves that the Negroes and whites in this area simply aren't ready for anything; some of them are even outright segregationists, not the 'old guard', but men I just wouldn't expect to be. The whole philosophy seems to be: why say anything when you'll only 'stir up trouble', and this extends to anything connected with any sort of social issue. It's hard to imagine an area having such a degenerating influence on its clergy. And this is strange, for not only have I not been run out of my parish for dealing with the race problem and other social issues, but I have met with a healthy, positive response from most of my parish, even those who disagree with me, who are, by far, in the majority on most of these things...." - From a personal letter to the Executive Director with names and places deleted. The same could have been written by any one of about a dozen clergymen from some six or eight Southern dioceses. The tragedy of a massive failure in clerical leadership is the same. The glory of the steadfast and lonely stalwart is the same.

A member from Puerto Rico writes: "Here in Puerto Rico, thank God, our situation is not too bad. In the first place, the cultural climate of the Island doesn't lend itself to 'artificial barriers, separating people from one another'. In the second place, we have the right sort of Bishop and clergy.....What has particularly impressed me is the fact that in this inter-racial situation, it is quite often people from the South of the United States who show the most active spirit of Christian brotherhood. Perhaps the following data will give you an idea of our set-up: Canon Residentiary and choir director - Southerners; superintendent of Church School- Negro lady from the North; Chapter, Vestry (we have both), and ushers - mixed groups; spirit throughout - Christian brotherhood. I am very proud of what the Church is doing here in Puerto Rico....." The apt choice of underlined words was the writer's. In terms of human relationships the key here, as most everywhere, is the caliber of leadership. How do men lead, and what do they lead toward? Behind these concerns the ultimate question: Whom or what do they follow? Budgets and buildings? Personal status or security? The idol of congeniality? Or Jesus the Christ?

KNEEL-INS: Although there have been visits of Negroes to all-white churches in the South before, we may expect to see this become widespread here and in all regions of the country by the late fall. The present phase of "kneel-ins" began in Atlanta in early August. Since then it has spread to Savannah, Memphis, New Orleans, Charleston, and elsewhere in the South. If possible, I shall prepare a special report on this development some time in the fall. Here I shall only quote previous statements, some editorial comment, mention the marked difference in the response of two Savannah Episcopal churches, and offer a few additional thoughts.

On February 25th, our Board commended the lunch-counter sit-in movement and went on to say: "We suggest that all members of this Society consider the participation in like visible objections to practices of the Church in separating on account of race in any activity or institution supported, sponsored, controlled or operated by the Church".

Commenting upon this I said in a press statement: "Such demonstrative witness, motivated by love and expressed in non-violent, passive resistance to evil, is thoroughly grounded in Christian teaching. Students at lunch counters and churchmen trying to set their house in order need only look to Jesus for both an example of direct assault on sin, as well as for the strength to persevere."

In a letter to college chaplains in mid-July I said this: "We will probably know better the strength of Christian witness in the protest movement when the 'kneel-in' phase begins. We may not expect the churches to remain immune to direct action seeking a change in social patterns when they, even more so than commercial and state enterprises, have a rationale for inclusiveness. Indeed, we must welcome such efforts.....We would be naive if we did not recognize that specific steps generally must be taken if the willingness of a parish to accept anyone into full parish life is to be implemented. Fellow churchmen of minority groups may have to be invited quite self-consciously, and the same thing would apply conversely in the case of parishes ministering chiefly to such groups. In some instances, it may be that members of Canterbury groups will form interracial teams to visit regularly the various parishes in a community.....I hope that our clergy will give support to students on such missions.....Too many youthful Christian idealists have become adult humanists because of an apparent failure of the Church to apply faith and morals in concrete terms."

Columnist Ralph McGill, an Episcopalian, said on August 30th: "Whatever the motives of the kneel-ins, they have placed the Southern Christian Church in a position of choosing. Many of its leaders are deeply disturbed by the arrival of a time of decision. They are painfully aware that those churches which have ushers at the entrances, like doorkeepers at a secret lodge, instructed to make arbitrary decisions as to who is coming sincerely to worship and who isn't, are in an untenable position bordering dangerously on the ridiculous....Unless a church wishes, as it may, to become a private club with a private membership list, it cannot continue in the preposterous posture of having a committee at the doors which will pass judgment on who is sincere and who isn't."

In an editorial on August 24th THE CHRISTIAN CENTURY said: "The Negro should go to the white church because he has heard the summoning of God and goes to hear what God will say to him. He should go because as a part of Christ's body he cannot endure separation from any part of that body. He should go because he wills under God's leading to be reconciled to his brother and knows no better place to begin than in the church. He should go because he knows that far beyond sitting at lunch-counters together, men must break bread together. He should go not once but regularly, for inconstancy will be clear proof that his going is not sincere. He should go willing to sacrifice at the earliest possible date the unique role which his own separated church has played in his life in exchange for a church in which the body of Christ is not divided on racial lines. He should go in such a spirit, and in such a spirit keep on going despite rebuffs and humiliations. Once more the offended must suffer for the redemption of the offender."

Episcopal Churches have been included among those visited in several cities. Only in one instance known to me have any of these refused admission to Negroes, although it is likely we will see such an ugly spector more when the movement gets fully underway. In Savannah, the Rev. Albert Hatch at Holy Apostles indicated in the parish bulletin that no one who came to the church would be questioned about his motives. On August 28th five Savannah churches seated Negroes, and six turned them away. Christ Church and Holy Apostles were among the five. At the latter, the visitors were welcomed at a coffee hour after service and then driven home by parishioners. The same day, St. John's Church denied admission to Negroes for the second Sunday. Prospective worshipers were asked for "passes". They had none and were refused!

Several thoughts on kneel-ins: They must go both ways, with whites going to Negro churches, determining at times to make their church home there. I hope adults will become involved in the movement, both as visitors to new parishes and as parishioners who seek out and welcome newcomers. If either role seems "abnormal", it is

even more abnormal to continue the separation of God's people. If such visitations involve going into other neighborhoods, past one or more parishes, what does it matter in America where we know very little about parish boundaries? Usually in cities Episcopalians will seek the church of their choice, even if it means passing other parishes to get there. Lastly, I hope the campus religious groups will take responsibility for initiating kneel-ins. Interpretation and direction is needed in these even more than in lunch-counter sit-ins. Toward this end I have been giving as thorough distribution as possible to the excellent CHRISTIAN CENTURY editorial mentioned above. The fall will reveal many things, among which will be indication whether Christians are at work in the rapid social change sweeping the South and the nation. The time for decision within the Household of Faith is here. God can use the good works of those who do not call Him by Name, but it will be to our shame if we are not right with them and even ahead.

-(The Reverend) John B. Morris
Executive Director of the Society

"BEHOLD! HOW GOOD AND JOYFUL A THING IT IS FOR BRETHREN TO DWELL TOGETHER IN UNITY! Psalm 133.

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Organist-Choirmaster Robert J. McCloskey, Jr., of St. John's Cathedral, Jacksonville, Florida, has composed an anthem using the words of this psalm. He has dedicated it to Archbishop de Blank, Bishop Reeves, and "all the Christian inhabitants of South Africa in their fight for freedom."

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THE CHURCH DILEMMA AND SOCIAL ACTION

by

Thomas F. Pettigrew

I have one main point I'd like to make today. Let me begin by pointing out that all social movements, from political parties to religious denominations, face a basic dilemma. At one extreme, a movement can hold so uncompromisingly to its principles that it alienates most of its potential and needed adherents. This idealistic alternative fails because it never achieves the broad base of support necessary to implement its principles. At the other extreme, a movement can modify its ideals so sharply that it attracts a wide following but sacrifices its distinctive aims. This organizational alternative fails because it loses all aims to implement. Thus the problem for a movement becomes one of gaining power without surrendering the principles for which the power was originally sought. And Finger has shown, in his Religion in the Struggle for Power, that religious movements have historically been most influential when an effective balance of these idealistic and organizational extremes was achieved.

It is this conflict between the idealistic and organizational alternatives that is here being termed the "Church dilemma," though there is nothing about this dilemma unique to our church or to Protestantism in general. The thesis of the paper is simply that modern Protestantism emphasizes the organizational alternative to a degree that seriously impairs social action on the local, parish level. Or, to use the significant title of a recent book, The Church as Employer, Money-Raiser, and Investor supersedes the church as social reformer.

Our thesis is best illustrated in a community crisis when the laity stoutly opposes social action by the clergy. The church dilemma then comes to a sharp focus, and the dominance of organizational over idealistic demands becomes blatantly and nakedly clear. Ernest Campbell at the University of North Carolina and I studied just such a situation by holding repeated interviews with the Little Rock Protestant clergy during 1957-58 and have recorded our observations in a recent book, Christians in Racial Crisis.

We feel that three different sets of conceptions of the ministerial role help to account for the clergy's actions during such a difficult period.

Note: Dr. Thomas F. Pettigrew is Assistant Professor of Social Psychology in the Department of Social Relations at Harvard University. A native of Richmond, Virginia, he is an Episcopalian and serves on the Board of Directors of the Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity and as a member of the Presiding Bishop's Advisory Committee on Intergroup Relations. This address was given before the founding conference for the Society at St. Augustine's College, Raleigh, North Carolina, on December 29, 1959. Single copies may be had without charge. Additional copies may be ordered for 10¢ each. The Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity, 50 Whitehall Street, S. W., Atlanta 3, Georgia.

That is, ideas of what a minister should do come from three different sources, and it is helpful to keep these in mind when looking at the crisis behavior of rectors. The three sources are: (1) the professional conceptions of the ministerial role held by denominational officials, local ministerial association members, ministerial colleagues, etc.; (2) the self conception of the ministerial role held by the minister himself; and (3) the membership conceptions of the ministerial role held by the laity.

The first two of these sources, the professional and the self, generally applied pressures on the Little Rock ministry to defend integration publicly and forthrightly. In other words, the major Protestant Churches such as our own at the highest levels favor racial integration, as witnessed by the numerous pronouncements for racial equality in the past decade. Furthermore, most of the Little Rock ministers themselves (like 4 out of 5 in the entire South, polls indicate), though Southern born and educated, were integrationists. And yet the adament opposition of the laity, the pressures of the membership conceptions of what a rector should do, silenced all but a few typically young pastors of short tenure in small churches (none of them Episcopalian, I regret to add). Why?

The answer lies in the operation of the church dilemma at the community level. Laity demands for clerical silence were unmitigated in Little Rock because of the predominant attention of modern Protestantism to organizational concerns, to concerns of money and members. And these same predominant concerns cause the professional and self pressures for forceful social action to become weak, confused, and ambiguous. Many members stopped coming and stopped contributing in the few churches where clergymen openly defended integration; even dismissal petitions were circulated, and most of these courageous ministers eventually had to accept poorer positions elsewhere. Thus, preservation of the church fellowship takes precedence over publicly defending Christian principle. Moreover, there are direct professional sanctions supporting continued fellowshio but no such sanctions supporting social action. Money and members can be counted, social actions cannot. Thus, professional expectations for social action are muted by membership threats of non-giving and non-attendance.

On the self level of conscience, we noted a number of ways that inactive rectors protected themselves from guilt over their inactivity. First, since the minister has no concrete criteria of success as a social reformer, he could not be as certain that he had failed as in the more familiar roles of administrator and evangelist. Second, the denominational clergyman usually operates on a number of not necessarily incorrect working propositions that allay his guilt in the crisis situation: the efficacy of slow education rather than rapid conversion; the necessity to maintain close communication with the congregation at all costs ("You cannot teach those you cannot reach"); and the intrinsic value of preserved fellowship. Third, Little Rock ministers frequently eased out of their conflict by expressing their true feelings in a number of ineffective ways that did not invoke the moral imperative nor disturb their parishioners. For this purpose they employed such communication devices as: the "deeper issues" technique---discussing such deeper issues as the brotherhood of man and Christian charity without directly linking these issues to race relations; the "God is watching" technique---reminding the laity that God is watching their every step in the crisis without mentioning the moral issues involved in the crisis; the "disparagement of segregationists" technique---emphasizing the crude and gauche behavior of lower class segrationists without direct reference to the race issue; the "exaggerated Southerner" technique---speaking in the

thickest, deep southern accent possible whenever the race issue was even peripherally touched on; the "law and order" technique---opposing racial violence solely on the grounds of law and order without reference to Christian ideals; and the "every-man-a-priest" technique---mentioning whenever he does express his opinion on race that every man is a priest before God and therefore his opinion carries no more moral force than the opinions of laymen. And, finally, a fourth rationalization for inactivity was provided for the minister by the extremest segregation elements. They defined all Little Rockers who remained silent as integretionists, and many Protestant clergymen were quite pleased, even relieved, to be so identified. This, ministers do not necessarily become guilty when they do not assume the social reformer role in a crisis; a number of convenient rationalizations are readily available.

And so, we see how the one set of undiluted pressures for silence from the membership overcame the more ambiguous professional and self pressures for courageous social action. And these membership pressures are so all powerful precisely because organizational demands outweigh idealistic demands today in Protestantism. This, it is no accident that the ministers who publicly defended Christian principle in Little Rock tended to be the men who were least encumbered by organizational restrictions: ministers who represented numerically small denominations, who had not been long at their posts, who were young, who did not serve large and affluent parishes, and whose parishes were not engaged in membership drives, building programs, or fund-raising campaigns. My point, you see, is that ministerial behavior in crises is less a matter of courage---though in individual cases this may become important---and more a matter of the pressures for money and members squelshing principle.

To get down to specifics, our Episcopal Church failed to support fully its pronouncements in Little Rock during 1957-58 and it failing in the Little Rock of the North, Deerfield, Illinois, at the present time. In Little Rock, Episcopal efforts began on the high note of reading from every pulpit the Church's forthright pronouncements on race. They ended on the not-so-high note of the Episcopal Academy, a temporary private school for white Episcopalians only. And in Deerfield, the Episcopal rector actually began the community crisis by divulging to his vestry that he had learned a new housing development coming to the community was going to be inter-racial. Though he had been asked not to release this information until the builders had the most effective occasion to do it, the Rev. Mr. Jack Parker "decided it was not in the best interests of the community to keep it secret." And in Little Rock fashion, he next stated from his pulpit in no uncertain terms the pro-integration position of the Episcopal church. But he added, "In this local situation we do not endorse the builder or his methods." In other words, Mr. Parker first reminded his parishioners of the unambiguous stand of the Church on the unity of mankind and then proceeded to exempt Deerfield from mankind.

I am not trying to be cynical; rather, I have mentioned these lowest-denominator situations in order to introduce several points---none of them novel - that follow from these considerations and that might be of possible help to this new church society.

A. THE SOCIETY'S STRUCTURE.

(1) The most important structual feature of this society, to my way of thinking, is that it includes both laity and clergy. I have been talking as if all of the clergy are integrationists and all of the laity are segregationists. This is, of course, a gross overstatement---though in some southern situations it may appear at times as if it is true. The important thing is that most conservative lay members of the church do feel that this is true; and if this society were seen as an all-clerical one, the usual resistances and rationalizations all too familiar to us would be brought to bear on the society. But a combined and forceful lay-clergy front is a different matter.

(2) And I agree with the general plans to keep the Society militant and uncompromising. In the terms of what we have discussed, this is keeping organizational demands to a minimum in order to maximize our ideals. And there would be no necessity to stoop to the lowest denominators.

B. ACTIONS.

(1) First, we must find numerous ways to reinforce Episcopalians-lay and clerical-who are willing and anxious to support publicly the Church's lofty pronouncements on race at the not-so-lofty local levels. This is particularly important because, as we have seen, these men are frequently---though certainly not always-the least influential in the structure of the Church-and thus need reinforcement badly.

(2) Next, we must work to point out constantly the practices within the church that constantly violate our own stated principles on race. We must convince Southern clergy and laity that allowing an Episcopal Church to be used for private school facilities in order to avoid integrated education is against the Church's principles. We must convince Episcopalians that tightly segregated Episcopal parishes throughout our country are against the Church's principles. I stress these internal goals, because I believe that the Society's principal value lies in this direction; before our Church can be effective in society at large, it must straighten its internal actions. The segregationists' argument that the Churches have no right to speak for integrated public schools when their own facilities remain segregated has validity and must be answered first.

(3) And, finally, this Society must work to regain a balance within our Church between the organizational and idealistic demands in all matters, racial and otherwise.

Perhaps our Little Rock and Deerfield observations made us too pessimistic; but we are convinced that American Protestantism will remain relatively ineffective in social action terms until something resembling parity between idealistic and organizational demands is achieved. It will, of course, be difficult to establish the social reformer role as firmly as the now deeply institutionalized organizational roles. But, at the very least, negative sanctions against this role could be removed. Criteria in addition to the sheer number of communicants and contributions attracted will have to be used in assessing the work of a clergyman. Administrative records must not be allowed to tell the whole story.

One concluding note: even if these changes are achieved, there shall remain severe intrinsic limitations on the Church's influence. Religious values are dominant in the lives of only a minority of men. Regardless of how well Protestant ministers employ their power, they cannot remove the influence of other values and other institutions. Thus, if the Little Rock ministry had made the most efficient use of its influence it could have modified the scene in that city, but in all probability it could not by itself have prevented "the march of Faubus." Our study has shown, however, that a large part of the limitations on Protestantism are not intrinsic but are imposed by the institution itself. And it is these self-imposed limitations that we must remove if our Church is to meet its challenges for social action.

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The Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity

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NEWS RELEASE ********** FOR RELEASE IMMEDIATELY

EPISCOPAL CHURCH ORGANIZATION ENDORSES "KNEEL-INS"

Approval of "kneel-ins" has come from the Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity in a statement approved by its Board of Directors at a Washington, D. C., session and released by the national office in Atlanta. Meeting in Washington at St. John's Church, Lafayette Square, on September 23-24, the group commended "brothers in Christ who, motivated by the desire to have fellowship with all other members of the Church, have joined in the life and worship of parish churches without regard to racial or cultural lines". The statement went on to say that "divisions exist now throughout the Church in both South and North" and Society members throughout the country were urged "to participate in this effort to draw all men into fellowship before the Altar of God". (The full text of the Board statement is attached.)

In other actions the Board approved several new projects, including the expansion of staff with a field worker. Reports on membership and chapters were received, with over a thousand members now listed. Six local groups are functioning and others are starting. Plans for the first Annual Meeting of the Society in January of 1961 were reported by the Planning Committee chairman, the Reverend Layton Zimmer of Swarthmore, Pennsylvania, and program at the Detroit General Convention was considered. The Most Reverend Joost de Blank, Archbishop of Capetown, will address a dinner sponsored by the Society at the Convention. Completing the regional representation on the Board, as called for by the Society's founding conference at Raleigh, N. C., last December, Mr. John A. Buggs of Los Angeles and the Reverend Malcolm Boyd of Fort Collins, Colorado, were elected to unfilled places on the Board.

FULL TEXT OF BOARD STATEMENT ON KNEEL-INS:

The Board of Directors of the Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity recognizes and supports the most recent development in the attempt to realize the truly inclusive nature of the Church through "kneel-ins".

We commend our brothers in Christ who, motivated by the desire to have fellowship with all other members of the Church, have joined in the life and worship of parish churches without regard for racial or cultural lines. We urge them to persevere in their attempt to renew in the Church a realization of its true nature as a Community of all Christ's people.

We would reiterate our belief that the Church is called to welcome all men who seek its ministry through the corporate worship of the parish or its life and activities.

This Society is founded upon the conviction that, in Christ, all men are bound to one another in unity which cuts across all barriers of race, class, culture or ethnic origins. Such unity is made known and proclaimed to men by God through the Sacraments and life and worship of the Church. This unity is denied wherever human divisions now separate men at worship or in the life of the parish congregation. We recognize that such divisions exist now throughout the Church in both South and North.

We, therefore, urge all members of this Society, throughout the country, to participate in this effort to draw all men into fellowship before the Altar of God and to resist, by every effort, the division of Christ's Body by consideration of the race, class, culture or ethnic origins of any of His people.

File

The Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity

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FOR RELEASE, 7:00 P.M., OCTOBER 27, 1960:

The following statement has been sent to Vice-President Nixon and to Senator Kennedy. It is signed by religious leaders and heads of organizations working for improved human relations. The signers speak for themselves, with titles or institutional affiliation indicated only for purposes of identification.

The Statement:

"A declaration that you would not knowingly use restaurant, lodging or recreational facilities, or other public accomodations, or participate in public worship or assembly where any Americans or foreign visitors are excluded because of color, would indicate in unmistakeable terms your intention to provide moral leadership in the struggle against prejudice and discrimination. Such a stand by a President would inspire and direct our hearts in a way which laws alone cannot do. Because of the prestige of the office you may occupy, barriers would fall before you and others would be enabled and encouraged to follow. The world would know that we mean what we say about democracy. We would know that we had a leader prepared to guide us in a new crusade for freedom."

Signers:

1. Dr. James McBride Dabbs, President, The Southern Regional Council.
2. The Rev. Dr. Edwin T. Dahlberg, President, The National Council of Churches.
3. Rabbi Max D. Davidson, President, The Synagogue Council of America.
4. The Rt. Rev. Angus Dun, Bishop of the Diocese of Washington, The Protestant Episcopal Church.
5. Dr. Dana McLean Greeley, President, The American Unitarian Association.
6. Miss Dorothy I. Height, President, The National Council of Negro Women.
7. Dr. Will Herberg, Drew University.
8. The Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., President, Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

9. The Rev. John LaFarge, S.J., Honorary Chaplain, The National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice, and Associate Editor of AMERICA.

10. Mr. John V. P. Lassoe, Jr., President, The Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity.

11. Dr. J. Oscar Lee, Executive Director, Department of Racial and Cultural Relations, The National Council of Churches.

12. Bishop John Wesley Lord, Bishop of the Methodist Church in the Washington Area.

13. The Rev. John Courtney Murray, S.J., Woodstock College.

14. Dr. J. Robert Nelson, Princeton Theological Seminary.

15. The Rev. Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr, Union Theological Seminary.

16. Dr. Clarence E. Pickett, Executive Secretary Emeritus, The American Friends Service Committee.

17. The Rev. Dr. Liston Pope, Dean, Divinity School, Yale University.

18. Mr. A. Philip Randolph, International President, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and President, Negro American Labor Council.

19. The Rev. Clemonce Sabourin, President, The Lutheran Human Relations Association of America.

20. Dr. Gardner C. Taylor, President, The Protestant Council of New York City.

21. Dr. Edwin H. Tuller, General Secretary, The American Baptist Convention.

22. The Rev. Dr. James E. Wagner, President, The Evangelical and Reformed Church, and Co-President, The United Church of Christ.

23. Bishop W. J. Walls, Senior Bishop, A. M. E. Zion Church.

24. The Rev. Galen R. Weaver, Secretary for Racial and Cultural Relations, Council for Social Action, Congregational Christian Churches.

25. Mr. Roy Wilkins, Executive Secretary, The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

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The agency issuing this statement, the Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity, is an association of laymen and clergy of the Episcopal Church working for the recovery of the inclusive nature of the Church, where factors of race, class and ethnic origin will have no bearing on Church life.

The Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity

522 ATLANTA NATIONAL BUILDING, 50 WHITEHALL STREET, S.W., ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA • JACKSON 5-7975

New Address: 5 Forsyth St., N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

December 8, 1960

TO SOCIETY MEMBERS AND VARIOUS FRIENDS IN THE ATLANTA AREA:

To send the enclosed copy of a letter to Rich's to many of you will be like carrying coals to Newcastle, for you may already have sent your charge plate (if you had one!) back, or resolved to withhold economic support to the various stores now being picketed. I had planned to write in such a fashion when the sit-ins began locally during the latter part of the summer, but I put it off, and then decided to wait through the truce period to see what would happen. From all reports I get now, it seems that Rich's is the chief hold-out, without which the other stores will not open their facilities. Therefore, with all the greater resolve, I have directed the enclosed letter to Mr. Rich and enclosed our two charge plates. I shall write in a similar fashion to Davison's.

Do not underestimate the influence letters to these major stores from you might have. Added to all the others they are receiving, yours could make the difference in a policy decision that might open eating facilities to all customers. Only a few persons in certain states and precincts in the recent general election made all the difference in the world in the outcome!

As I have indicated in my letter to Mr. Rich, I do not feel at all self-righteous in taking this stand, and I would not have you feel in receiving this that I feel qualified to tell you what I think you should do. I can only report the action that Patsy and I have taken, with some rationale thereto, and invite you to at least consider doing something similar if you haven't already. In good conscience you may very well decide against this procedure in favor of some other approach. We shall continue ourselves to be involved in various ways in our segregated system, but we will be looking for the opportunities that will be increasingly presenting themselves when we can give support to places that desegregate, at the same time we withdraw support from similar agencies that do not. For instance, now I shall endeavor to patronize the YWCA for lunch as often as possible, and perhaps in another year we will be able to resolve to stay out of all restaurants which are not open to all persons. This will be made reasonably possible as other places are opened. This is what I would call a calculated decision, based on the opportunities presented us and not particularly sacrificial or noble. Certainly such little inconvenience caused us in staying out of Rich's and Davison's, etc., is small in comparison with the burden on many of our fellow citizens of a segregated system.

If you have or will close your accounts with Davison's and Rich's, let me suggest that you do something similar to this letter, encouraging other friends and associates to do likewise. In such a fashion will the pressure be sufficient that we all may very well be able to do our Christmas shopping at the stores.....and if they do open facilities, then, by all means, rush down and do all the shopping you can do so that any withdrawal by segregationists will be compensated for.

When you are downtown I hope you will stop in and see our new offices and, perhaps, let us have an opportunity to discuss some of these things.

Yours faithfully,

John B. Morris

(Rev.) John B. Morris
Executive Director

(COPY)

4655 Jett Road, N. W.
Atlanta 5, Ga.
December 5, 1960

Mr. Richard Rich
Rich's, Inc.
Box 4928
Atlanta 2, Ga.

Dear Mr. Rich:

One of the many pleasures of living in Atlanta has been the opportunity to shop at your store. The return of our charge plates, as enclosed herein, is done with a personal reluctance born out of a preference for the range and quality of your merchandise. My wife and I especially enjoyed the convenience of shopping at Rich's when we outfitted our new home this past summer. Other substantial purchases made during the two years we have been back in my home state will testify to our predisposition to shop at Rich's. I trust that we shall be able to resume this custom sometime in the near future. For the present, however, we are similarly abstaining from buying at Davison's and certain other Atlanta department and variety stores. While we shall probably reactivate accounts with stores elsewhere, we shall eagerly await the time when we can resume normal ways.

We will shop at Rich's and the other stores when all customers are accorded the same conveniences for eating that we have been able to enjoy while shopping. While we recognize that you have sought to provide suitable eating facilities for Negro customers in the past and have required fair treatment of all customers on the sales floor, we also recognize that this is no longer an adequate remedy for the illness of segregation that afflicts our society.

Even the fact of separate facilities for Negroes is an affront to the dignity of the excluded customer. It is evident that they will not continue to support such a pattern, and I believe that more and more white customers will refuse to be involved further in the continuation of the system. To be a part of human society is to be involved in and compromised with evil at many points, but now we are afforded the opportunity, in concert with many other concerned persons, to cease our implicit sanction of at least one facet of a way we know to be wrong. We cannot dislodge all of the stones in the wall of segregation at one time, but we can and must deal with what is most immediately at hand. We take this stand, not self-righteously or with any personal resentment directed toward you, Mr. Rich, but as persons involved in and partly responsible for a sinful system.

It is your obligation as a merchant to be concerned for any effect on general business that opening your eating facilities might have. Obviously, there are some segregationists who would stay away for awhile if you made a change. I believe, however, that you would receive a greater degree of support from persons in sympathy with the change than there would be withdrawal by persons opposed. Most of your customers will trade with you anyway. If these estimates are valid, please, Sir, help Atlanta to move ahead, as she must, by providing the leadership and example which the other stores anticipate from you.

Yours faithfully,

(Rev.) John B. Morris

Effective December 1, 1960,
our new address is:

THE EPISCOPAL SOCIETY
FOR CULTURAL AND RACIAL UNITY

Room 200, 5 Forsyth Street, N.W.

Atlanta 3, Georgia

BRETHREN—dwell together in unity

The Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity
5 FORSYTH STREET, N.W., ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

For your information

LWDV
PA
PR V
JC
DT V
MF

THE REV. JOHN B. MORRIS
Executive Director

The Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity

522 ATLANTA NATIONAL BUILDING, 50 WHITEHALL STREET, S.W., ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA · ● · JACKSON 5-7975

New Address: 5 Forsyth St., N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

December 9, 1960

TO STATEMENT SIGNERS:

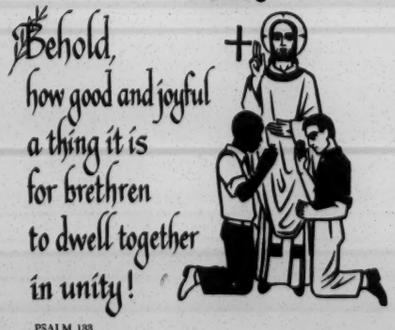
This is to provide you with a follow-up report on the statement we directed to the presidential candidates in which they were invited to declare their personal disavowal of the use of segregated public facilities.

The appeal was thoroughly covered in the New York Times of October 27th on the basis of a report sent them by their Atlanta correspondent. It received good attention in some newspapers around the country on the basis of a U.P.I. story sent out by their Washington bureau to which I had directed a copy of the release. The wire services here in Atlanta seem to have overlooked or sat on the story so it did not get the kind of coverage it might have received otherwise.

On a strictly equal and impartial basis, I telephoned the campaign offices for both parties after they had had time to receive and consider the appeal. If the situation regarding Kennedy's interest in Martin Luther King, Jr., had not developed, I believe we would have had a positive reply from him which would have been made public. However, in the complex of political planning, the King matter enhanced his standing among minority voters and jeopardized it somewhat among the Southern white vote. Nevertheless, I was assured that a reply would be forthcoming from Kennedy if one came from Nixon. Ideally we should have been able to release replies from both candidates, and, thereby, neither would have endangered himself to the advantage of the other.

On Monday, November 7th, I received an Air Mail-Special Delivery letter postmarked November 5th from Mr. George Grassmuck, Director of Research for the Nixon Campaign Headquarters. After generally describing the Vice-President's "championship of human rights", Mr. Grassmuck said: "His active and personal conduct in this regard is, perhaps, more meaningful than any declaration, or affirmation, which he could give." Apart from other considerations, I think the Nixon forces lost an opportunity to regain ground lost to Kennedy on the civil rights front, but, perhaps, they were counting on more votes in the South.

In the words of the CHRISTIAN CENTURY: "An early declaration by the newly elected President would indicate unmistakeable terms his 'intention to provide moral leadership...'. I hope that our efforts may enhance the chances that such leadership will be forthcoming. Thank you for joining me in the effort and my thanks for your letters following issuance of the statement.



Yours faithfully,

(Rev.) John B. Morris
Executive Director

The Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity

522 ATLANTA NATIONAL BUILDING, 50 WHITEHALL STREET, S.W., ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA • JACKSON 5-7975

December 14, 1960

NEW ADDRESS: 5 Forsyth St., N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

TO AGENCY AND PRESS PERSONNEL:

The first annual membership meeting of this Society will be held at the Motor House in Williamsburg, Virginia, January 8th, beginning with supper, through lunch on January 11th. As a staff member of a related agency, or as a representative of the press, you are invited to attend and take part in our sessions in an observer capacity. A reservation form for lodging is enclosed. The room charges are given. We will use cafeteria service for food, with a private dining room. Several railroads go through or near Williamsburg and air service is provided via the Newport News or Richmond terminals.

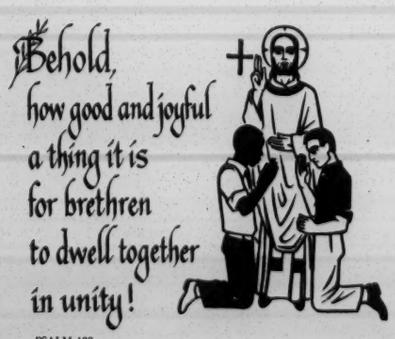
In our sessions, we will deal with a certain amount of business, including adoption of by-laws for the organization and the election of Board members. A resolutions committee will report out on the many statements which it is anticipated will be submitted. Workshop groups will deal with integration opportunities and problems in and out of the Church, and members from the various regions of the country will consult together on the particular situations they face.

After supper on Sunday, January 8th, the Rev. Joseph A. Pelham, Executive Director of the Department of Christian Social Relations of the Diocese of Michigan, and a member of our Board, will preach at Evensong in Bruton Parish Church. On Monday morning, the conference keynote address will be delivered by Dr. Kenneth Clark, churchman and psychologist, who is also a member of the Presiding Bishop's Advisory Committee on Intergroup Relations. That night, the Rev. Will D. Campbell, Associate Secretary of the Department of Racial and Cultural Minorities of the National Council of Churches, will moderate a panel consisting of the Very Rev. Paul Moore, Dean of Christ Church Cathedral in Indianapolis, Dr. Thomas F. Pettigrew of Harvard's Department of Social Relations, Dr. Clark, a representative of the national office of the NAACP, and several other persons yet to be named. On Tuesday evening, a distinguished churchman will preach at another service in Bruton Parish.

If you have been to Williamsburg, you know the attractions of the place itself. I hope you will be with us. If you plan to attend, please let me know so that you may be properly certified and equipped with materials on arrival. Agency personnel should advise the chairman of our Program Planning Committee in the event that consultative services might be helpful. He is: The Rev. Layton P. Zimmer, Trinity Episcopal Church, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania.

Yours faithfully,

(Rev.) John B. Morris
Executive Director



HOTEL RESERVATIONS

In making your reservations for the First Annual Meeting of the Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity, January 8 to 11, 1961, in Williamsburg, Virginia, this form should be used. Mail it directly to Mrs. Mary Thompson, Reservation Manager. Rooms will be assigned in order of application. Reservations should be made by December 15, 1960.

Single rooms are limited. Members are asked to share rooms. The room rates are as follows:

THE MOTOR HOUSE

Single with bath $7 per day
Double with bath $5 per person, per day
Triple with bath $4 per person, per day

It is important that each person make his individual reservation. If you do not specify a roommate, but wish to share a room, the Arrangements Committee will make assignments. Reservations are held until 4:00 P. M. If you expect to arrive later than 4:00 P. M., a standard deposit of $12.50 is requested. Guests arriving early in the day are reminded that rooms are often not ready for occupancy until mid-afternoon. Every effort will be made to accommodate early arrivals, but as our check-out hour is 12:00 noon, there may be times when early occupancy is not possible.

Mrs. Mary Thompson
Reservation Manager
The Motor House
Williamsburg, Virginia

I shall attend the First Annual Meeting of the Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity, January 8 to 11, 1961, in Williamsburg, Virginia. Please reserve:

THE MOTOR HOUSE

Single with bath _____
Double with bath _____
Triple with bath _____

I plan to room with _____

or

I wish to be assigned to a ( ) double room
( ) triple room

I shall arrive in Williamsburg _____
Date Hour

and leave _____
Date Hour

Name _____

Address _____

_____

Date _____

MF - File

No Reds in Unity Society, Episcopal Bishop Replies

An Episcopal bishop, replying to charges by another bishop, has said he knows of no Communists associated with the Atlanta-based Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity.

This comment from the Rt. Rev. William H. Marmion, bishop of the diocese of Southwestern Virginia, followed an attack on the society by the Rt. Rev. Wilburn C. Campbell, bishop of the West Virginia.

Bishop Campbell said last weekend that the society, which held its first annual meeting in Williamsburg, Va., and requested the Episcopal House of Bishops to state the church's position on intermarriage, was "an irresponsible, self-organized association of persons with no official standing" within the church.

Bishop Campbell also said that "it appears that one of its . . . leaders is a card-carrying Communist. . . ."

Rev. John B. Morris, of Atlanta, executive director of ESCRU, wired Bishop Campbell that he was "appalled at the . . . unfounded allegations." He said that the society's board of directors is composed of bishops, priests and lay persons, "all committed churchmen and loyal citizens."

• • •

WHEN THE society met Jan. 8-11 in Williamsburg, it drafted a memorial to the House of Bishops requesting it to state "the position of the church with respect to marriage between persons of different color."

The statement said ESCRU "asserts . . . that there are neither theological nor biological barriers to marriage between persons of different color, and that laws forbidding such marriages are contrary to Christian teaching, natural law and the Constitution."

The Rev. Mr. Morris said in a letter to Bishop Campbell that the society "had never claimed to officially represent the church. . . . We believe we can be of greater service . . . through being unofficial. . . . We are meeting a need within the church."

Charleston, West Virginia
January 19, 1961

STATEMENTS GIVEN TO THE PRESS JOINTLY:

I - "My statement to the press on January 13th with regard to the unofficial organization known as the Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity adequately covers the immediate situation except to add that more information completely exonerates the officers and official leaders of this Society from any suspicion of Communism. I consider this matter closed."

- The Rt. Rev. Wilburn C. Campbell,
Bishop of West Virginia

II- "I am grateful to Bishop Campbell for his clarifying statement. In support of the forthright counsels of the Episcopal Church's official bodies, this Society seeks a unity of persons in Christ Jesus that transcends racial and cultural barriers. Let it also be well known that we are inherently opposed to Communism and would not welcome any Communists as members. With agreement on essentials and some differences in approach, Bishop Campbell and this Society of committed Churchmen and loyal citizens will go forward respectively in their work for God and His Kingdom."

- The Rev. John B. Morris, Executive Director
Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial
Unity.

****

Memo FROM THE DESK OF **MILDRED FLOWERS**

J. B. Morris sent
there to you

LWD ✓

PR ✓

PA

JC ✓

MF

Kennedys and Bias

It is too early to assess President-elect Kennedy's capacity for leadership in furthering human rights before he has even taken office, but there are ominous signs that he may be found lacking.

In the outgoing Administration the Attorney General worked hard in the field of civil rights, while the President became increasingly a favorite among many of the South's most vocal segregationists. They blamed Brownell and Rogers but not the affable Ike who came down for golf and quail in segregated comfort.

Can the new Attorney General act as independently as did his predecessor? This would seem unlikely; for a brother is more allied with the President than other appointees, and electoral votes from the South may be wanted again in 1964.

The observation during the campaign by Bobby that sit-ins were alright if they were "legal" gives further cause for discomfort inasmuch as he said this in the South where many state laws brand the sit-in movement as illegal.

Kennedy was asked during the campaign to publicly disavow for himself the use of segregated lodging, eating or recreational facilities. This appeal from 25 of the Nation's top religious leaders has not yet been answered publicly.

It is to be hoped that a recent game of golf played by the President-elect at a segregated Palm Beach facility is no indication that we will have another President who will spend much of his leisure time on a golf course not available to many Americans because of racial barriers.

These are some of the reasons for apprehension among those working for full citizenship for all Americans. Roy Wilkins recently deplored "the atmosphere of supercaution" on civil rights that he said had been evident since the election. More recently Martin Luther King Jr., said: "We must remind Mr. Kennedy that we are expecting him to use the whole weight of his office to remove the heavy weight of segregation from our country." Their [illegible] by [illegible] right.

REV. JOHN B. MORRIS,
Executive Director, Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity.
Atlanta.

WASH. Post
Jan 18, 1961

The Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity (COPY)
5 Forsyth Street, N. W. Room 200
Atlanta 3, Georgia

January 16, 1961

The Rt. Rev. Wilburn C. Campbell
1608 A Virginia Street, E.
Charleston 1, West Virginia

Dear Bishop Campbell:

In the interest of accuracy I shall quote here the text of the telegram I directed to your home the afternoon of January 14th and again to you at Sandscrest Farms, Wheeling, on January 15th after learning that you were not in Charleston:

> "I am appalled at the various unfounded allegations you have made against the Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity and, in particular, at your suggestion that one of our leaders is a "card-carrying Communist." Our leaders are the members of our Board of Directors. It is composed of four bishops, eight priests, and twelve lay persons, including five respected educators. They are all committed Churchmen and loyal citizens. I am flying to Charleston on Wednesday in hopes that you will see me to clarify your position.

I am informed that you will not return to Charleston until Thursday, January 19th. I shall arrive in Charleston Wednesday afternoon and will call your office to see if we might confer sometime on Thursday at your convenience. I am prepared to stay in Charleston through Friday or later if it is not possible for you to see me on Thursday.

Inasmuch as you have not furnished the Society with a copy of your statement, I would surmise that the press accounts are accurate since you have not corrected them publicly or otherwise. I shall comment, then, on the allegations you have made regarding this Society as they have been cited in the press. None except the Communist one need be met publicly since they are opinions you hold about the Society without full information on our proceedings at Williamsburg, but it may be helpful to correct the facts in each case.

You have referred to"...advocacy of interracial marriages..." in a list of charges. In our Memorial to be directed to the House of Bishops on the subject of marriage between persons of different color, we invited the bishops to study and provide guidance to the Church on this question. We said that we believed that "...there are neither theological nor biological barriers..." to such marriages, but we did not advocate them as such. For your information I am enclosing a copy of this Memorial in full.

It is reported that you believe we directed "insulting remarks" at the House of Bishops, but it is not indicated to what you are making reference. Do you mean that our invitation to the House of Bishops to consider the marriage question is insulting? If so, then I could only refer you to the traditional role of the bishops in providing guidance in matters of faith and morals. You will recall that bishops gathered at the 1958 Lambeth Conference said, with clear implications for the subject of "intermarriage", in one of their resolutions: "...neither race nor color is in itself a barrier to any aspect of that life in family and community for which God created all men." I do not believe it is "insulting" to ask the American bishops to consider what they have already begun to deal with in this Lambeth resolution. If it is not this question to which you are making reference when you say we offended the bishops, please be specific. I know of nothing in our official resolutions and statements that could be so construed.

The press reports that another of your concerns was "...the members' use of derogatory words, such as 'hillbilly' in describing some West Virginians..." You will not find this word in any of our memorials, resolutions, or directives. This Society has never used the word in any of our statements or documents. Any use of the word would have been by an individual. None of the leaders of this Society used this word in any way at Williamsburg.

It is said that you have called us "...irresponsible, self-organized association of persons, with no official standing or recognition within the Church." Others must decide whether we are "irresponsible". That this movement within the Church was, indeed, formed by those who are a part of it is plainly evident. I believe the Holy Spirit was also involved as committed persons sought new ways to bring greater wholeness in His Church. As for "official standing", we have never claimed to officially represent the Church. Budgetary support and policy control are the marks of an official agency, and we believe we can be of greater service to the Church through being unofficial. As for "recognition", it might be suggested that over forty bishops and five hundred clergy as members means that we have been recognized within the life of the Church. Twice this number of laity, many of them closely identified with diocesan and national church structures, further indicates that we are meeting a need within the Church. Finally, official recognition has come from a number of diocesan conventions which have passed resolutions commending the Society to churchmen.

I come finally to your allegation that one of this Society's leaders is a "...card-carrying Communist." My telegram to you speaks adequately to this. If you have a charge against one of the members of our Board, let it be known forthrightly. Because I am the chief executive officer of the Society, and you have impugned the patriotism of our leadership, it is perhaps I who am most affected. If you would like to name me in your allegation, the charge can be dealt with in civil court. Any of the leaders of this Society are prepared also, I am sure, to meet a specific charge similarly. Instead of being specific you have in this instance again cast only a generalized suspicion over us.

I hope that you will appreciate the terrible damage that this final allegation of yours can cause to numerous Churchmen and that you will consider issuing some public clarification of your statement. It may be readily admitted that we are an unofficial group within the Church, that only the House of Bishops and the General Convention can speak for the whole Church, etc., but it should certainly be made clear that the suggestion that one of our leaders is a "card-carrying Communist" is unfounded. Although a non-member bishop, the Rt. Rev. William M. Marmion, has dis-avowed publicly your allegation, the only way this can be met adequately is for you to correct the facts. Even then the feathers of falsehood have been blown across the land and can never be retrieved totally.

Yours faithfully,

(Rev.) John B. Morris
Executive Director

JBM:jlw

THE EPISCOPAL SOCIETY FOR
CULTURAL AND RACIAL UNITY

FIRST ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING

January 8-11, 1961

Williamsburg, Virginia

MEMORIALS FROM THE RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE

A. Memorial to the House of Bishops

The Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity requests the House of Bishops to study, and then to state in its next pastoral letter, the position of the Church with respect to marriage between persons of different color.

The Society recognizes the small incidence of such marriages, but urges a clear statement to guide clergy and laity, in view of the impression frequently given that such marriages violate biological and theological principles.

The Society asserts for itself that there are neither theological nor biological barriers to marriage between persons of different color, and that laws forbidding such marriages are contrary to Christian teaching, natural law, and the Constitution of this country.

All staff

(To be routed in order numbered)

Date 1/24/61

PLEASE CHECK, DATE AND FORWARD

HCF ✓

PA

MA ✓

LWD ✓

MM ✓

RH ✓

EW

SM

PR ✓

JC ✓

LEC ✓

MET

BC ✓

RHA

PP ✓

WF ✓

MF

FILE

The Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity

522 ATLANTA NATIONAL BUILDING, 50 WHITEHALL STREET, S.W., ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA • JACKSON 5-7975

NEW ADDRESS: 5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

January 24, 1961

FOR YOUR INFORMATION:

This is to state that neither the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., nor its staff personnel are authorized to speak for this Society or to issue releases regarding our activities and public statements.

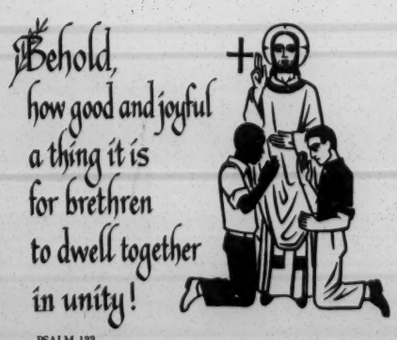
Releases from S.C.E.F. dated January 18th describe stands taken at our recent Annual Meeting in Williamsburg, Virginia. These had been otherwise reported on and covered in the press.

Upon request I shall furnish copies of all of the resolutions and statements from Williamsburg, including those on intermarriage, kneel-ins, etc.

Yours faithfully,

John B. Morris

(Rev.) John B. Morris
Executive Director



ADDITIONAL NOTE: This memorandum has gone to all bishops and a number of persons with human relations organizations. It has not been sent to any press media. The enclosed copy of my letter to SCEF's field secretary is being sent only to past and present members of our Board and a number of persons known to me with the various agencies. I am prepared to give more background on this matter at the Board meeting next month. This is not a precipitous action on my part, I assure you, but has been developing for some time. It is not my desire to deal with this publicly, but I am prepared to do so if necessary. - JBM

The Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity
5 Forsyth Street, N. W., Room 200
Atlanta 3, Georgia

(COPY)

January 24, 1961

Mr. Carl Braden
4403 Virginia Avenue
Louisville 11, Kentucky

Dear Carl:

Last July 7th I wrote your wife that I did not think it would be wise for either of you to be initiators in forming a local unit of the Society in Louisville. This was in response to her inquiring whether there were plans for a group there. I had hoped that you would appreciate the explicit and implicit counsel in that letter, wherein I suggested that you refrain from assuming any prominent public role in the affairs of the Society.

My request then was not based upon any adverse judgments of your character or motives. It was due to your decision to wage a personal crusade over issues to which we have not addressed ourselves. This Society is concerned with positive accomplishments in integration within the Episcopal Church and the general community, and I feel a responsibility not to let side-issues, intruded by others, impede progress toward basic goals. I pointed out in my letter of July 7th how I personally am careful not to let my integrationist position cause harm to my friends who are publicly not identified with this position. I thought that you would understand this point and exercise similar discretion as requested.

Now in at least three instances you have gone to some lengths to associate yourself publicly with the Society without authorization, in what can only appear to be an exploitative way:

1. Without authorization, you gave reporters at Williamsburg advance copies of what you were going to say in the discussion group on "A Survey of Ethnic and Cultural Divisions". Stories with your comments and identifying you followed in the press.

2. In response to the most innocuous of a series of allegations made against the Society by the Bishop of West Virginia, namely his protest over the use of the term "hillbilly", you wrote a letter to the Charleston Gazette, giving copies to the Associated Press and possibly others, pointing out the fact that you had been the one to use the word, but had not meant it contemptuously. No one but the bishop had any concern over the use of the word, but following your self-serving release, many had the opportunity to know that it was you who had used it in the afore-mentioned discussion group. Little of significance among the bishop's allegations was clarified, but your identification with the Society was once again highlighted.

3. A release dated January 18th and captioned "News from Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc." has come to my attention, wherein statements from our Williamsburg meeting are reported upon. Our resolution of commendation of Fr. Gibson of Miami is reported, with concluding remarks about and by you and a final linking of the two of you as having appealed your sentences. My criticism of the totally unauthorized nature of this release by another organization cannot be construed as any detraction from our high praise of Fr. Gibson. Our Board of Directors passed a resolution of support for Fr. Gibson at a meeting last September, and this commendation was covered in the press. The additional element incorporated into your account of our commendation of Fr. Gibson is yourself.

Because this last unauthorized public expression for the Society came from S.C.E.F. in New Orleans, I directed the following telegram there: "I am shocked that S.C.E.F. would issue a press release about activities and statements of our organization. We are competent for such and it is our responsibility to decide what is released and when. Kindly refrain from further unauthorized intervention in behalf of this Society." This was sent on January 23rd, and that afternoon I was called on the telephone by Mr. Dombrowski, S.C.E.F.'s Executive Director. He was apologetic, attributing the release to your "enthusiasm". He said that S.C.E.F. hardly ever does things like this. Be that as it many, S.C.E.F. has a reputation among many committed liberals for this kind of exploitative and self-agrandizing action.

Mr. Dombrowski said of you: "I know of no one who has less personal or organizational sense of pride. He will work his head off for anybody that's going in the same direction, and asks for no recognition at all..." Your activities make it difficult to believe this. You have demonstrated on three occasions with this Society that you have some need to let the world know you are associated with us. If it has not been a lack of discretion in judgment, you have in these instances been irresponsible in assuming prerogatives in making public statements about Society matters and in issuing releases concerning Society affairs as if this service had been requested. Your lack of sensitivity to the effect of this alliance you seek to create through publicity suggests to me that you do not have the interests and effectiveness of the Society primarily in mind. It appears that you want to involve others publicly with S.C.E.F. and yourself for the enhancement of the reputation of both, and a possible compatriot role in your own particular courtroom battles. You leave little room for persons to decide freely whether they stand with you or not, or, indeed, to determine for themselves if they will make such a decision.

I trust that it is clear from the above that these criticisms deal only with your methods, in a field where methods are so decisively important.

To repeat the last sentence of my telegram, kindly refrain from further unauthorized intervention in behalf of this Society. There is much to be done in the South and ample to be released to the press without usurping the functions of other organizations.

Yours faithfully,

(Rev.) John B. Morris
Executive Director

The Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity

522 ATLANTA NATIONAL BUILDING, 50 WHITEHALL STREET, S.W., ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA • JACKSON 5-7975

NEW ADDRESS: 5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

January 24, 1961

FOR YOUR INFORMATION:

This is to state that neither the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., nor its staff personnel are authorized to speak for this Society or to issue releases regarding our activities and public statements.

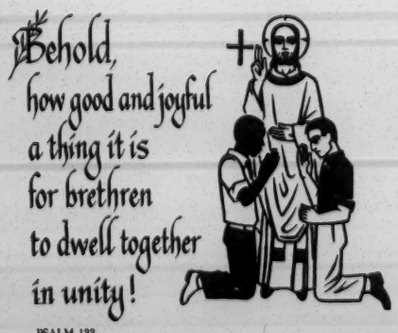
Releases from S.C.E.F. dated January 18th describe stands taken at our recent Annual Meeting in Williamsburg, Virginia. These had been otherwise reported on and covered in the press.

Upon request I shall furnish copies of all of the resolutions and statements from Williamsburg, including those on intermarriage, kneel-ins, etc.

Yours faithfully,

John B. Morris

(Rev.) John B. Morris
Executive Director



RALPH McGILL

The Catholic Bishops Speak---

Pastoral letters from Roman Catholic bishops in the Southern cities of Charleston, S. C., Savannah, and Atlanta, Georgia (each the seat of a major diocese), recently have been read in all diocesan churches advising communicants that this is a year of preparation for the integration of all parochial schools. There will be, said bishops, additional pastoral letters, sermons, study clubs and school instruction "to explain the full Catholic teaching on racial justice."

This teaching is against racial discrimination. "When changing times have called for fresh application of the eternal God-given principles, our loyal people have not wavered," said the letter. Here was at least subtle reference to the fact that in New Orleans some few have not been loyal to the church's teachings, Leander Perez, racial extremist of Louisiana being most notable among them.

"In time of crisis, our people look to the church to state moral principles and to apply them to practical situations," the letters said. "With racial tension mounting, the Church must speak out clearly. In justice to our people, we cannot abandon leadership to the extremists whose only creed is their own fear and hatred.

Unworthy Fear

"The fear is unworthy and in large measure unjustified. All peoples have a pride of race, a pride which they naturally desire to maintain and to preserve. This pride of race is by no means destroyed or even weakened when one people recognizes the rights of others. . . ."

These three pastoral decisions, in two deep-South states, are important. They already have caused considerable soul searching in Protestant churches which operate or control private or parochial schools.

The Roman Catholic church is not numerically strong in either of the two states involved, but it is growing steadily. It is doing so through college student programs and a continual expansion of mission churches. Time was in the deep South states when a Roman Catholic church seen outside the larger urban areas was a novelty. This is no longer true.

There also was a time when there was a saying that if one encountered a Negro in the old cotton states who was not either a Baptist or a Methodist, some white man had tampered with his religion. This comment also has ceased to have validity.

Others to Come

These pastoral letters, read in South Carolina and Georgia, are merely the first of others to come in other states. The parochial schools will be desegregated. The Christian church, Protestant and Roman Catholic, might question whether they should lead or follow secular authority. But none will question the wisdom of the bishops' plan for education from the pulpit, in the church school classes, and in study groups. This would be a wise policy for all churches and all communities.

There are many good people who are quite honest in their opposition to the changes in American life and who do not comprehend the fact the Constitution of their country is equally applicable in all public fields of life. They have been deceived, and are still being deceived, by the extremist leadership.

A great many letters ask, "Why don't you promote our side?" One's compassion is stirred by such letters because what they want is to be told that the change will not come and may be avoided. They do not want to hear the truth because it is, to them, unpleasant. Therefore, they prefer falsehood and deception to the facts.

Change is coming. If intelligently met and understood, it need not bring any shock or great difficulty. It is only when there is long defiance of law and of court orders that violence and grief come.

The bishops' letters are more than mere straws in the wind. They say what many a silent Protestant minister would like to tell his congregation if he had apostolic authority behind him.

The Atlanta Journal and CONSTITUTION SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1961

Presbytery Votes To Receive All

Only One Dissenting Vote On Resolution Approved by Committee

By SALLY SANFORD
Atlanta Journal Religious News Editor

The Atlanta Presbytery, the largest nationally in the denomination, Tuesday afternoon passed almost unanimously a resolution urging Presbyterian churches t oreceive all who attend without discrimination.

The resolution was adopted with only one dissenting voice vote. Voting was almost immediately following its reading at the regular winter meeting of the Atlanta Presbytery at Peachtree Presbyterian Church. Ministers and elders from most of the presbytery's 99 churches attended.

The resolution's quick passage was called "remarkable" by one of the most influential men in the Presbytery. It was very similar to an earlier resolution drawn up last fall, read at Presbytery meeting and sent to a committee for rewording.

The amended version first reviews the statement of the Presbyterian Church, U.S., which declared in 1954 that enforced segregation of the races "is out of harmony with Christian theology and ethics," and says, "The Atlanta Presbytery . . . reaffirms this position."

* * *

A THREE-POINT declaration of principles states that:

1: "The church should view the present racial crisis . . . as an occasion for humble self-examination. . . . The church should strive not simply to react to its environment, but to act with Christian purpose and to speak with clarity to the issues of our time."

2: "The church is . . . universal. . . . To discriminate against fellow believers and worshippers for reason of race or color, is to violate the very character of the church."

3: The church's "life and action . . . must not simply reflect the cultural values of society. . . . We have . . . no scriptural warrant to exclude from the fellowship of worship, those whom the Gospel includes."

* * *

THE PRESBYTERY resolution asked church sessions (the ruling body in each local church) to consider these points.

It also stated: "We believe that Presbyterian churches should receive those who attend our worship services in the spirit of Christ without discriminatory treatment.

"We strongly urge our officers and people not to allow the organized or planned nature of any 'tests' of our churches to distract us from our responsibility to meet every test as Christians."

* * *

THIS IS the first statement on racial dscrimination in the church to come from the Atlanta Presbytery, which includes 99 churches in a large northwest portion of the state.

Seven ministers and seven elders wrote the resolution as it stands. The ministers were Dr. Harry Fifield, Dr. Arthur Vann Gibson, Dr. John Richardson, Rev. Robert Busey and Rev. Richard Dodds, all of Atlanta; Rev. Dick Flinn, Carrollton, and Rev. Thomas Dews, Thomaston.

* * *

THE RESOLUTION followed very closely the earlier statement it replaced, except for omission of a section on school desegregation. The earlier resolution asked that the churches not make any plans to encourage school closing.

The amended statement omitted this, its authors saying they felt there was little need for it now and that it was not appropriate.

The Atlanta Presbytery one year ago sent to the General Assembly an appeal for open schools.

* * *

ELSEWHERE Tuesday, at the Lutheran Church of the Redeemer on Peachtree Street, a South Carolina seminary professor told some 160 Lutherans that the church is the "most rigidly segregated institution in our society."

Dr. Robert Paul Roth, of the Lutheran Theological Southern Seminary in Columbia, S.C., told evangelism leaders at a three-day conference of the United Lutheran Church in America that "We must seriously question whether we have the right to call it a church."

The Lutheran conference will continue through Thursday.

1961 - A YEAR OF BREAKTHROUGH....

....IN THE....

....CHURCHES IN THE SOUTH WITH REGARD TO RACE RELATIONS.

● An Atlanta doctor tells a Sunday morning class . . .

This I Believe

By HAYWOOD N. HILL

I AM A Southerner. I was bred in the South where my forefathers were slave-holders and Confederate soldiers. I was born and raised in Southern towns with their rigid racial patterns and their typical Southern prejudice. I was away from the South for a few years but I returned to live in the South by choice and intend to remain here for the rest of my life. I love the South and its people.

I like having two black arms in my kitchen and two black legs pushing my lawn mower to help take the drudgery out of living for myself and my family; and I like having them at a very minimum of cost to me.

I like choosing my own friends and associates and I like eating in pleasant places with well bred people of my own race, class and status.

In Church

I like to worship in a church which is composed of my friends and equals where I will be among my own group, racially, socially, and intellectually.

I like for my children to go to school with their own kind and with other children of their own racial, social, and intellectual level. I like for them to be shielded against poverty, ignorance, dirt and disease.

I like to practice medicine among intelligent, cooperative people who understand what I am trying to do for them, who are friends as well as patients and who pay their bills.

I like to live in a neighborhood composed of people of my own group who have pleasant, well kept homes and where there is no conflict or strife.

I do not want my daughter to marry a Negro.

I like the racial status quo. I am a Southerner.

As a Christian

But, I am also a Christian. As a Christian I must believe that God created all men and that all men are equal in the sight of God. I must believe that all men are my brothers and are children of God and that I am my brother's keeper. I must believe that Jesus meant what he said when he commanded me to love my neighbor as myself and when he commanded me to do unto others as I would have them do unto me. I must believe that the church is God's house and that it does not belong to me, to the congregation of Trinity Presbyterian Church or to the Southern Presbyterian Church. I must believe in the fellowship of all believers.

I am also a scientist and have devoted my life to the pursuit of objective truth. Therefore, I must know that while there are individual differences among people, there is no such thing as racial inferiority. I must know that within every group there are individuals with different potentialities and that I cannot arbitrarily classify anyone on the basis of his race or color. I must know that poverty and ignorance and isolation—call it segregation if you will—breed feelings of inferiority; frustration, resentment, and despair and that these feelings in turn lead to misery, to immorality, and to crime which, in turn, not only depress the people and the groups involved but the community as a whole and the whole country.

Therefore, as a Christian and as a scientist I am obligated to act on the basis of what I know and what I believe and not on the basis of what I like. I must live by conviction and by conscience rather than by preference and by prejudice.

I must, therefore, regard every man rich or poor, black or white as a child of God and as a person, not as some kind of subhuman being or animal or even as an inferior. I must try to see to it that every individual gets equal rights under the law and in politics. This applies particularly to the right of equal justice in the courts and to the right of the exercise of political privilege, that is the right to vote. If I fear the effects of bloc voting and voting from ignorance, then I must try to see to it that every man is educated to the point where he votes intelligently.

Equal Privileges

I am obligated to pay a living wage to every man who works for me and to do my best to see that others do the same. I must accord to every man the right to rise to the limit of his abilities in any job or profession and I must make every attempt to see that no man is blocked because of his race or his social status. If any individual of any race rises to a position equal to mine, then I must accord to him the same privileges that I have and welcome him as an equal.

I must see to it that everyone has an opportunity for an education as good as my own children have. If this means, as the social scientists, the courts and the Negroes themselves believe, that that education must be the same education as my children have, then I must accept it and encourage it.

I must try to see to it that no man be humiliated and rejected because of his color. If this means that the Negro eats where I eat, sits next to me in the theater, or rides next to me in public transportation, then I am obligated to accept it.

I must see to it that every man has an opportunity for a decent home and decent surroundings and if this means that he will live in my neighborhood or in the house next to mine, then that is the way it must be.

If a Negro wants to worship in my church or join my church then I am obligated to see to it that he is not only accepted but welcomed into that church, even if it be Trinity Presbyterian Church. I must not be led by false pride to try to judge his motives for coming into that church and I must welcome him on the same basis that I would welcome any other individual.

I must try to overlook the selfish politicians who use the Negro for their own ends, the Communist agitators who delight in stirring up racial strife, the noisy, aggressive Negro who abuses his privileges and who makes life unpleasant for me, and even the Negroes who exploit their own race.

I must even overlook such irrelevant questions as which race is the further developed, which race pays the most taxes, etc., and remember the basic principles on which I am trying to act and in which I believe.

Risks Are Involved

I must not only accept the efforts of the Negro to achieve his legitimate aspirations but I must try to help him achieve them and I believe that the church must do the same if it is a truly Christian church. I must do this, even though it goes against my deepest prejudices and even though it threatens my superior and isolated position in the community and even though it entails the risk of intermarriage.

Basically the problem is not one of what I like but what I know to be right. I must not let my wishes determine my attitude toward my associates, my school, my church, or even my own family, but if I am true to the principles which I profess, then I must act according to those principles. This, I believe.

DR. HILL is an Atlanta, Ga., physician, an elder in Trinity church where he gave this talk before a Sunday morning adult class which he teaches, in a series on "The Church Faces Racial Tension."

THIS I BELIEVE as it appeared in The Presbyterian Outlook, February 6, 1961. Copies of this reprint may be obtained from The Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity, 5 Forsyth St.N.W.,Atlanta,Ga.

The Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity

522 ATLANTA NATIONAL BUILDING, 50 WHITEHALL STREET, S.W., ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA • JACKSON 5-7975

NEW ADDRESS: 5 Forsyth Street, N. W., Atlanta 3, Georgia

March 14, 1961

TO COMPLIMENTARY MAILING LIST:

Because of your connection with an agency working in the field of intergroup relations, or for some other reason, you are on our complimentary mailing list for various things sent out from here from time to time. Most recently you may have received a mailing that contained the statements from our annual meeting at Williamsburg, Virginia, together with a newsletter on the same. Some persons on our complimentary list have just been added, and may not have received this, but I shall be happy to send these items upon request.

Enclosed is a reprint of a talk given by an Atlanta doctor in a local Presbyterian Church. I shall be happy to supply small quantities of this reprint without charge for use in the South, and will send single copies elsewhere. Anyone wanting excessively large quantities of these should write me about their need, and we will determine whether there must be any charge.

I am also enclosing a copy of the editorial "Let Us Kneel-in Together" from the CHRISTIAN CENTURY which we have had available here for some months. Single copies of this are available without charge, and small quantities can be furnished persons without charge where they will be used directly in the field.

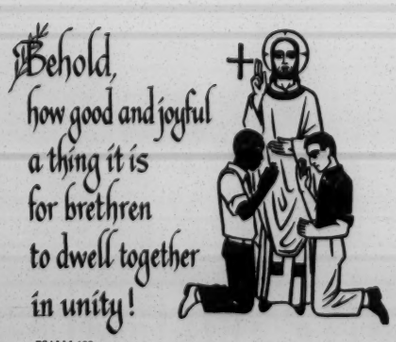
Finally, I am enclosing a copy of our Statement of Purpose as just received from the printer, listing our new Board of Directors. You will notice on the application form that we now provide a category for non-Episcopalians who are interested in supporting the work of the Society, and who wish to regularly receive our materials. Anyone now on the complimentary list will be gladly transferred to the "Friend" list, but unless you indicate to the contrary we shall continue you on the list for complimentary receipt.

Other materials that we have in mimeographed form include Harris Wofford's address on "The Law and Civil Disobedience", and Dr. Thomas F. Pettigrew's talk at our founding conference on "The Church Dilemma and Social Action". We are now in the process of preparing several other things of substantive nature to be printed and made extensively available. I shall be sending you these later.

Yours faithfully,

John B. Morris

(Rev.) John B. Morris
Executive Director



The Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity
5 FORSYTH STREET, N.W., ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

For your information

PA
PRV now!
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file

THE REV. JOHN B. MORRIS
Executive Director

The Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity

ROOM 200, 5 FORSYTH STREET, N.W., ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA • JACKSON 5-7975

June 16, 1961

TO CLERICAL MEMBERS:

RE: Prayer Pilgrimage from New Orleans to General Convention

On Tuesday, September 12, 1961, a bus carrying 37 Episcopal clergymen will leave from New Orleans on a "Prayer Pilgrimage" to Church and Church-related educational institutions between that city and Detroit where the General Convention opens on September 17th. This is to invite you to consider making application to accompany this group on what may be a trip of momentous significance.

Purpose:

Aware of our own needs within the Church, the primary thrust of such a tour will be to show concern that Church sponsored institutions should have no restrictions based on race. However, through announcement within the week and by actual presence at the time, the pilgrimage will indicate support of those presently seeking freedom of travel, with access to normal facilities connected with interstate travel. Any ruling by the I.C.C. will need opportunities for demonstration of the effectiveness of its implementation. Whatever the resolution of the present struggle regarding interstate travel, there will be a continuing need within the Church. With the final focus being the General Convention, we will be indicating our hope that the Church in all regions may show greater leadership in setting in order its own household as well as in providing guidance for the community at large.

An itinerary is being prepared. It will include secondary schools and colleges operated by the Church in both the North and South. At our stops we will give thanks for those places that have no barriers, penitently admitting our own involvement in the sinful system of separation and segregation at so many levels. At institutions still closed to some because of race, we will pray that both a concern as well as a capacity to proceed might prevail in each case. We will pray for national unity, and for a fuller utilization of the climate in the North that should permit even greater steps by the Church in righting the wrongs in its life. With Convention as our terminal point, we will pray that the Church in all areas may come alive to its opportunities and responsibilities.

Participants and Their Selection:

Participants should arrive in New Orleans by late afternoon on September 11th in time for a period of preparation before departure the next day. The bus will be chartered so as to permit visitations enroute and a flexibility of schedule. We will use regular terminal facilities for meals. In all likelihood, we would not stop for the evening until reaching Tennessee, which means one or two nights in transit at the outset.

While present difficulties may have been overcome by September, dangers inherent in the early stages of the pilgrimage must be frankly faced. No one should apply for the trip unless they are prepared to undergo a period in jail if this develops through efforts to utilize terminal facilities in a normal fashion. Only those who are prepared to refuse bail, if this is deemed advisable, should apply. We trust and hope that we will go safely on our way, but alternatives must be faced. Anyone desiring a martyr role for himself should not apply. Anyone having any doubt he could be constrained from returning blows in the face of physical violence should not consider going.

The selection of participants for the pilgrimage will be done here. We will endeavor to have a balance of white and Negro priests, as well as some of other backgrounds. As high a proportion of Southerners as possible will be selected. Subjective factors will be weighed and I shall consult with others to obtain a tightly coordinated and carefully screened group. You are encouraged to discuss this with other clergy who might like to accompany you. The pilgrimage is not limited to members of the Society, but to any Episcopal clergymen. The reason for this criteria instead of something more ecumenical is to make the impact within the Church more significant, and due to the nature of the institutions to be visited and the destination. It is anticipated that groups of clergy of other churches will make similar tours before or after ours.

While in transit, individual judgment on strategy and itinerary will be welcomed, but a final determination will be made by a steering committee. It must be understood that the entire venture will be subject to cancellation up until the last minute. The act of making application will be understood as a willingness to forego plans if this is deemed advisable. In every regard, we must have a discipline akin to that in a military operation.

Financial Arrangements for Participants:

We will pay for the bus and for any overnight accommodations for the group during the pilgrimage. Participants are to pay for their meals while on the pilgrimage. We will also allow up to $75 for expenses in getting to New Orleans, in excess of $25. Disbursement in most cases would be made after Convention upon receipt of an accounting of travel costs to New Orleans. The Society will not be responsible for any expenses while in Detroit or for travel home. It is hoped that those participating will be able to remain at Convention through September 20th for the Society-sponsored dinner. It is more than humor, however, to suggest that the meal that night could be one served in some county jail!

Special Funds to be Raised:

We must raise funds to cover costs to be borne centrally. Your help with this is urged. Your own contribution, if you are not able to apply, will be welcomed and it is hoped you can secure assistance from concerned laymen. Please make such contacts yourself in our behalf, as we are already swamped here. It is estimated that expenses for the group, apart from individual expenditures, will come to about $5,000. If you want to apply for the trip and are unable to muster funds you will need personally, it is suggested that you seek assistance from friends. Demands here will not permit assistance beyond covering the costs mentioned.

In General:

More detailed briefings will be sent to those accepted for the pilgrimage. I can understand that some interested in going will be unable to do so. I hope all will carefully consider the possibility. Please write me as soon as possible, using the form below and the enclosed envelope. We hope to have participants who can make the entire trip. Anyone only able to go part of the way may register this and we will see what the possibilities are.

These are times when the Church must launch out into bold new ways to cleanse itself of marks of caste and class, and in its support for front line fighters in the field of civil rights. Some of you may be disturbed at the proposal set forth here, while others will chide me for even debating its advisability. I take full responsibility for the decision to proceed. Having weighed everything carefully and consulted with many persons, I am convinced that this should be ventured. We do not know now the final wisdom of the matter. We may pray that such a pilgrimage will be for the greater glory of Christ Jesus in this awakening era of concern among both those who call Him Lord and those who do not. Of which will it be said: "Well done thou good and faithful servant...."when assessment is made for the sources of changes so long needed?"

Yours faithfully,

John B. Morris

(Rev.) John B. Morris
Executive Director

JBM:jlw

The Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity

ROOM 200, 5 FORSYTH STREET, N.W., ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA • JACKSON 5-7975

June 28, 1961

TO INTERGROUP RELATIONS PERSONNEL:

A copy of our most recent reprint is enclosed. Dr. Thomas F. Pettigrew's The Myth of the Moderates is most apt for these times of accelerating change. Dr. Pettigrew has been a foremost analyst of gradualism and this critique should be widely read as positions are reevaluated.

We will be glad to supply you with up to 25 copies of The Myth of the Moderates without charge, but must ask 2¢ each on most orders in larger quantity. You may use the form below in requesting copies.

Another recent reprint is Marriage Across Racial Lines, originally issued by the Council for Christian Social Action of the United Church of Christ. Others previously sent you are still available, including the CHRISTIAN CENTURY editorial "Let Us Kneel-in Together!" You may ask for single copies of these on the form below without charge.

Another enclosure here is our Statement of Purpose. You will note on the application form that non-Episcopalians may become "Friends of the Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity". As such, you would receive our regular newsletters, together with the various materials mentioned here and other items. The last newsletter, for instance, had six enclosures, including the accompanying copy of the Capetown Placard - the dramatic scene that originally used the word "Apartheid" and which was placed on the grounds of St. George's Cathedral, Capetown, South Africa.

If you are an Episcopalian, we hope you will become a member and, if not, we would like to add your name to our list of "Friends". You may find our materials helpful. We certainly need your support - in telling other Episcopalians about us, as well as financially. Our needs for funds will increase drastically during the balance of this year and next year due to a planned decrease in a foundation grant. Any help you can give or to which you can refer us will be greatly appreciated.

Yours faithfully,

John B. Morris

(Rev.) John B. Morris
Executive Director

TO: E.S.C.R.U., Room 200, 5 Forsyth Street, N. W., Atlanta 3, Georgia

Please send: _____ copies of The Myth of the Moderates. For over 25 copies enclose 2¢ per copy. Checks payable to ESCRU.

Please send single copies of: _____ Let Us Kneel-in Together

_____ Marriage Across Racial Lines

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

Amount Enclosed: $_____

WB ✓
PR ✓
SB ✓

EPISCOPAL SOCIETY FOR CULTURAL AND RACIAL UNITY
5 Forsyth St., N. W. Atlanta 3, Ga.

Phones: 525-7975
525-2953
(Home) 255-0778

September 7, 1962

TO: Dr. Leslie Dunbar, SRC
Mr. Roy Wilkins, NAACP
The Rev. Wyatt T. Walker or the Rev. M. L. King, SCLC
Mr. James Farmer, CORE
Mr. Matthew Ahmann, National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice

FROM: The Rev. John B. Morris, Executive Director, ESCRU

RE: Possible supportive statement from you regarding our suit against Jackson, Mississippi, police authorities to be filed on Monday.

Gentlemen:

We talked today and I said I'd send you Air-Special a copy of the complaint as it will be filed in Federal Court in Jackson on Monday. Excuse the manner of this covering letter, but it's late and my small staff has gone and I must expedite the sending of this to you.

Enclosed is a copy of the complaint. On Monday we shall mimeograph it and can supply you with further and better copies if you want. Filing of this suit will mark the first such action amongst the many persons arrested in the South on breach-of-the-peace statutes and similiar ostensibly non-racial ordinances which are being used to preserve segregation. We hope that the very filing of the suit will serve both to dramatize the problem and put authorities on guard. Certainly if we win the policemen of the South will be less capricious in their future arrests.

Because the fifteen Episcopal clergy were acquitted in a Mississippi court and for other reasons it has seemed that we were in a particularly strong position to take these steps. It will not be without much controversy in our Church where, while many do and will support this move, the cry will be made that clergy shouldn't be in court (nor in Jail!), etc. Even some on our side will pose questions about ESCRU taking such a step, believing it should be done by other groups. Obviously this is not our primary field of operations. However, for this particular move it has seemed right for us to proceed as it was right to have gone to Jackson in the first place.

Your supportive comment on the suit will both strengthen the impact of it as well as serve to encourage Churchmen who might have felt this wasn't our proper task.....

The suit will be filed at 3 P.M. on Monday afternoon, September 10th. We have a press conference scheduled for Tuesday morning, September 11th, in New York at 11:00 A.M., in Room B, 3rd Floor, Overseas Press Club, 54 West 40th St., to explain the purposes and possible significance of the suit. Both plaintiffs and attorneys will be on hand for this. It is at this time that we would like to release your comments..... they can be brief.....25 words or less.....

Please call my office in Atlanta collect sometime as early Monday as you can to dictate your statement so that we can prepare them in orderly fashion before I fly to New York Monday evening..... In the meantime I may contact one or two others for comment, including Bishop Pike who is on our Board and who approved of entering the suit.

Thank you for your help.

Yours faithfully,

John B. Morris

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI

JACKSON DIVISION

Robert L. Pierson, John B. Morris, James P. Breeden, and James G. Jones, Jr. — Plaintiffs

v. — No. _____

J. L. Ray, J. B. Griffith, D. A. Nichols, and James L. Spencer — Defendants

COMPLAINT

Jurisdiction:

1. Jurisdiction is based upon 28 U.S.C. 1343 and 42 U.S.C. 1981 and 1983 and upon 28 U.S.C. 1332.

2. Each Plaintiff has been damaged in an amount greater than $10,000.00, exclusive of interest and costs.

Nature of Cause of Action:

3. This cause of action is a civil action for damages for deprivation of civil rights and for false arrest and imprisonment of Plaintiffs by Defendants.

Plaintiffs:

4. Plaintiff Robert L. Pierson is an adult male, an Episcopal Clergyman, a member of the Caucasian race, and a citizen of the State of New York.

5. Plaintiff John B. Morris is an adult male, an Episcopal Clergyman, a member of the Caucasian race, and a citizen of the State of Georgia.

6. Plaintiff James P. Breeden is an adult male, an Episcopal Clergyman, a member of the Negro race, and a citizen of the State of Massachusetts.

7. Plaintiff James G. Jones, Jr. is an adult male, an Episcopal Clergyman, a member of the Caucasian race, and a citizen of the State of Illinois.

Defendants:

8. Defendant J. L. Ray is a policeman and a member of the police force of the City of Jackson, Mississippi, and resides in Jackson, Mississippi, and is a citizen of Mississippi.

9. Defendant J. B. Griffith is a policeman and a member of the police force of the City of Jackson, Mississippi, and resides in Jackson, Mississippi, and is a citizen of Mississippi.

10. Defendant D. A. Nichols is a policeman and a member of the police force of the City of Jackson, Mississippi, and resides in Jackson, Mississippi, and is a citizen of Mississippi.

11. Defendant James L. Spencer is the police justice and ex-officio Justice of the Peace of the City of Jackson, Mississippi, and resides in Jackson, Mississippi, and is a citizen of the State of Mississippi.

The Factual Situation:

12. On September 13, 1961, Plaintiffs and eleven other Episcopal Clergymen, amongst whom were two members of the Negro race and nine members of the Caucasian race, traveling in a group on a Prayer Pilgrimage, entered in orderly fashion the Continental Trailways Bus Station in Jackson, Mississippi, about 11:30 A.M. for the purpose of continuing their journey from New Orleans, Louisiana, to Detroit, Michigan to the General Convention of their Church. All possessed tickets to Chattanooga, Tennessee at such time. The group entered through a front door of the station, in front of which was a sign stating in substance "White Waiting Room Only — By Order of Police Department."

13. After Plaintiffs and the other Clergymen referred to above entered the station Defendants Griffith and Nichols placed Plaintiffs and the others under arrest, after ordering them to move on and after refusal by Plaintiffs and the others to do so.

14. Thereafter Defendant Ray approached Plaintiffs and told them to move on. Plaintiffs refused to do so and were then placed under arrest by Defendant Ray and taken to the Jackson City Jail.

15. At no time was there any unusual gathering, occurrence, or circumstances in or near the vicinity of the bus station at or near the time of the arrest of Plaintiffs nor did any person present, including Plaintiffs, create any disturbance or commit any disorderly acts whatever.

16. Plaintiffs Pierson, Morris, and Breeden were held in jail until Tuesday, September 19, 1961.

17. Plaintiff Jones was held in jail for approximately ten days after the other Plaintiffs were released.

18. Plaintiffs were held, tried, and convicted upon affidavits of Defendant Ray alleging that Plaintiffs "on or about September 13, 1961, in the corporate limits of Jackson, First Judicial District of Hinds County, Mississippi, under such circumstances that a breach of the peace might have been occasioned thereby, did then and there congregate with others in or around the Continental Bus Terminal, 201 East Pascagoula Street, Jackson, First Judicial District of Hinds County, Mississippi, a place of business engaged in selling or serving members of the public, and did then and there willfully and unlawfully fail or refused to disperse and move on when ordered to do so by affiant, a law enforcement officer of the City of Jackson, Mississippi, a municipality, contrary to the laws and ordinances in such cases made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the State of Mississippi."

19. Defendant Spencer was the judge at the trial held on Friday, September 15, 1961, without a jury at which trial Plaintiffs were tried and convicted on the affidavits mentioned in paragraph 18, supra, and on the testimony of Defendant Ray. The convictions were based upon violations of Section 2087.5 of the Mississippi Code of 1942, as amended.

20. Plaintiffs Pierson, Morris, and Breeden posted bond and were released from jail on Tuesday, September 19, 1961. Plaintiff Jones posted bond and was released from jail approximately ten days after the other Plaintiffs.

21. The Plaintiffs duly appealed to the Hinds County Court from the Jackson Municipal Court as provided by Mississippi laws. As a necessary consequence of prosecuting their appeals Plaintiffs were required to appear in the Hinds County Court before County Judge Russell Moore for arraignment on October 9, 1961, at which time they pleaded not guilty. Thereafter, on April 10, 1962 Plaintiffs Morris, Pierson, and Breeden were required to return

to Jackson for further purposes of prosecuting their appeals. On May 21, 1962 the trial of Plaintiff Jones was held before Judge Moore. At the end of the prosecution's evidence, at which Defendant Griffith testified, the Court, upon Plaintiff Jones's motion, dismissed the case on the grounds that the evidence showed no violation of law.

Immediately thereafter the City Prosecutor moved the dismissal of charges against the other Plaintiffs and the eleven other Clergymen referred to above, stating that the evidence in the remaining cases was the same as in the Jones case. This motion was granted.

Claim I:

22. Defendants, acting severally and in concert, under color of law and under color of Section 2087.5 of the Mississippi Code of 1942, as amended, and under color of the Constitution, laws, policy, customs and usages of the State of Mississippi dealing with segregation of the Negro race from the Caucasian race, subjected and caused to be subjected Plaintiffs to the deprivation of rights, privileges and immunities secured by the Constitution and laws of the United States in that Defendants have arrested, convicted and sentenced Plaintiffs to jail and confined Plaintiffs therein for the sole purpose of enforcing the segregation laws, customs, policies, and usages of the State of Mississippi.

23. Plaintiffs have been deprived of their rights, privileges, and immunities as citizens of the United States and of the several States to travel freely among the States of the United States, to equal protection of the laws, and to due process of law, among other rights, privileges, and immunities guaranteed by the Constitution and laws of the United States. These rights, privileges, and immunities are guaranteed, in particular, by Article I, Section 8, Clause 3, and the 14th Amendment of the Constitution of the United States and laws passed pursuant thereto.

Claim II:

24. Plaintiffs have been intentionally falsely arrested, confined, detained, and imprisoned by Defendants, acting severally and in concert, without legal cause, process, or justification. At no time about the occasion of their arrests did the Plaintiffs commit any acts justifying their arrests by

Defendants Ray, Griffith, and Nichols or their convictions by Defendant Spencer under the section of the Mississippi law with which Plaintiffs were charged with violating, Section 2087.5, or under any of the other laws of the State of Mississippi.

Statement of Damages:

25. Plaintiffs have each been injured and damaged by Defendants' acts against Plaintiffs in the amount of $10,001.00 for each Plaintiff and each Plaintiff has further been forced to expend the sum of approximately $1,000.00 as a direct and proximate result of protecting and defending himself against the acts of Defendants.

Prayer for Relief:

26. Wherefore, each Plaintiff demands judgment against Defendants, jointly and severally, in the amount of $11,001.00, for a total judgment against Defendants of $44,004.00.

27. Plaintiffs request such other and further relief as is just.

28. Plaintiffs demand that Defendants pay the cost of this action.

Carl Rachlin
280 Broadway
New York, New York

William Higgs
Box 4863
Jackson 6, Mississippi

ATTORNEYS FOR PLAINTIFFS

William Higgs
One of the Attorneys of Record in this cause and a member of the bar of this Court.

THE EPISCOPAL SOCIETY FOR CULTURAL AND RACIAL UNITY
5 Forsyth St., N. W. * Atlanta 3, Ga. * 525 - 7975

September 28, 1962

file

TO CLERICAL MEMBERS:

S. O. S.....! Help!

ESCRU will barely squeak through this year with the bills paid. Next year will be determinative as to whether it can survive at all. Now in the last period of foundation assistance it is evident that new sources of funds must be developed if we are to continue.....

Will you consider encouraging your parish to include ESCRU in the budget for 1962 (and, hopefully, thereafter) for $25. $50. $100. or more? If every clerical member who doesn't have a White Citizens Council on his back would make an effort in this direction we could face the future with confidence.

To repeat a little background: ESCRU got underway in 1960 with a grant of $25,000. from a foundation which promised $15,000. the next year and $10,000. for a third year. We are now in the latter period. The theory was (and it's valid and realizable, I believe) that these grants would tend to pump-prime. A broader and diversified base of support should be developed. Ordinarily foundations don't give toward the basic expenses of denominational enterprises.....we may still undertake certain special projects with their help but organizational needs must be funded otherwise. Our dues and small contributions which accompany them are increasingly accounting for significant sums, but so far this source has not and could not have been expected to have come up to what the foundation gave. Each year our members account for an increased portion of our income. Help is needed while this source continues to expand.

Just as many other organizations and institutions in the Church are included within parish budgets for an annual allocation, so I hope ESCRU can be recognized and assisted. Each such grant has its teaching value for a parish. We would be no exception certainly. If an allocation for ESCRU can be included in your parish's budget for 1963, would you let me know on the enclosed return envelope so that we may see our way through the year with such help. (This envelope was used in a mailing to all members last year and contains a provision, also, for enclosing a contribution now. You may simply mark the part indicating a pledge and give your Church's name.)

A newsletter from here dated June 10th carried a copy of this year's budget. A newsletter in early September reported the good news of our tax exemption ruling being received from the Treasury Department. (Now and at year's end you could be of immeasurable assistance to the Society if you mentioned our needs to well-endowed persons who might include ESCRU in their personal budgets!) Copies of the ruling are available as well as the budget, and a copy of the audit of our books for 1961 may be had or loaned.

Thank you for your consideration of our S. O. S.

Yours faithfully,

John B. Morris

The Rev. John B. Morris
Executive Director

PR
MA-file

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
OF THE EPISCOPAL SOCIETY FOR CULTURAL AND RACIAL UNITY
at the Interdenominational Theological Center
October 25-27, 1962, Atlanta, Ga.

The Board meeting was opened with prayer by the Acting President at 9:30 P.M., Thursday, October 25, 1962. In addition to the Executive Director, Mr. Morris, and the Acting President, Mr. Pelham, the following Board members were present: Mrs. Edwards, Bishop Sterling, the Rev. Messrs. Thompson and Zacher, Dr. Lawrence, and Mr. Peabody. The Rev. Mr. Dennis arrived at 11:10 A.M. the next morning.

Mr. Morris read messages of regret from absent Board members.

In the absence of the regular secretary, Mr. Thompson volunteered to serve as Secretary pro temp.

The question of quorum was raised. In the absence of the prescribed quorum of eight members, it was decided to postpone any significant business until the following day, in the hope of achieving quorum by that time. (The arrival of Mr. Dennis on Saturday constituted quorum.)

Minutes of the previous meeting of the Board were accepted by title.

The Executive Director made his report in the course of which he mentioned: that the affairs of the Prayer Pilgrimage had been fairly concluded; that the office had enjoyed a quiet fall, and was fortunate in the securing of a highly competent new office manager, Mrs. Crowley; that the regular process of the forming of new Chapters was continuing; that a Newsletter was to follow the present Board meeting; and that his recent time had been chiefly spent in fund-raising efforts.

The Acting President made his report in the course of which he mentioned: that he had canvassed by telephone the Board members a propos the Mississippi suit, and had obtained a largely favorable response; that he had had miscellaneous consultations with the Executive Director; and that he was currently concerned with two major questions -- 1.) the critical financial situation of the Society (and here he reminded the Board of its direct responsibility for securing funds); and 2.) the future program of the Society (in which, recalling the response to crises which had constituted so large a part of the Society's program to date, he raised the question of what, in addition to crisis-response, should characterize the future program of the Society).

Applications for charter from new Chapters were reviewed, and THE FOLLOWING CHAPTERS WERE GRANTED CHARTER UNANIMOUSLY: RHODE ISLAND, MINNESOTA, CLEVELAND (of which the boundaries were to be clarified), MARYLAND, AND MICHIGAN.

The Executive Director, with the help of Miss Eleonore Beth of New York, was asked to compile a syllabus of state anti-discrimination laws relating to churches and ecclesiastical institutions. THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTION WAS ADOPTED: "THE BOARD FEELS THAT IT IS ESSENTIAL THAT LOCAL CHAPTERS BE INFORMED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE OF THE EXTENT TO WHICH STATE ANTI-DISCRIMINATION LAWS COVER THE CHURCH AND CHURCH-RELATED INSTITUTIONS. AN UNDERSTANDING OF THESE LAWS COULD BE OF GREAT ASSISTANCE IN APPROACHING PROBLEMS OF PUBLIC ACCOMODATION AND EMPLOYMENT. THE BOARD IS GRATEFUL TO MISS ELEONORE BETH FOR VOLUNTEERING TO MAKE A SURVEY OF STATE ANTI-DISCRIMINATION LAWS, AND WILL DISTRIBUTE THE RESULTS TO LOCAL CHAPTER CHAIRMEN AS SOON AS POSSIBLE."

The Executive Director reported that his office had developed into a kind of referral agency for clergy placement, and that he had now begun to keep a file on this subject. Bishop Sterling warned of "tackling the bishops" on this matter. Mr. Morris said that he functions here only on request, but suggested writing the clerical members of the Society to offer his services. It was questioned whether such situations ought to be publicized; and whether an effort should be made to have articles on this general subject published in the church press. It was felt that the membership of the Society should be informed of "breakthroughs" in this field.

The session was adjourned at 11:15 P. M.

The meeting reconvened on Friday, October 26, 1962, at 9:30 A.M., following Holy Communion and breakfast at Canterbury House at Atlanta University.

The whole subject of finances was opened. It was first reported that the tax exemption ruling applied only to national ESCRU, and that the Chapters must apply independently. It was moved and VOTED TO NOTIFY THE CHAPTERS ACCORDINGLY, AND THAT THEY ARE FREE TO SEEK LOCAL LEGAL COUNSEL HEREIN.

The 1962 budget was reviewed. It was reported that as of September 30, 1962, total receipts had amounted to some $30,396. including $5397. in dues; $5927. in contributions; $10,000. in foundation grant; $343. in sale of literature; $336. in annual meeting registrations; $3000. transferred from the Prayer Pilgrimage Appeal Fund (hereafter PPAF); plus a carryover from the previous year of $4827.

Disbursements as of September 30, 1962, were reported by the Executive Director.

It was moved and VOTED THAT THE ABOVE BE ACCEPTED AS THE TREASURER'S REPORT.

It was moved and VOTED THAT $3000. FROM THE PPAF BE SET ASIDE AS A GRANT TO BE USED AS A CONTINGENCY ACCOUNT.

The budget for 1963 was discussed. Resources are anticipated as follows: $15,000. from dues and contributions; $6666. from the Taconic Foundation; $500. from the sale of literature; and $300. from annual meeting registrations. These anticipated resources amount to some $22,466.

The Executive Director presented "adequate and minimal budget proposals" for 1963. It was moved and VOTED THAT THE "ADEQUATE BUDGET" PROPOSAL BE ADOPTED FOR 1963, IN THE AMOUNT OF $36,242.

It was moved and VOTED THAT THE "BOARD MEETING" ITEM IN THIS BUDGET BE INCREASED FROM $1500. to $3000. TO PROVIDE FOR MORE THAN ONE BOARD MEETING. THE ADOPTED BUDGET IS THUS AMENDED TO $37,742.

It was moved that there be a meeting of the Board immediately prior to the next annual meeting. The motion failed.

The matter of annual dues was discussed. It was reported that individual members have generally been increasing the amount of their contributions, and that several members make large gifts. It was moved to raise annual dues to $5. beginning in 1964. The motion failed.

It was moved and VOTED TO RAISE ANNUAL DUES TO $4. BEGINNING IN 1964.

It was moved and VOTED TO ENROLL COUPLES AS MEMBERS FOR THE COMBINED RATE OF $6. BEGINNING IN 1964.

The Executive Director was asked to devise an appropriate form to encourage large contributions. It was reported that more than half of the members send more than the prescribed $3.

Mrs. Morris, with the aid of elegant charts of her devising, presented summary statistics of membership, from the first days of the Society until the present. Among other things it was seen that more than half of the members require more than one renewal notice before responding; and that a high rate of new members is apparent following such things as general clergy mailings, trips of the Executive Director, and crisis actions. Mrs. Morris was thanked for her report.

It was agreed that the Chapters should take as a special responsibility the encouragement of their members to respond promptly to renewal notices.

The Executive Director announced plans for a general mailing to seminarians. He proposed one more general clergy mailing before the next General Convention, and then no more except for special occasions. He reported Bishop Scarlett's intention to write non-member bishops on behalf of the Society. The special responsibility of the Directors for recruiting new members was mentioned.

The floor was opened to the election of new officers of the Society. THE REV. JOSEPH PELHAM WAS ELECTED PRESIDENT. DR. THOMAS PETTIGREW WAS ELECTED VICE-PRESIDENT. THE REV. JOHN THOMPSON WAS ELECTED SECRETARY. MR. MALCOLM PEABODY WAS ELECTED TREASURER. Dr. Pettigrew was unable to be reached for his consent; the Executive Director was instructed to contact him as soon as possible; and in the event of his declining, it was agreed that the office of Vice-President would devolve upon the Very Rev. Paul Moore, who had also been placed in nomination for said office and whose consent thereto had been obtained. (Dr. Pettigrew subsequently accepted his election as Vice-President of the Society.)

The Executive Director reported: that plans for an ESCRU exhibit at the Anglican Congress in Toronto are being investigated; that he is going in November to the N.A.I.R.O. convention; and that plans are being laid for ESCRU activities at the General Convention in 1964.

The question of the disposition of the balance of the PPAF was raised, following the Board's approval of prior expenditures from the Fund in connection with the Albany, Ga., movement, the St. John's Hospital affair, and the Sewanee Summer School. Various suggestions were received as to disposing of the balance: establishment of a scholarship for a Negro at Sewanee; a conference on housing in the North; helping Reverse Freedom Riders; aiding the legal defense of convicted Freedom Riders; investing the balance to make more money; and reserving a sizable portion of the balance for future possible crises.

It was moved and VOTED THAT $1000. BE GIVEN TO C.O.R.E. IN GRATITUDE FOR ASSISTANCE RENDERED.

It was moved and VOTED THAT $4000. BE RESERVED FOR THE AID OF NEGRO UNDERGRADUATES IN ATTENDING THE UNIVERSITY OF THE SOUTH, IN THE MAXIMAL AMOUNT OF $1000. PER ANNUM; SAID MONIES TO BE ADMINISTERED UNDER THE PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIETY, WITH SUCH HELP AS HE DEEMS NEEDFUL.

It was moved and VOTED THAT $8000. BE RESERVED AS "THE PILGRIMAGE FUND" TO BE DISBURSED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR LEGAL DEFENSE AND DIRECT ACTION.

It was moved and VOTED THAT $200. BE GIVEN TO CANTERBURY HOUSE OF ATLANTA UNIVERSITY IN APPRECIATION OF ITS HELP IN THE PRAYER PILGRIMAGE, TO FURTHER INTER-SCHOOL AND INTER-RACIAL DIALOGUE.

The Board agreed to have the citation given Mr. John Lassoe, on his resignation as President of the Society (upon appointment to a post at National Council), engrossed and framed and presented to him.

The suggestion that ESCRU sell appropriate Christmas cards was unfavorably received.

The progress of the Mississippi suit was reported. The suit was filed in Jackson on September 11. As anticipated, defendants have moved for dismissal and the separating of cases. A hearing on their motion will be heard shortly in Jackson. If the court dismisses, an appeal will be made to the Fifth Circuit in New Orleans. It is not expected that the case itself will be heard before spring.

The Executive Director expressed his opinion that the decision to go ahead with the Mississippi suit was a good thing, even at the cost of a few Society members' resignations. Further opposition to the suit was reported, as well as support; and letters from the Rev. Robert Hood and from Bishop Allin were read. A lively discussion followed which chiefly raised the questions of the affiliation of ESCRU with the non-violent ideology, and the limitations of ESCRU in working outside the Church.

The St. John's Hospital affair was reviewed. The question was raised as to whether the policy at St. John's has really changed or not. Bishop Sterling mentioned the economic squeeze, and Mr. Peabody the medical squeeze, as factors in the hospital's difficulties. It was asked if the ESCRU "image" had been significantly altered by Bishop Sherman's open letter; and in connection with this it was suggested that ESCRU try to secure more bishops for the Board, in order that they might interpret the Society to their peers. It was suggested that action of the type seen in the St. John's affair be left to local chapters as much as possible.

The Sewanee situation was reviewed. The Executive Director commended the possibilities of return visits in November or December, but asked for new faces, especially Negro priests from the South. It was opined that the role of ESCRU vis a vis Sewanee is "to follow through to the end." It was further suggested that a change of tactics might not be inappropriate --e.g., the placing of a Negro undergraduate in Sewanee. It was moved that the bishops of the owning dioceses be consulted before any further action be taken: the motion failed. In sum, it was agreed to leave future moves to the Executive Director and the Executive Committee.

A survey of church schools' admissions policies was briefly mentioned; Mrs. Edwards was asked to explore this matter with the aid of Dr. Reese at the University of Michigan.

The Executive Director reported the possible support of a foundation for a Southern Field Program, including the services of a director - a sort of travelling pastor in the South, with no administrative commitments. Two names were mentioned as possible candidates.

It is hoped that a new ESCRU brochure can be composed and printed sometime next year.

It was directed that the possibility of holding the next annual meeting of the Society in Baltimore be explored.

The session adjourned at 11:30 P.M., following an evening of gracious living chez Morris.

The meeting reconvened at 9:10 A.M., Saturday, October 27, 1962.

It was moved and VOTED THAT THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE INCLUDE THE PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIETY, BISHOP STERLING, DEAN MOORE, DR. PETTIGREW, AND MR. PEABODY.

The important question of the general program of the Society was raised, the President urging especially that as much support as possible be given to the Chapters in working out their own programs. The Executive Director mentioned the need for a person to act as liason between the various Chapters. He then spoke of the possibility of securing a new Executive Director in two or three years' time; or possible, funds allowing, to have a partnership for a time.

Mr. Dennis proposed that ESCRU sponsor bi-racial conferences in the South for young people and adults whose dioceses do not presently allow for such conferences.

After further discussion Mr. Peabody submitted a summary list of nine items and proposed that these be considered the program of the Society for 1963: viz.,

1. a conference for chapter leaders
2. increasing membership in Chapters and stopping membership leakage
3. developing means of raising the annual budget, particularly in the face of the anticipated deficit for 1963
4. following through on the Mississippi suit
5. following through on the Southern Field Program
6. planning the annual meeting
7. following through on getting Negro students at Sewanee
8. dealing with the "annual crisis"
9. encouraging the formation of new local groups

As for #1: Such a conference could be done for an estimated $600. It would probably be in New York; will hopefully be an overnight conference; and will possibly convene on February 22, 1963, a Friday. It is hoped that Chapters will bear the expenses of their representatives as far as they are able. Messrs. Pelham, Peabody, and Morris will further develop plans for the conference.

As for #3: It is anticipated that at least $14,000. has yet to be raised, beyond anticipated income, to support the Society in 1963. It was agreed that the burden of raising this sum ought not to fall upon the shoulders of the Executive Director, but should be the responsibility of the several Directors. It was questioned as to how much responsibility the Chapters should assume for raising money to support the national budget. It was suggested that a new system of fund-raising be considered, whereby the Chapters should have a large share in raising funds for the Society and would then be themselves beneficiaries of a "kick-back" from the Society in support of their own local work.

It was directed that a letter go to each absent Director, and a different letter to each Chapter chairman, acquainting them with the financial crisis and solliciting their help in devising ways and means of raising the needed money.

The time of the next Board meeting was discussed, but not determined. It was felt that the Executive Committee will probably meet first, to clarify the tasks to be presented to the Board.

The meeting of the Board adjourned at 11:30 A.M., sine die.

Respectfully submitted,

John W. B. Thompson
Secretary

The Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity
ROOM 200, 5 FORSYTH STREET, N.W., ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA • JACKSON 5-7975

P.R.'s - for info
MA! - file

Les —

I've sent this to Maxwell Hahn today —

For your information. I'm short on copies so don't chuck it

Lunch on Monday!

Sam

A PROPOSAL FOR

A SOUTHERN FIELD SERVICE

TO CHURCHES

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November 9, 1962

THE EPISCOPAL SOCIETY FOR CULTURAL AND RACIAL UNITY
5 Forsyth Street, N. W. Atlanta 3, Georgia

A Proposal For

A SOUTHERN FIELD SERVICE

To Churches

BACKGROUND

This proposal has been approved by the Board of Directors of the Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity and its Executive Director instructed to seek its implementation. ESCRU is a national organization working for integration within the Church and in the community. It has twelve local chapters presently at work in local situations in all regions of the country. Headquarters are in the South as an encouragement to its efforts there. Presently there is one professional staff worker with ESCRU, who is the one finally responsible for this prospectus. While it is focused within the Episcopal Church, ESCRU's influence has extended beyond and at times it has been directly involved in the civil rights movement at the community level. Its printed materials are used by numerous religious and secular groups. As with its work in general, these materials reflect the primary concern of ESCRU with the Church and integration. As a comparatively unique effort within Protestantism, ESCRU has been regarded by social action leaders in other denominations as of a pilot nature for possible reproduction in other religious bodies. Being unofficial it is more able to move quickly and without equivocation, whereas official social action units of churches generally must be somewhat cautious when it comes to action. By the same token, ESCRU does not receive financial support from the Episcopal Church officially, but only from the dues and contributions of its members who are Churchmen. While the proposed Southern Field Service anticipates an area of operations beyond denominational boundaries, it necessarily will have its greater and initial impact in and through the Episcopal Church. Even this, however, can be significant for the encouragement of other Churches which tend to pace one another in their advances.

The proposal set forth herein was conceived and originally drafted in consultation with personnel of the National Council of Churches' Department of Racial and Cultural Relations, the Southern Regional Council, and the Division of Christian Citizenship of the Episcopal Church's National Council. Over a year has passed since its original consideration with no action taken to seek its implementation because of the full-time absorption of ESCRU staff in matters pursuant to the Prayer Pilgrimage of the fall of 1961 which saw fifteen clergy arrested in Jackson and the subsequent trials as well as a suit now pending against police authorities. During the intervening time the proposal has been discussed with other intergroup relations workers in church and secular agencies, with renewed support and expressed hope for its implementation.

THE PROPOSAL AND GOALS - SUMMARIZED

Further description appears later in this document. Briefly, the Southern Field Service proposed here would be directed at key churchmen in the South, both lay and clerical, for the purpose of furthering their readiness and capacity for leadership in the integration of the Church and a more sensitive understanding of its responsibilities for an integrated society. Its efforts would center around the talent and imagination of a program director and such resources as would be available to him as a part of the project. The process would involve the practical goal of bringing together Churchmen in leadership positions for consideration

of their community situation and the role of the Church in it, as well as of needs within the churches themselves. Such dialogue might commence within the Episcopal Church of a community, but the ultimate goal would involve the religious power structure of the community with key leaders from all churches. Such a confrontation is considered in this proposal as prerequisite to any relevant positive effort in the churches of a community apart from what a handful can do when the crisis emerges. The Southern Field Service would seek voluntary efforts toward both the integration of the churches and their involvement in community integration matters, as well as previous contacts and discussion against the crisis period most communities will face. Whether before or after crisis, the Southern Field Service assumes the longer-range need for the recovery of integrity within the life of the Church itself as deed is conformed to pronouncement.

UNDERLYING ASSUMPTIONS AND OBSERVATIONS.

The following points are pertinent to the proposed program here and are offered as foundations upon which the need for this project is based. It is assumed - - -

1. That the time is especially ripe for concerted effort within churches in behalf of racial and cultural unity, building upon the frustration of many church leaders with the slowness with which the Church has moved in this area and the heightened awareness of need and dilemma produced by kneel-ins and related activities. Increasingly, it is believed, the need will be for direction as much as for stimulus, as the Church awakens to the changing times it has sought to overlook. The growing signs of concern show themselves primarily in frustration with more pronouncements which repeat previously asserted truisms when the implementation of any remains untouched. This may be discerned now in more advanced border areas of the South, as throughout the balance of the country, and will shortly be evident further South. The providing of direction where the need is felt and there is a desire to do something will increasingly accompany, if these observations are correct, the initial effort to stimulate concern. The first part of the present era saw the greater effort directed toward eliciting concern. Now as it emerges there is the opportunity for direction.

2. That where the Church seemingly is not concerned, it is due largely to the repression of free and frank dialogue produced by a combination of fear of rereprisal and a concern for preserving the outward signs of success seen in impressive building programs and substantial budgets. Accompanying these less worthy motivations is a degree of guilt that basic moral and theological questions are being skirted which will operate to produce a sense of relief when the issues can be confronted amongst ones peers in like condition. Once the fear of reprisal is understood as being shared and the feeling that all will act together arises, new courage comes. All the clergy of a community can not be run out of town and there is great strength in moral issues being faced by all of the guardians of the Christian ethic, rather than by lonely prophets. Who then will be the catalyst for bringing together the chief religious leaders?

3. That there is often a reluctance to respond to overtures from a representative of an interdenominational agency in matters that are controversial. The maxim that everyone's business is no one's business seems to operate. A Methodist minister calling on the local Presbyterian pastor does not command his time so much as a fellow Presbyterian would. Effective contact with the religious leaders of a community can best be made by someone within the situation. It is far more likely that the ministers of the average Southern town will gather at the behest of the local Episcopal clergyman than at the call of a representative from outside from any agency. The outside resource person can be introduced to a community's leaders by someone they already trust far easier than if said resource person simply knocks at each parsonage door independently. The nexus, then, between an effective

of a community can best be made by someone within the situation. It is more likely that the ministers of the average Southern town will gather at the behest of the local Episcopal Rector than upon the invitation of someone from outside, if there is any kind of rapport at all among the town's clergy. The resource person from beyond may be introduced to the rest of a community's religious leaders by one of the leaders more effectively than if the visitor simply knocked on all the parsonage doors himself. The initial access, then, to the community's religious leadership will most likely be made through contact along denominational lines. Efforts which presume the prior necessity of being non-denominational will make only a superficial contact and will be met with courteous apathy. Where one local and respected leader takes initiative to gather the rest of his peers, there is much that can happen.

4. That Episcopal clergy are somewhat more able to take initiative in areas of controversy because of their more protected job status and because they speak from within the security of the Church that once was established and still carries a degree of influence out of proportion to its size. As the "mother church" of some other bodies, and for a host of reasons, the Episcopal Church is often looked to or at least followed by others more readily than this would be true of most other Protestant denominations. Note the role, for instance, of the Episcopal clergy in the recent Oxford, Miss., situation. Would that the initiative taken there in response to crisis could have been mobilized beforehand and had some effect in averting the crisis. No one from outside talked with the Oxford Episcopal clergy a year or two in advance of the crisis, presumably, about what they might do to mobilize the religious leaders of the community. Had this been done, the night of the riots might at least have seen other clergy than the Episcopalians on the scene, if other prior efforts could do no more. Who will bring the resources of experience and many contacts with previous situations to bear in alerting the Episcopal clergy in the other Oxfords of the South to the opportunity they have with their ministerial associates if they will but seize it?

5. That where corporate steps among religous leaders are ruled out by their intransigence - or seemingly ruled out at the present - but there is a lonely cleric who is concerned and ready to do something, the need for an outside and re-appearing visitor with whom he can talk is all the more acute. To help some men retain sanity where it seems they are alone, the Church should have a corps of travelling chaplains-to-clergy helping to sustain them by personal contact and opportunities for conference away from the scene. Their time for leadership locally will come, if only in response to crisis. Within the Episcopal Church there is nothing significant being done to support the committed clergy in little towns where they seem to be the only ones who think liberally on race. Eventually they will go North when the pressures become too great. Such instances will decrease, however, as the inescapability of the issue provides them with comrades from other churches in the community who would not have touched the issue beforehand.

6. That heretofore nearly all approaches to the racial issue within churches have been on minimal bases no different from the foundations a Council on Human Relations would be founded upon. The necessity of open schools, support for the law of the land, our image abroad, etc., have been offered to Churchmen as their reason to become concerned. While all of these are worthy concerns they are not the ones most likely to move persons the farthest. The Church must face the theological and ethical demands of its own teaching if it is to do anything effective. Fresh efforts to communicate the particular teachings of the Church must be made and most likely will be more readily received in the present phase than when keeping schools open seemed paramount. In most places now the schools will remain open. Separation will remain after segregation is gone.

7. It is a final assumption of this prospectus for the proposed Southern Field Service that the fact that the project's director would go out into the field as one associated with the Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity (to the extent that he is identified at all) will serve ultimately to strengthen his impact and effectiveness. This presupposes that those he would call upon (and this would be so with most Episcopalians in leadership positions) look upon the Society as being "militant" and given to direct action, etc. Some might claim this factor will be a deterrent to establishing relationships. It is granted that many persons would react initially with reservations or even hostility toward someone associated with the group responsible for fifteen Episcopal clergy going to jail in Jackson, sit-ins at Sewanee, etc. Indeed, whereas someone without such an identification might be cordially received upon his first visit, the field worker in this project might have to visit once, correspond a bit, and return again for another visit before establishing a relationship. However, the initially cordial reception is not necessarily the best and in comparison to the other would probably be only superficial. If there is reserve or antagonism toward the emissary from ESCRU at the first meeting and the emissary is a person of strength, it should ultimately lead to dialogue of a more meaningful sort than might otherwise have transpired. The field worker does not have to challenge his host; it has been done for him and the host already has some opinion on the matter of ESCRU. The field worker has to be mature and gentle, while remaining firm in the defense of ESCRU's actions if asked. He has to have the capacity to absorb hostility and patiently persist in nurturing a relationship that might start with the host observing coldly: "Oh, so you're from ESCRU.....Well, let me tell you something....." Where there is such a reception initially it is believed that a creative use of conflict will carry the relationship to a deeper level than would otherwise have been possible. It is not anticipated that a high proportion of Episcopal clergy will react in such fashion to an emissary from ESCRU. Many will be glad to have him there so as to affirm their basic support for what has been done albeit they didn't feel able to go so far out on the limb or join, etc. When they see that the field worker hasn't come to encourage them to join up - but simply to get to know them as persons in particular situations, some sense of absolution for guilt feelings should strengthen the relationship still further. Whatever is operative, the assumption here is that the militancy of ESCRU will tend ultimately to enhance the work of the Southern Field Service - if the project is handled by a highly competent person.

THE SOUTHERN FIELD SERVICE AND THE EPISCOPAL SOCIETY.

The staff person in the Southern Field Service would be employed by the Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity and would have an office provided by and at the offices of the Society. He would have no administrative or organizational responsibilities, however, and, indeed, would be protected from them so as to permit his whole attention to be directed to the project. His travel would be confined to the Southern region in general and, in particular, to that portion of it where he was concentrating at any given time. He would be responsible to the Society's Board of Directors through an Advisory Committee of persons especially qualified to consult with him from the Atlanta area. Within the circumscribed limits of his responsibilities he would work under the Society's Executive Director theoretically. It is anticipated,however, that apart from a consultative relationship he would be in charge of the work and planning that fell within the project's scope.

THE PROPOSAL: A SOUTHERN FIELD SERVICE

The proposal is that a clergyman of ability be enabled to devote his time to work amongst other clergy and key laity with an eye toward assisting them in their commitment and understanding of what the Church, and they as Churchmen, must be doing both to integrate the Church and all its agencies as well as to provide leadership in the movement toward integration within the community. The program is to be directed within the Southern region, meaning the area between Virginia down through east Texas. More practicially speaking, the program would begin in deep South areas (Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina) and might very well be confined therein if time permitted no more. The least, but not insignificant, attainment of the program would be a one-to-one counselling role for the program director in his contacts with clergy in lonely outposts in need of someone to talk to about their frustrations and fears.

The practical goal of the program is to help in putting local religious leaders from a given community into meaningful dialogue with one another of a sort that is sustained and broadened apart from the presence of the program director. Namely, the hope of the program is that the clergy and key lay leaders from all of the churches of a community will begin to meet together specifically to consider what they must do within their churches and within their community vis-a-vis integration. This must be sought on as broad an interdenominational basis as possible ideally.

Arrival at the above-mentioned goal may take numerous steps beforehand wherein the program director is in contact with a more limited segment of the community's religious leaders. His initial contact will be through one or more Episcopal clergy in the community. He may or may not be himself involved in the broadly based community meeting, but it will be his concern to encourage the Episcopal clergy and lay leaders to seek such a gathering. Initially, where there are two or more Episcopal churches he may be in various conference situations within their ranks before the broader participation is sought. It may be that the Episcopal clergy from a given section of a state will meet with him, and subsequently return for another conference bringing their key lay leaders, before they feel able to take initiative amongst their colleagues back home in other denominations. Each situation will be developed individually, but always the goal of ecumenical interaction at the community level will be held out and the opportunity and responsibility for seeking something effective accordingly.

While the program is directed primarily toward the white churches and leaders, the project director should use every opportunity to develop relationships with Negro leaders in the Church. This would be for the purpose of assisting the Negro and white leaders to meet, but also to encourage Negro churchmen to presentthemselves as applicants for the camps & conferences, schools and hospitals, etc., which their Church operates on a segregated basis, recognizing that a concerned white leadership can do little without such applicants to make the issue a live one.

THE DIRECTOR OF THE PROJECT

The director of the program would be a white Episcopal clergyman who has had experience in the parochial ministry in the South and preferably is now resident in the South. He should have demonstrated effectiveness in said ministry, so that presumably he can talk the language of the parish parson. If possible he should be someone with a few grey hairs around, recognizing the tendency of some

he will visit to attribute concern in this area to youthfulness that will mature. However, the capacity for leadership is of paramount consideration....how one relates to people upon first meeting and in sustained relationships...how good a listener is he....can he question creatively.. The characteristics needed may not be limited to any age bracket.

The program director should be prepared to move to Atlanta where the offices of the Episcopal Society will be available for his use. He must be prepared to spend most of his time away from home, using such time as he is in the office for the preparation of further travel plans, conferences, correspondence, preparation of useful materials, etc. This will probably mean that about half of the time is spent in travels. Depending on the area being covered he can plan frequent returns home to family, but when in distant sections of the South he may be away for as long as two weeks at a time.

The program director's main tool is his own capacity to meet people. Initially this will be on a individual basis. He must seek to meet others through already established contacts....perhaps a luncheon gathering of clergy in the city called by the one he's gotten to know. All such opportunities are to be followed up. But the following aspect of the program recognizes the desireability of providing the opportunity needed for people to get away from the home front and be out from under its pressures so as to really unburden and frankly face their situation.

PROGRAM RESOURCES WITHIN THE PROJECT

The program should be provided with two types of resources in addition to the talent of the director which is primary. These are:

1. Retreat or Conference Opportunities. The Southern Field Service must be able to invite clergy to take two or three days off and come - expenses paid while there - to small-group conferences designed on various bases. The primary one will be when they meet their peers from within the area and have the opportunity to unburden and share mutual concerns. The sequel to this will be when they return with hand-picked key laity who will then be in a position to interact with other laity in the parish and in the community. The clergy retreats may be of both a denominational and interdenominational sort, with the latter being sought and followed by gatherings of clergy from all the churches of a town together with their lay leaders. The program director would be moderator in most instances but would be prepared to stay behind the scenes if this seemed desireable.

Such occasions away from the front-lines have been proven to be vastly helpful for embattled clergy, provding a kind of group therapy experience. Unless the project is able to offer it with minimal expenses to the participants, however, it is unlikely they will come off. The help they can provide is often not recognized until the group has come together and begun to interact.

2. Printed Materials. The program director for the Southern Field Service will maintain his contacts between visits through correspondence, both personal and in group fashion. For the latter he must be able to send helpful leaflets from time to time, utilizing materials from whatever source seems helpful. In the area of research and materials particularly related to the Church there is a scarcity of data. Ideally he will be in a position to commission certain studies and research projects and see that they are printed for distribution. In this connection the materials of the Episcopal Society will be available to him. This represents about the largest single source of Church and Race materials, but still there are areas not covered in its publications.

3. Research Projects. Pursuant to the above-mentioned lack of certain materials, the program director would see to the special study of subject matter having relationship to the work of the Church in the South in integration. An analysis of the extent and effect of kneel-ins is one case in point of an area needing research and publication, just as the original sit-ins were well covered in a fashion that reinforced what was worthwhile in them. Special projects covering preaching and integration, the pastoral ministry and crisis situations, how the minister effectively cooperates with other community agencies, etc., are awaiting treatment and there are others.

DURATION OF THE PROJECT.

Such a program should not be undertaken for less than two years and, indeally, should be projected initially on a three-year basis with the possibility thereafter, pending evaluation, of its continuation for another period. Obtaining the services of the right man as program director would require the minimum two years and would suggest the three year period at the outset. It will take nearly a year before the program begins to take effect as relationships and contacts are developed. Certainly by the end of a second year it would be subject to critical evaluation however. This might suggest an initial two year period with the possibility of renewal for another two years.

ESTIMATED ANNUAL COST.

Program Director	
Salary(1)	$8,000.00
Housing(2)	1,500.00
Pension Fund(3)	1,500.00
Travel Expenses	2,000.00
Secretary's Salary	3,800.00
Telephone	1,200.00
Postage	800.00
Supplies	500.00
Printing and Mimeograph	1,500.00
Conferences(4)	4,000.00
Research Projects	2,000.00
TOTAL ESTIMATED ANNUAL	$26,800.00

(1) Salary would be subject to adjustment in terms of the age and previous earning power of the desired candidate. It might be adjusted down to $6,000.00 or upwards to $9,500.
(2) Housing is ordinarily provided clergy and, therefore, even in non-parochial positions it is well that it be treated as a separate part of their remuneration. Where a rental is involved the agency may handle the payments as a tax advantage to the employee.
(3) All Episcopal clergy are included in THE CHURCH PENSION FUND into which the employer (whether parish or organization) pays monthly.
(4) It is anticipated that 20 small-group conferences can be financed annually at $200. each. The first year these would be at a minimum, with each year placing a heavier demand on this resource.

It is also estimated than an initial outlay of approximately $1000. will be needed to establish the program's staff in the ESCRU office where the space and most furniture and equipment is already available. However, another typewriter will be required, some partitioning of space, etc.

COMMENTS ON COST.

To effectively carry out the program projected in this document it is estimated that $26,800 is needed annually. This could be reduced to an annual sum of $25,000. without significantly altering the program undoubtedly. For a two or three year program the cost would be, then, $50,000. or $75,000. It is possible that one year's trial would warrant some adjustment in the budget. This could be downward, although the possibility of full support should be available at the outset if it is begun.

It is also obvious that the success of the program will depend on the ability of its director. An extremely capable person could do much good even without the program resources included in this proposal merely in the contacts and relationships with key churchmen which he developed and maintained in his travels. At a minimum, then, a pilot and pioneering work could be done through only the services of the field worker which would require the items noted for his own direct or indirect compensation as well as travel funds. At a minimum, also, part-time secretarial service should be available to him and certain amounts for postage and telephone. In short, the budget could be reduced without destroying the key ingredient of the program. The danger would be in so curtailing it as to not be in a position to interest the most effective man for the direction of the program and in simply not equiping him as adequately as can be estimated.

Rather than curtailment, the expansion of the program can easily be projected. It is apparent that one man giving full time to this kind of work in all of Protestantism in the South is only beginning to scratch the total surface. Other field workers could be added without overcrowding. Indeed, they might well be considered along denominational lines, endeavoring to put some one in the field for each major church in the South. They could be attached to comparable organizations within other churches if such are created as has been considered or they could work out of this office. The ideal plan will see in the future the establishment of a Church and Community Center in the South (probably at Atlanta University) where such a program can be coordinated, research conducted, and a place provided for conferences of clergy who would find an experienced staff knowledgeable about the role of the church and its pastor in a changing South.

IN CONCLUSION.

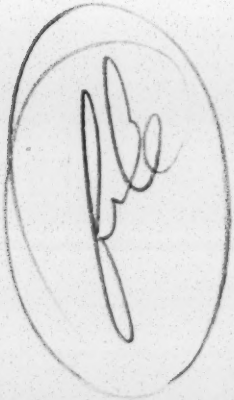
While there are some Church and Race workers in the South, most are allied with official structures which necessarily inhibit their operations. None are free to go where they want and to take a completely open approach to the matter. All are encumbered with countless responsibilities administratively and find themselves, in effect, with a national scope in travels and speaking. One or two began with an eye to doing something of the sort projected here but have had to simply give up knocking on parsonage doors for lack of time. Because of these factors and because of the established position of ESCRU as a militant organization in the Church, together with the thesis that work begun initially through denominational contacts will more nearly succeed, it is believed that this program would be both pioneering and pilot: pioneering, because it isn't being done; and pilot because it would set a pace for others and tend to be copied. Although initiated within a denomination, it would clearly set itself toward community and ecumenical goals. Most creative things happen this way anyway.

For unnecessary verbiage in this prospectus and for any obtuseness in expression, I offer my apologies. For the substance and possible significance of the projected program, there are no apologies. I commend it to the reader's serious consideration.

- The Rev. John B. Morris, Executive Director
Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity

The Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity
5 FORSYTH STREET, N.W., ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

For your information



THE REV. JOHN B. MORRIS
Executive Director

OLD DOMINION FOUNDATION
140 EAST 63RD STREET
NEW YORK 21, N.Y.

RECEIVED
JAN 22 1963

January 19, 1963

The Reverend John B. Morris, Executive Director
The Episcopal Society for Cultural and
Racial Unity
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Morris:

The Trustees of the Foundation have now had an opportunity to give consideration to your letter of December 18, addressed to Mr. Brooks, in which you request a contribution toward a proposed Southern Field Service to churches in the South. They have asked me to convey to you their regret that the Foundation is not in a position to be of assistance.

The funds available to the Foundation, in support of its present program are limited. The Trustees will realize the importance of the proposed Southern Field Service and I am sure would be glad to assist this project if the necessary funds were available to enable the Foundation to expand the boundaries of its present activities.

I am very sorry that we are unable to grant your request, and I hope that you will be entirely successful in obtaining the additional funds which you need to undertake your proposal.

Sincerely yours,

Henry Ross
Assistant Secretary

The Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity

5 FORSYTH STREET, N.W., ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

For your information

RECEIVED
JAN 28 1963

THE REV. JOHN B. MORRIS
Executive Director

Rockefeller Brothers Fund
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York 20, New York

January 24, 1963.

Dear Mr. Morris:

I am writing in reply to your letter of December 18 enclosing a proposal for a Southern Field Service of the Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity. I am sorry that during my short visit to the conference in Chicago last week there did not seem to be a good opportunity to discuss the matter with you, but I have talked to Max Hahn of the Field Foundation about it and know from him something about the two individuals whom you would like to involve in the program.

While I would be glad to talk to you further about the matter when you are in town next week, if you would like to do so, I must be frank and say that I am afraid the Rockefeller Brothers Fund is not in a position to be helpful. As you will remember from our earlier discussions, the Fund's interest in the race relations field has been a modest one, but in the last year or so we have provided special assistance to the National Urban League and are currently working on a new undertaking with the League and the United Negro College Fund. Under the circumstances I am afraid that it just would not be possible to add another program such as the one you describe.

We are sorry to send you this disappointing word but hope you will understand.

Sincerely yours,

David M. Freeman

Rev. John B. Morris, Executive Director
The Episcopal Society for Cultural
and Racial Unity
5 Forsyth Street, Room 200
Atlanta 3, Georgia

THE FIELD FOUNDATION, INC.
250 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK 17

March 25, 1963

file

The Reverend John B. Morris, Executive Director
The Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity
Room 200, 5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Morris:

Thank you for your letter of March 23. I think Will Campbell would be a wonderful asset to the Southern Field Service and able to adapt the Field Service project to the needs of the area probably better than anyone else who might undertake the work.

I expect to have an opportunity within the near future to ask our board whether they would be willing to have the work started without the balance of the projected funds. I am afraid that I haven't any other foundation courses to suggest to you.

I hope to be able to write you again soon.

Sincerely,

Maxwell Hahn

Maxwell Hahn
Executive Vice President

THE EPISCOPAL SOCIETY FOR CULTURAL AND RACIAL UNITY
5 Forsyth Street, N. W. Atlanta 3, Georgia

MEMORANDUM
April 10, 1963

PAV
SB
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TO: Clerical Members
FROM: The Rev. John Morris, Executive Director
RE: Listing Clergy Able & Prepared to Go Into Crisis Situations

As with Albany, Ga., last August and other places from time to time, there is a possibility of an urgent call on short notice for clergy to go to some Southern community involved in its critical period of change in racial patterns. The very presence of persons from elsewhere supports and encourages the local Negro protest movement. Those who go should be prepared for possible participation in protest action or other forms of witness, any of which could lead to arrest.

It is not ESCRU's role to determine unilaterally whether supportive personnel were needed or warranted in any particular situation. If I received a request to aid in a mobilization effort, however, I would immediately contact the Society's President. Together, and with such additional consultation with Society leaders as he deemed necessary, a decision as to whether ESCRU should assist would be made. Who would then go? This letter is directed to clerical members in an effort to recruit men who would be available, subject to their own decision and circumstances in any particular instance of need. We only want now to list prospective participants who, in the event of mobilization, would be given the particulars in a situation and asked to let us know in a day or so if they could come. It is unlikely that more than a dozen clergy would be sought for any one occasion, but we should have a larger list available. The selection of participants would have to rest arbitrarily with me. ESCRU would cover travel expenses and possible legal costs from the "Pilgrimage Fund", an amount kept intact for such purposes from the balance of the Prayer Pilgrimage Appeal Fund. It could not be guaranteed in advance that sufficient funds for appeal bonds, if needed, would be immediately available, but, as before, we would assume responsibility for raising it if possible.

The ingredient that is new to anyone's previous experience in this is that we want clergymen available who can bring a member of their vestry, mission committee, or comparable body if they are non-parochial, with them and on the same terms with a readiness to participate. In partial explanation of this, the purpose is to more truely reflect the nature of the Church, at the same time that witness is made in commonly understood terms. It is to reduce the friction between pew and pulpit, giving the priest participant a built-in source of support upon his return. Vestrymen, because of their elected status generally, significantly represent the parish back home practically speaking and in terms understood by the world. So, if you would like to be listed as a prospective participant in whatever new kind of pilgrimage arises, begin now to talk with your vestrymen, either corporately or individually and let me hear from you as soon as possible with a full indication of addresses and phone numbers for you and your layman. Let me know whether he is a vestryman, warden or in some other official capacity in the Church. And if you don't have such folk in your cure but would like to be listed anyway, let me know. We might have need of you.

I am hopeful that we may list as many clergy/lay teams from the South as possible. At the same time I respect and appreciate the fact that few white priests in the deep South are able to do this kind of thing and continue their ministries. With the Prayer Pilgrimage we had white clergy from border states such as Maryland and Missouri which was about commensurate with what could be expected. We did not then have as many Negro priests as I think we should have had. I hope that Negro clergy in the South will especially consider this, and toward this end, I am sending copies of this memorandum to Negro priests in the South who are not members as well as to those who are. Membership need be no criterion for participation in this.

PA ✓ MJ-file

The Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity

ROOM 200, 5 FORSYTH STREET, N.W., ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA • JACKSON 5-7576

April 29, 1963

Call

The Rev. John W. B. Thompson
415 Ridge Road West
Mobile, Alabama

Dear Jack:

I write now to you in your capacity as Chairman of the Society committee to select the man for our Southern Field Service. So that various ones interested in this may know the status of things, I am sending copies to those noted below.

First, let me advise you that it seems unlikely that Will Campbell will be available for this position or some adjusted form of it. You will share with me, I know, my disappointment over this. We are like a fisherman who has seen the big one that got away, except that Will was never on the hook except in my hopes. The difference is that our loss is not the South's loss because most likely Will will (sic!) undertake a new work or a new portfolio that will keep him in the same specialized ministry in which he has served so valuably. Nothing is definite, so it should be kept under your hat, but Will may serve in the revival of the Fellowship of Southern Churchmen. In a meeting of several persons here in Atlanta to consider this recently I offered ESCRU's assistance for secretariat purposes in this venture, but several present seemed to think that a total separation from denominational ties was better.

I shall support and encourage the revival of FSC on any basis, and especially if Will is to be connected with it. Should we have a director for the Southern Field Service along lines contained in the prospectus on this, I would hope that he would work very closely with Will and, indeed, be as responsible to him as to this office for the effecting of a coordinated program. Perhaps, even, we will see other church groups eventually put someone in the field to work in allied fashion with FSC and Will. If this can be developed, all will have been gain for the overall picture, notwithstanding our regrets over not catching Will!

With that background, then, and returning to our proposed Southern Field Service, let me report to you that Mr. Hahn of the Field Foundation has advised me that we may begin this program if able with only their grant in hand. I have indicated that I felt we could do so, inasmuch as their grant would cover a man and his travel, with office space provided here, etc. Depending on what his salary should be, it might even contribute toward covering half of a secretary here. As for program funds, I feel we stand a good chance to secure special donations toward this once a work is underway and staffed with the right man. All of this is pursuant to being unable to secure the other half of the projected budget from either of the two foundations I had especially hoped would support it. Presently I have no further requests pending for foundation assistance, assuming that we would begin on this limited basis. Since program fund needs will come later in the effort, it will not drastically curtail things except as it may inhibit our capacity to attract the right man.

Before the possibility of Will taking the position arose I had written personal letters to a number of Southern clerical members asking their reactions to the prospectus and suggestions of personnel. I have now returned to this task and have written either personal letters to all Southern clerical members or sent them the enclosed mimeographed letter. If the response on these parallels that to my earlier letters, it is further indication of the need and potential of the proposed program. As soon as I've had an opportunity to hear from those recently written I'll send you the correspondence for your inspection and gleaning of suggestions.

Now, to you and your committee. We have understood, I believe, that I was to conduct a search for the right man and submit such prospective personnel for the consideration and decision of the committee. At the same time, you obviously are at liberty to pursue other leads for likely candidates. It is this latter opportunity that I would like to encourage. If you have felt any reluctance to take initiative in this, please proceed with any and all avenues that may assist us in reaching the right man.

Perhaps Will could be of help to you or me in looking over the field of likely candidates, having some interest presumably in our locating a good man who could effectively cooperate with him in the FSC effort. I think, for instance, of Duncan Gray in Oxford, Miss., who might be very good with the Southern Field Service. I doubt that I could effectively encourage his consideration of the project (although recently I had occasion to give him a prospectus), although if Will felt he would be a valuable ally he could probably lay the matter before Duncan in a more viable manner. Should you want to consult with Will regarding this, or any other matter connected with this, don't let the long distance bill be a barrier and let us have the charges.

I'll wait and let the correspondence I'll forward to you provide the suggestions being made from Southern clerical members. There are some good ones I've thought of and some new ones who might be just as good or better. By no means do I assume that the man for the job is either presently a member of ESCRU or necessarily someone whom I know or have heard of. I have a strong feeling that the times are with us/uncovering talent we might have ordinarily felt could not be gotten away from the parish ministry.

If, in addition to the correspondence with Southern clerical members, you have suggestions of things I should do in the recruitment effort for the Southern Field Service, I'll be glad to oblige. At the same time, follow any and all leads you think are fruitful and we'll see what comes out of our combined efforts. I would like for us to be in a position to begin the program by the fall and believe we owe it to the Field Foundation to have this as a target.

Why don't you accept our invitation to come up for a visit and do so in late May or thereabouts when we can also talk about this matter?

Faithfully,

The Rev. John B. Morris
Executive Director

cc: The Rev. Joseph A. Pelham, ESCRU President
Mr. Maxwell Hahn, Field Foundation
The Rev. Will Campbell
Mr. Leslie Dunbar, Southern Regional Council

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

The Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity

ROOM 200, 5 FORSYTH STREET, N.W., ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA • JACKSON 5-7975

LWD
STB

May 23, 1963

Reverend and Dear Sir:

It is my understanding that the question of the racially discriminatory policy of the Lovett Episcopal School in Atlanta was a topic of discussion at the recent Clergy Conference in your diocese.

Because I am concerned that the role and position of the Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity in this situation be clearly known, I am enclosing a copy of a letter written by me to all the members of the Board of Directors of the Society, its local chapter leaders, and other key persons in the Church and the Society, following a personal visit to Atlanta in April. As you will note from reading the letter, it was not in the nature of a public release since it was intended primarily for the information of Society members. A copy of this letter was sent to Bishop Claiborne at the same time that it was mailed to leaders of the Society and I understand that he has read a portion of it to you at your clergy conference.

I believe that I understand the complexity of the situation and the difficulty involved in dealing with it. I am increasingly concerned, however, that in a day when the Church and the nation are under the light of the judgement of the world, as well as of Jesus Christ, in our response to this crucial issue, that the discrminatory practices at the Lovett Episcopal School are a terrible embarrassment to the whole Church and that nothing short of the speedy and decisive correction of the situation will overcome this embarrassment.

Because of my concern that the role and position of ESCRU be known to all, it is my intention to visit Atlanta again in early June. I will, in the course of that visit, make a statement outlining the position of the Society relative to the situation which pertains at that time.

Faithfully yours,

Joseph A. Pelham

The Rev. Joseph A. Pelham
President

PAV
VJV
SBV
MJ-file

The Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity

ROOM 200, 5 FORSYTH STREET, N.W., ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA • JACKSON 5-7975

(COPY)

July 3, 1963

FOR YOUR INFORMATION
JOHN B. MORRIS

RECEIVED
JUL 5 1963

The Very Rev, Alfred Hardman, Chairman
Board of Trustees, The Lovett School
St. Philip's Cathedral
2744 Peachtree Road, N. E.
Atlanta 5, Georgia

Dear Dean Hardman:

The Church is stricken and wounded by the decision of the Lovett School's Board of Trustees not to admit Negroes. The fourteen Episcopalians who serve thereon, including yourself, have opposed both the teaching of the Church and the advice of the Bishop of the Diocese. Children who are innocent of the prejudices of the Board members are distraught now that they must be withdrawn; older ones understanding somewhat the immoral condition from which they must be removed and yet not wanting to believe that men they thought were respected community and Church leaders could have made such a decision. Certainly, seldom have so few injured so many by their faithlessness, nor done such great harm to the Church itself. Our Lord must have wept for the Church in Atlanta when the decision to bar certain of his children was made by men who probably consider themselves to be steadfast members of His Church. How have we, the pastors and teachers in the Church, failed so miserably to communicate the Gospel of Jesus Christ which knows no distinctions of color?

Surely, with all of the efforts of the Bishop and others to obtain a different decision, the Lovett Trustees have made their decision conscious of how it stands in opposition to the Church and accepted morality. Is it because they have been told by someone in priestly office that there is no sin involved? I understand from several persons to whom you have talked recently that you fully agree with the decision and, indeed, have claimed that no moral question was involved. Then, how has the whole Church failed so that one of its priests could support segregation, as reportedly you have? The decision of the Trustees places all of us under an awful judgement for past failures and present disobedience.

I have consulted the President of this Society and it has been decided that steps will be taken in the fall at the opening of school to protest the Trustees' decision which leaves some doubt as to the faithfulness of both Episcopal clergy and laity. Encouragement and support will be given to direct action protest aimed at both the school itself, as well as to the members of the Board who are Episcopalians. Most likely this will include the placing of pickets at the school and at other points appropriate to the respective Trustees, as well as some form of mass pilgrimage to either the school or the Cathedral for the saying of the Penitential Office.

May God have mercy upon His whole Church, and now upon both those who have made this decision for Lovett and those who must protest it.

Yours faithfully,

John B. Morris

The Rev. John B. Morris
Executive Director

cc: Lovett School Trustees, Parents
and Teachers
Episcopal Bishops
ESCRU Personnel

The Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity

ROOM 200, 5 FORSYTH STREET, N.W., ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA • JACKSON 5-7975

FOR YOUR INFORMATION
JOHN B. MORRIS

PAV
VJ
SBV
file

July 16, 1963

TO: Society Members and Others in the Atlanta Area.

FROM: The Rev. John B. Morris, ESCRU Executive Director.

RE: Protest of the Lovett Trustees' Action.

In my letter of July 3rd to Dean Hardman (copies of which have been sent to recipients of this already, or which may be obtained on request) I said in part:

> "I have consulted the President of this Society and it has been decided that steps will be taken in the fall at the opening of school to protest the Trustees' decision..... Encouragement and support will be given to direct action protest aimed at both the school itself, as well as to the members of the Board who are Episcopalians. Most likely this will include the placing of pickets at the school and at other points appropriate to the respective Trustees, as well as some form of mass pilgrimage to either the school or the Cathedral for the saying of the Penitial Office."

This memorandum now is to discuss the rationale and possibilities for protest, as I see it, and to invite your reactions. You may convey your feelings on the subject if you wish by way of the accompanying form, or by other means, and use the enclosed return envelope. If you do not wish to record your reactions, this is entirely all right. This memorandum is for private circulation, but may be shared with others who are concerned, and we will treat any response you make similiarly.

Why Protest?

1. To protest the enormity of the Trustees' action and define it as such. The applications of three Negro families have been rejected by Lovett solely on the basis of race. That the father of one is Atlanta's most well-known citizen does not affect the basic immorality of their action, but certainly highlights it. In and of itself, the action alone merits a lively protest and seems to provide a viable opportunity for focusing on the sin on the one hand and the teaching of the Church on the other both for the sake of the issue here as well as for the illumination of it elsewhere.

2. Protest that is not meaningful and directed to a specific situation has little value, but where the history and circumstances of a situation validly demand it, there is, I believe, value for the Church in facing its "dirty linen" openly and forthrightly as suggested later in this memorandum. It is not often that we are provided the opportunity for the 'creative use of conflict', which, after the agony and embarassment are over, generally leaves us stronger. Out of the painful encounters of Churchmen with Churchmen at Sewanee and before St. John's Hospital, Brooklyn, last summer, there arises greater integrity in the Body. This is not a rationale for protest for its own sake, without direction, but a recognition of derivatives which come out of the cathartic experience that direct action entails. At the same time, I am the first to acknowledge that such confrontation does not come easily to most people and least of all, I suspect, to we Episcopalians whose tradition does not encourage direct action as a means to accepted goals. Although

I have been involved in it before, and am convinced of its worth under certain circumstances, I shall feel as awkward and out of role as anyone when I pick up my sign before the Lovett School next fall.

3. While the Bishop of Atlanta has acted forthrightly in announcing that the Lovett School does not enjoy any official approval by the Diocese, this does not alter the fact that the Church is at work through the fourteen Trustees who are Episcopalians, albeit in a fashion contrary to the official position of the Church. The respective fourteen were not chosen for the Board at random but, in part, as Episcopalians. Several hold other significant offices in the life of the Church. Whether approved or not, they remain, as I see it, a group of Churchmen whose action involves all of us and for whom we are all responsible so long as they individually and collectively remain attached to the Body of which we are all members. They cannot escape the origin and history of the Lovett School, nor their designation to its Board as Churchmen, nor can we, although they have no sanction from the diocesan office. If any resign from the Board, indicating thereby their dissatisfaction with the Board's action, there would be no cause for punitive protest which did not encompass the possibilities of change or witness in the face of failure. However, to date only the single Jew on the Board (from amongst the one-third of the Trustees who are not Episcopalians) has resigned. None have even announced that there was a minority viewpoint or dissent amongst the Trustees as a panel of judges would do in a split decision. One vote was reported to be unanimous, and the other was not described. Without other information publicly available, each Trustees must, and presumably does, assume responsibility for the stated position of the entire Board. As such, then, this is, I believe, the Church at work in distorted form which other Churchmen must protest for the sake of the integrity of the Body of Christ. Although more elusive than reasons for protest which follow, this reason is of paramount importance, resting, as I believe it does, on an understanding of the nature of the Church largely overlooked thus far. Pursuant to this, it might also be noted that the concept of the Church and its ministry has been seriously undervalued in the Trustees recognition of the Headmaster's "prior loyalty to the Church" as a priest, which does not seem to rest on them with any weight at all because they are laity.

4. Many ties with the Church remain, notwithstanding the bishop's announcement that Lovett can no longer be considered as approved by the Diocese of Atlanta. The Charter still requires that the Cathedral Chapter approve the selection of one-third of the Trustees from the Cathedral itself, and stipulates that another one-third are to be other Episcopalians. Also, the Dean of the Cathedral is, by Charter, always to be on the Board and, of course, presently serves as Chairman; and the Charter states that the "Episcopal Faith" is to be taught as "contained in the Book of Common Prayer." It is clearly indicated that the Board intends for these ties to remain in view of its announcement through a letter to parents dated July 2nd that Lovett's "...religious teaching will continue without change and (they) will continue to have Episcopal services in chapel and at other religious exercises." It seems that this amounts to a prostitution of the Prayer Book and an insult both to the Bishop and the whole Church. Having been spanked, they indicate that business will be as usual and they even thank the bishop for the time he has spent on the matter. Throughout they have ignored the possibility that the teaching of the Church had any claim on them as Churchmen; only, at best, acknowledging that their policy was in conflict with that of the Church. The recogniation of this obvious fact has been seen by some, erroneously I believe, as some enlightenment on their part when they have said, in effect, 'So What!' Their intention to continue having Episcopal services, finally, remains as the most flagrant flaunting of the Christian community to which they profess attachment.

The Goals or Purpose of Protest.

I do not know what possibility exists for the Board to reverse itself at this late date but assume that it is most unlikely. The number of Trustees who at any point in the last several months voted, reportedly, to desegregate or move in this direction was always very small. The Headmaster is leaving, parents have twice been assured there would be no desegregation, the Bishop has acted with regard to the official position of the Diocese.....it appears plain that the issue is settled. While the possibility of some reversal coming pursuant to a sustained protest should not be ruled out, it is my understanding that protest at this point is over what has been done and not by way of pressuring or threatening the Board. I would not be opposed to the use of pressure on the Board, but it seems that protest now is symbolic in nature, especially in terms of the basic action that is to be protested. As far as the maintenance of Episcopal services and such go, protest could and might be seen as aimed at the elimination of this. I favor directing the protest primarily to the action of Churchmen in ruling against Negro citizens and fellow Churchmen because of their color. I don't think that some announcement that no Episcopal services will be held, were this to come, would alter the basic need for protest. The only thing that would change the basic situation would either be for the Trustees to be faithful and abide by the teaching of the Church, or unashamedly acknowledge the other loyalties they have been obedient to and get out of the Church.

The Extent of Protest.

Because of its more symbolic nature, protest could be limited in duration, although the possibility of sustaining it should not be ruled out in advance nor any announcement made as to how long it would be carried. Several days within the same week would be seem to be sufficient for a symbolic protest; with even one day sufficing if it were done thoroughly or with sufficient personnel. No threats would be made to Lovett authorities as to how long it would be sustained in lieu of remedy, but a keen ear to the ground should be maintained as to the effect it was having in course. One basis for a sustained or reoccuring protest would be in connection with the holding of Episcopal services if this were deemed necessary after the initial protest directed toward their discriminatory practices. Protest of continuing ties with the Church, violating the spirit of the bishop's action, could be made on a periodic basis - weekly, monthly or even annually so long as the worship of the Church was misused.

The Means of Protest.

The picket sign is an extension of the spoken and written word and is recognized constitutionally as falling under freedom of speech principles. In that it involves the whole person, it speaks as loudly as most any means of public communication. There is no doubt but that the man carrying a picket sign believes and feels deeply about that which his sign says (unless he is paid!). He is willing to risk censure and confrontation with persons who will see the sign and indicate by expression or voice their disapproval. By going to the place where the issue and/or person being reached resides and by there taking his stand, the picket says in unmistakable terms what he wants communicated. Because of the bodily and dramatic fashion of communication, widespread attention is given the protest through the various media.

I suggest that on a day soon after the opening of school in September a group of 14 or 28 Episcopal laity and clergy, duely prepared beforehand, assemble at the Cathedral of St. Philip for the saying of the Penitential Office and other suitable prayers before going then as pickets either to the places of business of the respective 14 Episcopal Trustees or to the school itself, with the other following. If the larger number were involved, the two assigned to each place ideally would be interracial, although some trustees occupy the same office buildings and could be covered by one team. Those who remain at the Cathedral should endeavor to focus upon the Dean's office in some fashion and stay clear of diocesan offices. The signs could be replicas of the "Capetown placard" (the crucifixion scene where Our Lord's Body is pierced by the barbed wire fence carrying the words 'Segregation and Separation') with a fragmented representation of the Lovett seal added and the names of the fourteen Churchmen. This says all that is needed, I believe.

The Personnel and Initiative for Protest.

We have said that "encouragement and support will be given to direct action protest". The President of the Society and I made this decision, being authorized by our Board to proceed in such situations as we deem best. Were there a local Chapter of the Society in the Diocese of Atlanta it naturally would have had the prior responsibility in the matter, as in the case of the Chapter's protest in the Diocese of Long Island last summer which I joined at their invitation. In other situations, though, I have taken the initiative in consultation with our President and others as at Sewanee, etc. We are now committed to seeking, encouraging and supporting protest directed to Lovett and its 14 Episcopal Trustees. We are flexible as to whom should or will effect the protest. I have already been advised by a white priest from a deep South diocese nearby that he would like to assist, as well as by other ESCRU personnel elsewhere. If it is necessary to recruit assistance from beyond Atlanta, I would look first to Negro clergy elsewhere in the South, as well as to key ESCRU officers. Our President, the Rev. Joseph Pelham, has already advised me that he is ready and prepared to come. If the protest is chiefly composed of persons not resident here, the planning will fall largely in my hands as one who knows the situation, etc.

However, if there are sufficient persons, clerical and lay, in Atlanta who are able and willing to take part in a protest action, it is my belief that they should be involved in the planning of such or at least be invited to assist. Indeed, if there is sufficient local involvement and it is deemed wise for me to withdraw because of our 'image', etc., I would respect the wishes of the group if I were confident that it was in the interest of a more effective protest.

Therefore, the chief burden of this memorandum is to survey the extent to which Atlanta Churchmen can and will be involved in protest action at Lovett. I have gone into considerable detail on how I presently see it if the responsibility remains with me to effect such protest. However, for the sake of a viable and effective protest, projected in terms somewhat comparable to what I've outlined, I am willing to forego specifics described here if it will increase the extent of local involvement. A final decision on where the initiative and planning would reside would have to be made after feedback on this memorandum were in.

I appreciate the fact that participation in direct action protest may be difficult or impossible for some who would otherwise approve, either because of their situation or because of a personal inability to be thusly involved. In this area of direct action it is often necessary for persons from elsewhere to assist in or do for us what we are circumscribed from doing.

I shall welcome your reactions if you would like to express them.

The Cathedral Church of St. Paul
138 Tremont Street
Boston 11, Massachusetts

Office - 41 Winthrop Street
Roxbury 19, Mass.
Sole: 427-7022

August 24, 1963

The Reverend John B. Morris
The Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear John:

Here is a check that has been kicking around for awhile. It's a refund from the return to Boston from Birmingham the end of last May. I was in Washington Tuesday and Wednesday of this week checking on the progress of the Civil Rights Legislation. It seems to me that both in the House Judiciary Committee and in the Civil Rights Leadership Conference the voice of the Negro Southerner is largely silent. I talked with Jack Menness about this. I strongly urge you, the Southern Regional Council, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and the Student Non-violent Co-ordinating Committee to get some stronger representation in Washington. Bill Higgs is in Washington representing the Student Non-violent Co-ordinating Conference and doing a good job, I think. He could certainly use some help. You can contact him at 617 G Street, S.E., LI 4-8138.

Presently, I am trying to raise some money to permit Noel Day and me to spend a day or two in Washington each week in order to do some lobbying and inform the Massachusetts Movement of the progress of the legislation.

I received Jim's invitation to preach at the Saturday Holy Communion Service during the annual meeting. That is a rather scarey honor but I shall do so. Too volunteer.

Yours sincerely,

AUG 28 1963

THE EPISCOPAL SOCIETY FOR CULTURAL AND RACIAL UNITY
3 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. PHONE 525-7975 ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303

September 30, 1963

RECEIVED
OCT 2 1963

THE REVEREND WYATT TEE WALKER
Southern Christian Leadership Conference
334 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Wyatt:

I am sorry that I couldn't get up to Richmond during your Annual Meeting and it appears that our other man didn't get there either. Nevertheless, I am very grateful to you for agreeing to speak at the joint session of ESCRU and the National Catholic Conference for Inter-racial Justice in Washington on November 15. With your coming to us I feel particularly embarrassed and remorseful that I did not go to Richmond.

I am enclosing a copy of a letter to me from the Reverend James Breeden of Boston, Massachusetts, who is Consultant in Race Relations to our Bishop up there. You will remember Jim Breeden from his visit with you in the Gaston Motel in Birmingham in May.

Jim suggests that there should be more representation of some of our Atlanta-based organizations in the Civil Rights Leadership Conference. Because of our primary orientation within the Church, I am not much informed on the nature of representation on the Civil Rights Leadership Conference. Naturally, I would share Jim's interest in our respective organizations having as much voice as possible and it is for that reason that I am writing you, with copies to the other groups, to ask if there is something that you or any of us can do about this matter.

I had a good talk on the telephone the other day with the Reverend Mr. Vivian and I am hoping that you all will become a distributing outlet for the "Brothers" pin.

Yours faithfully,

THE REVEREND JOHN B. MORRIS
Executive Director

JBM/vs

CCS/ DR. LESLIE DUNBAR
Southern Regional Council
3 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

MR. JAMES FOREMAN
Student Non Violent Co-Ordinating Committee
6 Raymond Avenue, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

THE REVEREND JAMES BREEDEN
41 Winthrop Street
Roxbury 19, Massachusetts

Enclosure/ Thermo-fax copy, the Reverend Mr. Breeden's letter of August 24, 1963

COPY

The Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity

ROOM 200, 5 FORSYTH STREET, N.W., ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA • JACKSON 5-7975

MAV
PW
PA
VJ
ML
SB
Mij - file

November 11, 1963

The Rt. Rev. Randolph R. Claiborne, Jr.
2744 Peachtree Road, N. E.
Atlanta 5, Georgia

Dear Bishop Claiborne:

It would appear that the position you held when we talked at your office on October 24th stands as I have not heard anything to the contrary regarding the possibility of my being licensed under Canon 45, Section 6, to supply and assist in this diocese. Your decision at the time that I could not be licensed certainly seemed final but I had hoped that you might have reconsidered. I am writing now, then, at some length to review what has transpired in this whole Lovett matter as far as our relationship goes, with copies to various ones in the Church so that our position will be better known. I shall faithfully convey to any recipients of this letter any comments you may wish sent to them. By the same token we would appreciate it if the decision not allowing our viewpoint in the Lovett matter to be reported in the diocesan publication, or even as a paid advertisement, would be reversed.

I. The License Matter.

1. The President of the Standing Committee, the Rev. Stuart Matthews, advised me in correspondence dated July 19, 1963, that he felt I had"abused the hospitality of the Diocese" because of my alleged failure to cooperate with diocesan officials, and he said that he would "at the next meeting of the Standing Committee...recommend that the Bishop be advised to procede with such revocation" of my license as had apparently been previously considered.

2. I was not advised when the Standing Committee would next meet nor invited to present my understanding of what had transpired, but upon learning that it would convene on July 23rd I requested permission to appear at that time. On that day I did appear to read my letter of reply to Mr. Matthews in the presence of the Standing Committee and the Bishop. In this letter I noted that I had supplied or assisted in almost twenty different congregations of the diocese, and at no time had dealt with controversial matters unless asked to do so. I make no defense of this approach to the ministry of the Church but mention it only to point out that you have no grounds for concern as to how I exercised my ministry under license from you as far as unduely disturbing the congregations I visited. I went on to say that I could not "...agree to any terms affecting my responsibilities with the Episcopal Society as a basis for the continuation of my license without consultation with the Board of Directors of the Society." I expressed the hope that other terms for my being licensed might be acceptable and indicated that I would like to continue to be available to assist and supply within the diocese. It should be noted, contrary to some reports, that I read my letter quietly and remained afterwards for any questions and discussion which you and the Standing Committee might have wanted. There were a few questions as to what I had meant by certain points in my letter, but no interest was expressed in reviewing the entire Lovett situation which I also had suggested in my letter might be helpful. I left the meeting in hopes that some other basis for my license might be agreed upon. Neither subsequently or since have I received any reply from Mr. Matthews or the Committee itself.

3. Because I had been previously scheduled to have services at a local parish on the following Sunday, I wrote you on July 29th asking if any other terms for my license than Mr. Matthews had offered were possible, indicating that, if not, you might want to obtain someone in my place for the parish that Sunday. You did not reply to that letter but did, in fact, send other clergy to the parish.

4. On September 26th I wrote you again with regard to the possibility of my beinglicensed and also enclosed a copy of the minutes of the meeting of our Executive Committee which met for three days in Atlanta, September 15-17, to review the entire Lovett story. You will recall that these minutes contained the message we sent to you via Bishop Sterling of our Executive Committee in lieu of your attending our sessions to which we had invited you. In that message our Executive Committee both commended and supported you for what you had, by that time, done with regard to seeking the desegregation of Lovett. The Committee also said: "In the instance of Lovett School, the efforts of the Executive Director and the President (of ESCRU) have been with the full knowledge and approval of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors." Furthermore, the Executive Committee sought to clarify our relationship to official channels of the Church when it said: "We seek to work through official channels when they are effective, but reserve the right to choose other avenues when the situation demands it." According to Bishop Sterling you seemed pleased that we had taken the general perspective set forth in this message to you, which incidentally I fully supported notwithstanding your reference elsewhere to the possibility that our Executive Committee and I had disagreed on what was needed. Subsequently I have learned that you have read the first portion of our message to others, wherein we commended you, without going on to the parts where our official governing group expressed aupport for the actions of our President and myself. (And in our conference on October 24th you used the message in this manner, expressing the thought that the committee and I were in disagreement because it had commended you while I had elsewhere expressed some doubts as to certain other of your actions.)It might also be noted here that at the spring clergy conference this year you read a portion of a letter from our President which ~~which~~ expressed our desire to support you, without also reading other parts which expressed our concern for the situation. At that time the implication was that the President of ESCRU and I were at odds regarding our policy.

5. Finally, in response to my initiative in my letter of September 26th, and after subsequent correspondence with the Bishop of South Carolina where I remain canonically resident, I came to your office on the afternoon of October 24th. I made notes covering our conversation that afternoon after I left and this is what I understand to have been said. After about thirty minutes of pleasant conversation about church architecture and your former parish in Huntsville, Alabama, you asked what I wanted for it was I who had sought the appointment. I reminded you of my hope that you might renew my license, which had been the primary purpose of the above-mentioned letter of September 26th, in response to which you had asked me to come see you. You said that you didn't know how I could be licensed by you if I had no more confidence in you than you felt I had and you said that licensing me might give the appearance of your approving of ESCRU's activities. At one point, after I had said that I was hopeful that we might understand one another better, I asked what I could do that might make some difference regarding whether you licensed me or not. You said, and I remember this quite clearly, that I could write to the people to whom I had said other things (and I believe you meant our membership or the recipients of our Newsletters) and tell them I had been in error about what I had said. I told you plainly that I could not say this about the past,but that I had hopes for the future regarding my evaluation of what has gone on. I reminded you that my esteem for the Diocesan establishment involved my opinions of others on your staff as well as yourself. We concluded our conversation quietly and I assisted you to your car, with no apparent sign of reconciliation or mutual understanding. My repeated suggestion that we have an opportunity to review

the entire Lovett story with an eye toward clarifying what each has done met with no response on your part indicating you felt this would be helpful. (My openness, in letters to both you and the Standing Committee, to the possibility of having an opportunity to frankly review what has transpired has met with only a stated or implied viewpoint that it would serve no purpose.)

So much for the license matter itself. Because your position regarding it is based upon your evaluation of what we have each done, and because you want me to recant and say that I have been in error in my previously stated opinions concerning your role, it seems well for me to review some of the reasons why my confidence in you has been less than what you desire. Because the issue has many stages and levels, I shall recount them in appropriate categories. I do not presume here to give a complete picture of what you may have done on the positive side, but only mean to suggest some of the reasons why it is difficult to implicitly trust the diocesan establishment to do what is right by the Lovett situation. When I refer herein to things that have been said in letters from you or those on your staff, generally sent to others who have provided me with copies, I believe I am fairly reporting the context and content. Naturally I can provide anyone genuinely interested in understanding the whole mess with exact and full copies of such letters if they want. That which I mention that has come to me by word of mouth can easily be traced to sources in most instances, and in others there has been such a plethora of reports as to what diocesan officials have said that I suggest anyone interested come to Atlanta and talk around with a few of the clergy and laity, many of whom will verify the substance of what I mention here.

II. Before the Rejection of Martin Luther King, III.

1. It has been suggested that I should have sought "to cooperate and communicate" with you more than some think I have. When I saw you early in the year, following the rejection of the King child, you said yourself at the time that I should have let you know that I "wanted to get a Negro into Lovett". You will want to recall that I wrote you almost ten months before the Kings applied, on April 7, 1962, and expressed concern about Lovett as to whether there was any discriminatory policy. I had written the school in 1959, shortly after our children were enrolled, and expressed the same concern, but it was never clear what the policy was. You said to me in reply on April 10, 1962: "I am sure there is no official racial policy at Lovett School, but I do not know anything about the applications or the processing of them."

2. I have subsequently learned that several years ago Dr. Charles Shorter, a prominent Negro Churchman of Atlanta, inquired of the Dean of the Cathedral what the prospects of his children enrolling then might be. He was told, and I doubt that you were unaware of his inquiry, that it would be against state laws at that time.

3. On January 24th, 1963, a resolution was introduced at Diocesan Council and reported out of committee favorably, which, if passed, would have had the effect of causing the policies at Lovett and elsewhere in the diocese to be clarified. It might be noted, that, contrary to speculation by some, I neither knew of the existence of this resolution nor of anyone's intention to introduce it, until after it had been reported upon favorably by the Christian Social Relations committee. You ruled this resolution out of order and were quoted in the Atlanta press as saying that it was unnecessary for, among other reasons, "In the diocese of Atlanta there are no institutions that are segregated, as far as I know."

4. On January 30th, 1963, I wrote the Headmaster of Lovett, who at that time was a priest of the Diocese of Atlanta, and advised him that Mrs. Martin Luther King, Jr., had inquired about the possibility of their applying for the first grade at Lovett for Martin, III, whom they wanted to have the opportunity of beginning his schooling on a desegregated basis. I indicated that she had asked me the previous August to let her know if anything developed that seemed to clarify the situation there for I had told her then that I knew of no discriminatory policy but that I didn't think there had been Negro applicants before. A copy of this letter was sent to you. Subsequently you dismissed this effort on my part to communicate with you by saying that it was only a carbon copy. For a while in the early stages of our differences you or others in the diocesan establishment claimed that I had in no wise informed you that the Kings might apply. You did not reply in any way to receipt of this letter to the Headmaster. I assumed and trusted that, were anything necessary, you would use your good offices in advance of the Kings making application to insure that they would have no difficulty. After I saw you, following their rejection, it was apparent that you had done nothing, and apparently the Headmaster, although canonically resident which I was not, had not sought your assistance.

III. Your Response to the Rejection of Martin Luther King, III.

1. On the day that Mrs. King called me to say that they had been rejected by Lovett, because the application for her son "was the first formal Negro application in the history of the Lovett School" (One wonders how many informal inquiries there were beforehand. The Rev. Warren Scott of Atlanta University inquired in behalf of another child concurrently with the King's application it was learned later.) I telephoned a local priest in whom I had confidence and advised him of this. That same day he phoned your office with the same information. It was later claimed by you or in your behalf by other diocesan officials that you did not know about their rejection until called by the press. The implication was that I had not sought to communicate and enlist your concern. The truth of the matter is that I communicated with those in whom I had some confidence to do what they could, confident that you would be advised of the development as you in fact were, contrary to other claims. I got in touch with local members, the Presiding Bishop, and other Bishops who are members of ESCRU. My hope was that these responsible persons in the Church would so encourage and support you in their concern for the situation that you would stand strong and faithful in the face of a situation obviously demanding your attention.

2. When Mrs. King told me of their treatment by Lovett she also said that her husband, Dr. King, was quite upset over this turn of events and planned to say something about it publicly. While they did not seek to enroll their child as a test case (as much as this is needed in many situations!), it was clear and imperative that what happened had to be protested. However, I suggested to Mrs. King that because what had happened was of particular concern to Episcopalians, would she see if Dr. King would be willing to let the story break through the Church press. He was and I advised one of our periodicals of what had happened. Because of this turning to the Church press first, instead of the secular media, with your knowing of what had happened all the while, you actually had more time in which to do something than if I had not tried to direct the story to the Church family first. Not only did you not do anything following my letting you know that the Kings might apply, as far as I can tell, it also appeared that you did nothing until after the story broke, and then what you did at first probably undercut the value of anything constructive you did later.

3. On March 16, 1963, you are quoted in the Atlanta papers as saying: "I am interested to know that a Baptist minister has a desire for an education for his son in a school where Episcopal services customarily take place. If Dr. King wants

an Episcopal education for his child, he can easily apply to one of our parochial schools which the Church does control. Segregation is not a policy in the Episcopal Church. I don't know any of the details of this application. The Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Atlanta, has no official connection with the Lovett School, and the Bishop of the Diocese of Atlanta has no official connection with the Lovett School. It is an independent, autonomous institution subject to no ecclesiastical control..."

4. In THE LIVING CHURCH of March 24th you are quoted as saying: "The Diocese of Atlanta has no official connection with Lovett School. I have no official connection with Lovett School. I am sure the racial policy at Lovett School must be satisfactory since the children of the Rev. John Morris have been enrolled there for some time. If the family of the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., do not find the admissions policy of Lovett School acceptable and if they want their children to have an Episcopal educational background, they should apply to one of our parochial schools where the Church is responsible - such as Holy Innocents Parish in Atlanta, where the Rev. John Morris and his family are affiliated."

It should be noted that Holy Innocents at this time was the only so-called parochial school (apart from Lovett which essentially was and is a Church-related school associated with the Cathedral parish) which went into the secondary grades, I believe, but it only went through the third grade and is located considerably further out from where the Kings live than Lovett. Also it is of interest to note that the Rector of this parish is the one who introduced the resolution which would have clarified things at Lovett had you not ruled it out of order.

IV. Aftermath: Spring and Early Summer, 1963.

1. Astonished at the position you took in the matter, as many in Atlanta were, I made no public response to what you had said but began the preparation of a document detailing the many physical, historical and spiritual ties between Lovett and the Church which your statement tended to implicitly deny. You were later furnished a copy of this document which we never circulated in its original form. Rather, we sought to make it easier for you to take the right position in the matter by revising it to reduce or eliminate the many instances it recorded where you personally have been identified with and positively acknowledged the existence of the "Lovett Episcopal Day School." But before the document was even finished I received a call from the Canon to the Ordinary, the Rev. Milton Wood, as follows.

2. On March 20th, just following my receipt of information on what you had said in the issue of THE LIVING CHURCH mentioned above, Canon Wood called me to say that you wanted to see me the next day. I told Canon Wood frankly that I wasn't sure I wanted to come at that time. In view of your statement I felt it would have been better to arrange to have someone accompany me and I wasn't sure I could do this on short notice. In the course of our conversation, Canon Wood said the following things that bear notation here: "I don't think you want it said you wouldn't come to see the bishop about this matter...."; "....There's an awful lot that's not public that will be public next week unless you come out tomorrow...."; "...You are under license in the diocese... ..there is something in the Church known as discipline..."; "...Well John I just hope you'll remember yourself and your family when you make your decision....because your kids are involved.... (My kids are involved?) Yes. (Whose going to do something to my kids...) They're at Lovett....(What do you mean my kids are involved?) They're involved in the whole Lovett business...."; and "...What decision you make about Lovett, and therefore about seeing the bishop, affect your children....This puts you on the spot with Lovett...."

3. I saw you the next day, as per Canon Wood's request, and brought a friend along who is a layman. Some reports have it that I raised my voice, etc., and was

otherwise disrespectful. It will be recalled by those present, I believe, that none of our voices were raised in any way. We certainly did not have any meeting of minds and I advised you that I was preparing the document referred to above which Canon Wood asked that I submit for your review before further distribution. This was subsequently done, although apparently no errors were found in what I had recorded for no request for changes was made. At this point I began to fully advise our President, the Rev. Joseph A. Pelham, in Michigan of what was happening, with copies marked to him of any correspondence we had.

4. By the end of March it was decided that Mr. Pelham should come to Atlanta and confer with you and others regarding the developing situation. You had contacted the Bishop of Michigan and sought his assistance presumably in restraining me from circulation of the document or otherwise involving myself in the Lovett question. From our standpoint both Mr. Pelham and I realized that it was only appropriate for him to come and share some of the burden and responsibility with me in what was already becoming a very thorny situation. (Altogether now he has made three visits to Atlanta with regard to the Lovett situation, the last being this past week when he came down to join the picket line before the school.)

5. Following Mr. Pelham's conference with you on April 3rd and further consultation between him and myself we determined to wait a while in hopes that you might successfully effect some change in the Lovett situation. In the meantime, however, so many distortions and misrepresentations of fact, chiefly emanating from your office, began to come back to us that we decided that some comment from us was in order at least on a non-public basis within the Church. We did not want to enter the situation publicly and make your efforts with the Trustees any more difficult, believing at that time that, as Mr. Pelham put it in a letter of April 16th, that you were "engaged in a sincere and concerted attempt to effect change in the admissions policy of the School." We revised the document detailing the Church connections of Lovett in such a way as to minimize embarrassment to you personally. It was circulated to key Society leaders and a number of Bishops around the Church with the covering letter of April 16th, as noted above, from Mr. Pelham. I have already noted how you read only the supportive parts of Mr. Pelham's letter to the spring clergy conference, overlooking the substance of the document and the latter portions of the letter where Mr. Pelham said something that still is applicable: "The situation has, in my opinion, been clouded by a tendency to focus attention on the motives for and/or methods of John Morris' involvement in the situation rather than on the basic issue. The basic issue (and the issue to which all attention should be turned) is the action (past and future) of the Lovett Trustees. Criticism of ESCRU and/or its Executive Director, in fact, diverts attention from the basic problem which ESCRU neither created nor desired and which would have existed even if ESCRU did not exist....." And he said in closing: "Should there be indication that further direct involvement on the part of ESCRU is appropriate or should there be indication that an attempt to discredit ESCRU is underway, I will take steps to apprise the Board and/or Executive Committee of the situation and obtain its response." It should be remembered that this letter and the document it conveyed went only to persons in the Church interested in seeing the Church's teaching implemented at Lovett. Copies were not sent Lovett Trustees. It was sent to you, however, Bishop Claiborne. And I should say that both the original document and the revised one that was so circulated may be obtained on request by persons interested similiarly in seeing the Church's teaching followed. Essentially the document sets forth the manifold reasons why the Church cannot ignore the Lovett situation. Many persons around the Church were confused by your first public statement and, in fact, believed that it was not a Church-related institution.

6. Throughout the year we have gotten feedback on things you and others of your staff were saying around Atlanta and the Church. Sometimes it has been something you said to another Bishop which he repeated to his clergy and one or more of them would ask us if it were so. Generally it was not. Sometimes the half-truth was employed. Thankfully, there are those in the Church who seek to have both sides of such a controversy as we've been in before they make up their minds. The most irrefutable evidence of things said by officials of the Diocese of Atlanta has come by way of letters written from your office to an aroused and concerned Church which has written you from all over. It would appear that most of the letters to you have been answered in your behalf by Canon Wood, but you obviously must bear some degree of responsibility for what he has said. Indeed, I would assume that you would hold the same degree of confidence in him for his letter writing in your behalf as you did when you expressed support at the Bishop's Dinner this fall for Canon Wood and his action in censoring Ralph McGill in the October issue of DIOCESE. With this as introduction, let me quote in full a letter Canon Wood wrote on April 3, 1963, to a Churchman in New York City. In parentheses I shall comment on what Canon Wood says as I quote his own words:

"Bishop Claiborne has received the copy of your letter addressed to the Rev. James McDowell, Headmaster at the Lovett School. Your "shock" at the action of the Lovett School Trustees was equalled by that of a great many in this area.

"Unfortunately perhaps, the name of the school is not as you quoted "Lovett Episcopal Day School" (It has never legally been this, but is so listed in the Episcopal Church Annual and in the Directory of Schools published by the Episcopal Schools Association. The letterhead of the school, even in the early days at the new site, used to say "An Episcopal Day School". You have in your diary as Bishop spoken of showing friends the construction for the "Lovett Episcopal School" and you so spoke of it in your reference to participating in the dedication of the new facilities.), but is an independent and autonomous school by whose charter certain members of the Board of Trustees happen to be Episcopalians. (The Charter stipulates that two-thirds, or fourteen, Trustees are to be Episcopalians and seven of these must be approved by the Chapter of the Cathedral and be communicants of the Cathedral. The Dean of the Cathedral must be on the Board and presently serves as the Chairman of the Board.) This has prevented the Church from taking any authoritative action in the matter, but only very tenuous moral persuassion. (We have never been confused over the extent to which the Bishop had actual authority to order changes. We know that you have had considerable moral influence for good or bad.)

"The Headmaster long ago made the position of the Church quite clear in regard to racial policies, and now finds himself in a very precarious position. (The Headmaster made this clear at a clergy conference as far as what others know.) We all hope that it is not yet too late to take some redeeming steps in the situation through whatever moral persuasion the Bishop may have along with the Headmaster and some of the Trustees who are good Episcopalians. (The Trustees voted unanimously when they finally made their decision.)

"Perhaps the greatest failure in this situation was that the Rev. John Morris made no effort in the entire situation to secure the Bishop's support and position of whatever moral influence he might have, in order that the goal for Lovett School might be accomplished. (See Sections II and III of my letter.) Before the news was released to the press he had over two weeks in which he might have sought the Bishop's aid in accomplishing something in this matter. (See previous sections also. You are the Bishop, Sir, and knew of the Kings rejection when I did. There was nothing I could do then.)

"Of course, now the "opposition" has been pushed into more of a position of solidification which makes the Bishop's influence even more difficult. (Following upon the previous paragraph there is the implication that we had done something to push the Trustees. Our first public comment on the situation was on June 7th. If the Trustees then knew of our interest in the situation, was it from diocesan sources that they were informed?) He could readily "disown" the entire school, which would undoubtedly force the resignation of the headmaster and sever whatever ties we might have through which some redeeming influence might be brought to bear. This would be a very simple course for the Bishop, which he may ultimately have to do especially if more public pressure is brought to bear in the press (Who was in the press? We weren't.) before the full weight of his influence has an opportunity to bear some fruit.

"The whole affair was handled without much regard to responsible methods in procedures, all without any knowledge on the part of the Bishop (This can most generously be called somewhat untrue, for the Bishop's office was advised the same day I learned of the King's rejection!) until a reporter from the press called. However, I can assure you that as long as he has an opportunity to work with the trustees he happens to know (A number of them are prominent in diocesan circles.), he will continue all efforts at redemption in this situation. This, of course, depends upon whether his position is kept free from newspaper publicity. (Thanks be for the committed persons in the public media field who are not afraid of the truth and from whom we should learn some lessons!)

"Thanking you for your interest and with all best wishes, I remain.....Faithfully yours, (signed), The Rev. Milton L. Wood, Canon to the Ordinary."

7. The above letter from Canon Wood, Bishop Claiborne, represents one reason why my confidence in the diocesan establishment is less than you desire. There were other things heard and overheard. Also, there came a new development which none of us expected. Two Negro Episcopal families decided to make application to the Lovett School and, because they did not know their color, they were assigned testing dates by the school. Mrs. J. B. Mabry and Mr. Robert Cleveland, both of Atlanta, can better speak for themselves as to what went on. I shall only briefly reflect my understanding of what I heard from them after they contacted me well after they had run afoul of efforts to steer them away from Lovett. As I understand it, when your office learned that they had inadvertently been given dates to take their children to the school for testing, a considerable effort was employed in encouraging them not to go at the assigned time, including something of a red-carpet treatment for Mr. Cleveland in the office of Mr. William Bowdoin, a Lovett Trustee and prominent Churchmen. When all other efforts failed to dissuade them from going for the testing dates they were summoned to your office. You gave them assurances that you would see that things were worked out satisfactorily. But, as I understand it, delay followed delay, so that by the end of May it seemed all to no avail.

8. The combination of what seemed like a run-around treatment for the Clevelands and Mabrys, together with the continual feedback we were getting as to things coming out of your office regarding ESCRU's interest in Lovett, prompted our President, the Rev. Mr. Pelham, to direct a letter to clergy of the Diocese of Atlanta on May 23rd, enclosing the letter and document he has issued on April 16th, and advising them that he would "visit Atlanta again in early June" and "make a statement outlining the position of the Society relative to the situation which pertain(ed) at that time." On May 31st we indicated that the date for this first public statement from ESCRU would be June 7th.

9. On June 4th you made your first public statement since the first one which expressed surprise that a Baptist was interested in Lovett and essentially skirted responsibility for Lovett. Apart from the laborious effort at making the past sound better than it was, you finally took the stand which the Church had thought you would take in the beginning. You said that Lovett would have to abide by the Church's position on race or be severed from the Church. Accordingly, in ESCRU's first public comment, made by Mr. Pelham, on June 7 th, we commended you for your statement and expressed our hope that the matter would be settled. We went on to observe that there were other similiar situations needed the concern of Churchmen and we announced our plans to conduct a survey of admissions practices at Church-related schools.

V. An Apparent Showdown.

1. In a letter to the parents of students of the Lovett School dated June 14, 1963, the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the School's Board of Trustees reported that the Board had unanimously decided to deny any Negro applicants admission to the school and that the Headmaster was instructed not to accept any applications of Negro students. Responding to this on July 1st you said that their actions "removed the school from the orbit of the discipline of the Episcopal Church" and that they had "forfeited the right of implied or official support for the Lovett School by the Episcopal Church." My initial reaction was positive and supportive of you in the stand you took and, indeed, I encouraged some who talked with me to express their support directly to you.

2. On July 3rd I wrote a letter to The Very Rev. Alfred Hardman, Dean of the Cathedral of St. Philip and Chairman of Lovett's Board of Trustees (who, incidentally, has said to several local persons that he fully supported the Board in its unanimous decision), and said that I had "consulted the President of this Society and it (had) been decided that steps (would) be taken in the fall to protest the Trustees' decision". In this same letter I indicated some appreciation for your efforts when I said "...with all of the efforts of the Bishop and others to obtain a different decision, the Lovett Trustees have made their decision conscious of how it stands in opposition to the Church..." We said in this letter that picketing would probably be the means of protest. Copies of this letter were sent to Lovett parents. It was Mr. Pelham's and my feeling that the action of fourteen Churchmen serving on the Board of Trustees, and thereby acting in part as the Church, should be protested although ostensibly it seemed that the school was in fact severed from the Church. Because we assumed this severence to be so we only contemplated a symbolic protest and did not envision a sustained and indefinite protest which we are now engaged in because of the fact that we now know that Lovett remains a Church-related school.

3. Apparently in reaction to our announced plan to protest and notwithstanding the fact that you had already spoken regarding Lovett stating that the Church had no more connections with it, you issued a Pastoral Letter to be read in churches on July 14th, 1963. Some have said that you issued this chiefly to be able to clarify the unofficial status of ESCRU. What you said was accurate, although one would not have known that we had much support from other bishops or the Church generally from what you said. But I accepted this as your apparently felt necessity to thoroughly distinguish between yourself and our organization and this was all right. You said in part: "It (ESCRU) has neither official approval nor financial support of the Episcopal Church. Neither the Bishop nor any official Church body has any control over this voluntary association." And you said further of me that I was canonically "a resident of the Diocese of South Carolina, and not of the Diocese of Atlanta." You did not state that at the time I was licensed by you under Canon 45, Section 6, to officiate in this diocese. The absence of this would seem to be a corollary of your present

fear that to license me might be construed as indicating approval of ESCRU. It is ironic that for three years neither of us assumed that your licensing of me constituted approval of everything that ESCRU did or said.

4. On July 16th I circulated a memorandum on our protest plans to local ESCRU members, with copies to you and a few others. In this memorandum I referred to you as having "acted forthrightly" in your stated action to sever the Church from the school. I said that I felt the Trustees had, in effect, insulted both you and the whole Church by their stand. The perspective of this document throughout was one of respect for what you done, while at the same time I discussed plans for how the Trustees' action should be demonstrably protested.

5. On July 19th the President of the Standing Committee wrote me as previously noted on page one of this letter and initiated the process whereby I am no longer licensed. I assume that he acted after consultation with you and the rest of the Standing Committee. It would appear, then, that, although you had ostensibly divorced yourself from Lovett and in your pastoral letter distinguished yourself from ESCRU, the effect of our announced plans to protest gave cause to you and the diocesan establishment to move in with all the force you could muster to protect Lovett and deter us from taking the announced steps.

6. At the same time, feedback was building up to indicate that in effect Lovett would carry along just as before as far as the Church-related factors went, notwithstanding the departure of the Headmaster to what I am sure is a far happier situation for him. Lovett had said in a letter on July 2nd that "...religious teaching will continue without change" as well as "Episcopal services in chapel and at other religious exercises." It was not clear at first whether this merely represented the determination of Lovett to carry on notwithstanding your edict. It began to emerge rather clearly that it was with some tacit, if not more actual, approval from you that their Church-related factors would continue. The following things came to my attention for the most part in early August, or their meaning became clear then.

7. I learned that in late July a number of Atlanta clergy, anxious that your edict of severence betwixt Lovett and the Church be honored, convened most of the Atlanta clergy for a meeting to discuss what they should do about this. A number of them hoped that the entire group would go on record indicating that they would not hold services at Lovett. Upon learning of their plans to meet, I understand that you communicated with them and indicated that they could best help by staying out of the Lovett situation. Therefore, as a consequence of your wishes, they simply agreed to petition the Standing Committee for advice. Ironically, it was at the same meeting of the Standing Committee on July 23rd where I appeared in behalf of the license matter that the following statement on services at Lovett was adopted: "In answer to the resolution presented to the Standing Committee by a Committee appointed at the meeting of the Clergy of the Metropolitan area of Atlanta, which was held at St. Luke's Church on July 21, 1963, it is the opinion of the Standing Committee that the participation of the Clergy in official worship and exercises at Lovett School would not be detrimental to the interest of the Church. However, the Standing Committee feels that the question should be left to the conscience of the individual clergyman as to whether he should accept or decline an invitation to participate." In the face of an effort, then, to give meaning to your ostensible act of removing the school "from the orbit of the discipline of the Episcopal Church" which you had said had "forfeited the right of implied or official support", the Diocese of Atlanta acts to enable the continuation of services as before.

8. On August 8th the Acting Headmaster of Lovett, Mr. J. A. Rabbe, who is also a Trustee of the Cathedral of St. Philip, said to parents: "....the rumour is rife that there will be no more daily chapel, no Wednesday morning communion services, no teaching of religion and an abandonment of all religious emphasis. Nothing could be farther from the truth and all of these will be continued just as in the past and have the approval of the Bishop." Our Executive Committee statment from mid-September quoted this from Mr. Rabbe and otherwise I imagine you have been under pressure to answer the implications of it. To my knowledge nothing has appeared generally regarding it. You did circulate a statement dated October 7, 1963, to the clergy of the diocese indicating that such a statement from Lovett had been "issued without the knowledge or approval of the Bishop." One wonders what in effect was discussed between you and the trustees throughout this whole thing, although we can readily appreciate that Mr. Rabbe may not have had clearance from you for his claims. If you did not give permission in the terms that Mr. Rabbe suggests for things to continue just as in the past, then he is wrong or you all misunderstood each other and others at Lovett have misunderstood you for the faculty were told at a meeting in the summer that chapel would be continued with your permission. The action of the Standing Committee, which generally does not act apart from your own wishes, would tend to confirm a kind of apriori agreement between you and Lovett even as you acted ostensibly to declare the school outside our orbit. By August 6th I either knew some of these facts or had heard sufficient reports about them to speak somewhat critically of yourrole in the emerging picture in a Newsletter of which you were sent a copy.

VI. Your Toronto Effort.

At the sessions of the Anglican Congress during August in Toronto, Canada, you apparently were busy with your representation of the Lovett story. You gathered at least one group of bishops to hear your side in the matter. I have heard various things regarding claims you made in Toronto, most of which appear to have been directed toward me. One was to the effect that I didn't want to be licensed, which of course has been manifestly untrue. (Here in Atlanta I am told that a priest member of the Standing Committee not otherwise previously mentioned in this letter states that I somehow threw my license down at the meeting on July 23rd and showed no signs of wanting to remain under license.) I also understand that in Toronto you said something about having three Negro children all lined up to go to Lovett until I got into the picture. And finally I am told you said that I was showing signs of mental illness in my actions with regard to Lovett.

VII. Our Executive Committee Meeting.

It was because of the level to which things had sunk at Toronto that Mr. Pelham and I decided that our direct action protest of the Lovett situation should come only after we had spread the responsibility for the decisions as broadly within our base of leadership as possible. Ordinarily in ESCRU we are empowered by our Board to take action when it seems needed and thus far the Board has always been fully supportive of the things which I and/or the President have decided needed forthright attention. But in this unduely thorny situation it was well that we confer with as many of our leadership people as possible. Thirteen persons came from out of town for sessions here in Atlanta , September 15-17, and at least that many Atlantans attended various sessions. In the section under the License Matter I have recounted our position in this meeting which sought to recognize your efforts vis-a-vis Lovett, at the same time that we acted to support the position taken by Mr. Pelham and myself. At this meeting it was unanimously decided that the protest action should be begun. Contrary to suggestions from you to the contrary, I was fully in accord with the

Board's final decisionsand assisted in reaching them. Because of the fact that it was then obvious that Lovett remained a Church-related school, for instance, we determined on a sustained protest instead of a symbolic period as originally suggested. Also, while at one time I had suggested that we might even consider the picketing of diocesan offices, I had concluded even before our meeting that a more appropriate witness would be some action which would demonstrate our corporate sin and failure in the whole Lovett mess. I note these things because of your suggestion elsewhere that we have been at odds within our leadership. In a letter in late September you said the following, to which I shall add several comments:

"Chan Sterling was good enough to come to Atlanta and meet with the Executive Committee of ESCRU for three days. (He is On our Executive Committee!) I am sure he did a great deal to give a clearer understanding to the Executive Committee members about the position of the Diocese.....The next day, after bowing to Chan's suggestion and turning down some of the more objectionable "active" procedures the Executive Committee outlined a plan of picketing for the school. (You unfairly represent Bishop Sterling who functioned as a responsible member of our Executive Committee and who in no wise sought to steer us away from our general consensus concerning the action that was needed. For myself, I then and subsequently expressed approval for the decisions we reached. That Bishop Sterling let us know something of the burdens and pressures on bishops was only natural and welcomed.)I suppose John Morris must be mollified in this way, but one clergyman interested in the integration of Lovett School expresses the thought of many in a letter which states, "They just seem determined to keep the school segregated and out of the Church."....."

VIII. The Censorship of a Great Churchman. While I had nothing to do with anything connected with it, the decision of Canon Wood to destroy 13,000 copies of DIOCESE, the monthly diocesan publication, and re-run it after deleting the portion of an interview with Mr. Ralph McGill dealing with Lovett certainly has been of little help in increasing my confidence in the Diocese of Atlanta. That you support Canon Wood in this, as you stated at the Bishop's Dinner, only increases the degree of responsibility you must share for the action anyway. Having virtually insulted Atlanta's most distinguished citizen, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., earlier in the year, the Episcopal Church is now seen as saying to one of her most gifted writers that he cannot speak the truth within the Church's publication which he so ably does in the daily press. None of the arguments or excuses stand up when subjected to the scrutiny of fact as to what went on in the preliminary stages of the preparation of the censored issue. It was certainly embarrassing to the Very Rev. Paul Moore, Jr. (now Bishop-elect Moore) of our Executive Committee that an article on him substituted for the deleted McGill portions, especially since the article on him was based on an interview with him done while he was here for the Executive Committee meeting. He has expressed this concern in a "Letter to the Editor" of DIOCESE, which did not appear in the most recent issue, and indicated that he also fully supports the ESCRU position concerning Lovett.

IX. Canon Wood's Most Recent Stock Letter.

You will recall, Bishop Claiborne, that when I assisted you to your car following our conference on October 24th, Canon Wood came up and he and I were engaged in conversation as you left. In asking him about some of the letters of his which have been sent to me he made some passing reference to having form letters which have to be used in answering all of the mail you get concerning Lovett. I imagine that these vary with the changing circumstances and that the letter of Canon Wood's dated April 3, 1963, was extensively used in the spring. I wonder how much the following letter from Canon Wood has been used of late? It was sent on September 23rd

to a member of ESCRU who wondered about the accuracy of what was asserted and sent it to me. I have underlined the most significant phrase. Dr. King did, in fact commend you for one of your Lovett statements, which we repeatedly did also, at the time that he wrote to you to decline an invitation to speak to the clergy. The letter is as follows:

"This will acknowledge your letter to Bishop Claiborne on September 14th (1963). However, I am at quite a loss to know to what you may be referring when you speak of "subsequent actions of Diocesan officials in condoning the flimsy explanations for the applicant's refusal."

"Without going into all of the details and the various actions of the Bishop and Standing Committee, I will simply quote to you a letter received some few weeks ago from the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., whom the Bishop knows quite well and sees from time to time in a small informal discussion group here in Atlanta. "I am gratified over the forthright stand that you have taken on the question of racial justice, particularly with reference to the Lovett School. This has certainly been a significant moral witness on your part, and I know that it gives new relevancy and life to the Church. I must say that I have been greatly encouraged by the new concern and witness on the part of the churches generally during these last few months. With this strong support I am confident that we will be able to transform this sweltering summer of discontent into an invigorating autumn of justice and freedom for all of God's children."

"Perhaps these words from Dr. King, who is a bit closer to the situation here, might suggest that you have been misinformed about a great many things around the Lovett School situation. Thanking you for your interest and hoping that this letter will be of help to you, I remain.....Faithfully yours, (signed), The Rev. Milton L. Wood, Canon to the Ordinary."

I have asked Dr. King if he would let me know how well he knew Bishop Claiborne and how many times he recalled meeting him. This is is reply:

> "I recall meeting Bishop Claiborne on only one occasion. This was at one of the informal dinner discussions that was attended by a small group of Atlanta clergymen. Because of my constant travels and the numerous demands on my schedule, I do not have an opportunity to attend the meetings of this group very often. I imagine that Bishop Claiborne attended some of the other sessions, but I was not present at the time. So, for reasons of schedule problems and other circumstances I have only had the privilege of being in Bishop Claiborne's presence once, and since this one meeting was a group situation I did not have the opportunity of talking privately with him."

X. In Conclusion.

There is very little I can say in conclusion or in summary. I believe you will appreciate now something of why I cannot express sufficient confidence in the Diocese of Atlanta to warrant, in your terms, your licensing me to assist and supply. Perhaps it is also evident why I cannot in good conscience tell others that I have previously been in error regarding critical things I have said. So it would appear that things between us will stand where they were when we finished talking on October 24th.

At times, when I am reminded of these few clergy of our Church who are avowed segregationists and publicly identified as such, and yet who stand before the altars of their parishes each week and celebrate the Holy Communion which I am not able to do in this diocese, I shall possibly wonder about the meaning of the Church's call to us to take action and become involved in the struggle for freedom for all and for

integrity in the Church itself. I shall regret that so seldom does the Church seem to really mean that it wants us to do these things, because usually there is little support to those who do take action and sometimes even resentment that we've done so. Even now, while it is popular for the Church (at least amongst liberals and moderates) to march to Washington and the like, there is a tendency to turn away from the Lovetts in our own midst.

But I hope I shall not dwell overly much on the above, nor is this kind of thing new to me or a surprise. Rather, as I go about my travels through the Church and do have the opportunity to celebrate the Holy Communion away from home, I shall try to offer my reflections to God for his refashioning and for the renewal of my spirit. Also, I shall pray that Christ may act to bridge the gulf now between you and me which neither of us seems able to overcome.

As for the Lovett School situation, we have now completed four weeks of picketing which has involved 14 laity and 9 clergy. Ten of these were visitors and 13 were Atlantans. As long as Lovett remains a Church-related school that segregates we shall continue this action on a periodic basis, believing that it is so abominable a thing that faithful Churchmen cannot stand idly by in Atlanta at this time in history and fail to protest the immorality of the situation. We have not asked you to approve the picketing. Indeed, throughout this unhappy affair we have implicitly recognized the pressures and burdens you are under and we have not asked for too much in the way of leadership, I do not believe. We have sought repeatedly to extend opportunities whereby we might reestablish some relationship, each recognizing the different kinds of ministries needed within the Church. I hope that this may yet be possible.

Yours faithfully,

John B. Morris

The Rev. John B. Morris
Executive Director

P. S. Since finishing the above letter it has come to my attention that the Dean of the Cathedral had apparently entertained the thought of resigning from the Lovett Board of Trustees which he presently serves as Chairman. He sought your advice in the matter, but as I understand it you refused to take any position on the question. In at least considering this possibility Dean Hardman showed more perception than when he wrote an unsuspecting person earlier this Fall, and told them that Lovett was neither an Episcopal nor a Church school.

The Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity

ROOM 200, 5 FORSYTH STREET, N.W., ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA • JACKSON 5-7975

VJ ✓
PA ✓
PWJ
MLJ ✓
MET can't be
SB ✓
WB ✓
RHA ✓
RB ✓
BW ✓

"Stile" Bel. Orgs.

May 6, 1964

TO MEMBERS AND FRIENDS IN ATLANTA:

On behalf of the Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity I invite you to a reception on Thursday, May 14th, from 3 - 6 P.M., to meet the Rev. Henri Stines at the offices of the Society, 5 Forsyth St., N. W.

Enclosed is a DETROIT NEWS story on Fr. Stines. On May 14th we will have the opportunity to formally welcome him to the city and talk with him about his work with the Society and the National Council of Churches.

Looking forward to seeing you on May 14th sometime between three and six, I am

Faithfully yours,

Hugh Saussy, Jr.
Board of Directors

P. S. It would help with refreshments if you could call the office, JA 5-7975 - JA 3-0245, to tell us if you're coming, but you're welcome whether you call or not.

Yes - please include a few professional staff: Vernon, Paul, Wiley, etc.

John Morris

THE DETROIT NEWS— Saturday, April 4, 1964

BUILT PARISH FROM 100 TO 2,000

Duty Before Comfort, Priest Takes Tough Job

By HAROLD SCHACHERN
Detroit News Religion Writer

A Detroit clergyman will leave the community within 10 days after little more than a decade on the local scene.

Few men, however, regardless of the length of their local careers, have had greater impact on the portion of the community they served than the Rev. Henri Alexandre Stines has in the years since 1953 when he came to Detroit as curate of Grace Episcopal Church, 1926 Virginia Park.

Fr. Stines has been rector of Grace Church since 1955. On April 15 he will leave for Atlanta, Ga., to take up his new duties as director of Southern Field Service for the Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity (ESCRU) and the National Council of Churches.

NO PROMOTION

The Haiti-born priest has many reasons for not wanting to leave Grace Church, and he recently told his congregation that "it is a comfort to me and should be to you also that I am not leaving Grace Church for a promotion to a 'better parish' or for a financially more rewarding position."

Life may be anything but comfortable for him in the years ahead as he exposes himself to the vagaries and violence of the Negro struggle for equality of opportunity in the American South.

And, although his parish family is priceless to him and has first claim on his affections, concern for the future of the American family has, he feels, first call on him as a duty.

COULDN'T IGNORE CALL

"The racial crisis in our country is a very serious one," he said. "I was called to get involved in a project which addresses itself to both the struggle for racial justice and the preservation of unity in the American family.

"In the relative safety and comfort of my present position, from the depth of my heart I did not feel that I could remain true to myself while ignoring this call.

"And, knowing the concern the people of Grace Church have in this matter, I am sure they will let me depart with their blessings."

Fr. Stines was born at Port-au-Prince, Haiti, a little over 40 years ago, finished college there and was ordained to the priesthood after completing his seminary work in New York in 1947.

With his wife, the former Gladys Robinson, of Brooklyn, N.Y., he filled parish assignments in Haiti and West Virginia before arriving in Detroit 11 years ago.

WHERE ARE PEOPLE?

Grace Church at that time was a 36-year-old parish that had undergone the "change."

"It had been a prosperous white parish for most of its years under the rectorship of the Rev. Bertram 'Cap' Pullinger," Fr. Stines said, "but the exodus of its white parishioners had begun about 1948, and by 1953 was fairly complete.

"It had fewer than 100 members when I arrived as curate, and the diocese was still up in the air over whether it should be disposed of or some effort made to save it. We decided to stay."

The results of that decision are shown in the latest statistics for the parish which show that the 1953 handful now numbers 2,034 baptized members and 1,373 confirmed communicants, making it the largest and most active Episcopal church in Detroit, including the cathedral.

'MIDDLE COURSE'

The fact that 98 percent of its parishioners are Negroes contradicts those who have argued that a sophisticated liturgy holds little appeal for Negroes raised on the primitive evangelical Christianity of the South.

"Remember, I came from Haiti," he said, "and had worked with people who had never been to school, and I found out that they made excellent Episcopalians.

"In our worship, we have tried to steer a middle course between the evangelical approach and the Anglo-Catholic position. Hence, we have a broad cross section of parishioners with a high ratio of college graduates and strong representation among civil servants, assembly line workers, domestics and people on public assistance."

BOOST FROM BISHOP

Leadership, always a problem, was a short-lived one at Grace Church, and much of this was due to a courageous helping hand from the diocesan bishop, the Rt. Rev. Richard S. Emrich.

"We had a hard core of white leadership left in the parish," Fr. Stines said, "But they were fast disappearing.

"One of them asked Bishop Emrich one day how he would like it having his wife and children attend church with Negroes. Bishop Emrich said he would like it fine, and that he thought it such a good idea that Mrs. Emrich and their two sons would start attending Grace Church the following Sunday, which they did.

HENRI STINES
The Gospel . . . and Work

"This example enabled us to keep that leadership long enough, for instance, for some of the women leaders to show our women how to care for the altar, and things of that nature.

"At first, I thought I had to be present at every meeting held in the parish, but I soon found that together with those few white leaders, many of our Negro people were sufficiently involved in the community to start taking over functions on their own."

NO TRICKS

Many within the diocese of Michigan, he said, predicted the parish would revert to mission status before the end of the first year in order to get outside financial assistance.

"There are those who maintain that Negroes will not support their churches financially but by and large, we have a congregation that tithes."

A note in a recent parish bulletin revealed the state of financial affairs:

"For the first time in the history of the parish, we ended the year (1963) with the operating fund in the black and without one cent from fashion shows, suppers, bazaars, rummage sales, indiscriminate solicitations and trick fund raising devices."

Fr. Stines said he early overcame the handicap of being a "foreign Negro" by refusing to accept those advantages that sometimes accrue to Negroes with French or Spanish accents.

STRESSES BIBLE

"From that point on, if I had to name one element which more than any other accounted for our success as a parish, I believe it would be the emphasis we have placed on the redemptive qualities of the Bible, both in our preaching and in our parish studies.

"We have tried to present the Gospel as 'good news' to sinners and to those seeking guidance and improvement.

"Of course, although I don't like to take any of the credit for myself, long hours of work had something to do with it."

The emphasis on redemption has been carried a step further at Grace Church. In its just-completed side chapel, the floor-to-roof stained glass windows feature such Biblical stories as that of the Magdalene.

The small modern structure is the prototype of the permanent church that will rise alongside it in the future.

PLAN FAREWELL

The congregation will hold a farewell party April 12 for Fr. Stines, Mrs. Stines and their three daughters, Denise, 15; Gabrielle, 13; and Suzette, 12. They will leave for Atlanta on April 15.

The Rev. Robert L. Potts will remain as parish administrator until a new rector is named, and will be assisted by the Rev. Malcolm Boyd, Episcopal chaplain to Wayne State University.

SEGRE GATION
SEPA RATION

For the Unity of God's People.

O GOD, the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, our only Saviour, the Prince of Peace; Give us grace seriously to lay to heart the great dangers we are in by our unhappy divisions. Take away all hatred and prejudice, and whatsoever else may hinder us from godly union and concord: that as there is but one Body and one Spirit, and one hope of our calling, one Lord, one Faith, one Baptism, one God and Father of us all, so we may be all of one heart and of one soul, united in one holy bond of truth and peace, of faith and charity, and may with one mind and one mouth glorify thee; through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

Behold, how good and joyful a thing it is for brethren to dwell together in unity!

- Through prayer and the strength of gathered concern;
- By public comment and support for the Church's teaching and program;
- Through information services and leadership resources;
- And in individual and corporate action by members in local situations —

WE SEEK the greater wholeness of the Church and general community, and an overcoming of separation and segregation, so that brothers may dwell together in unity and so lift up Jesus Christ that He may draw all men unto Him.

Additional information and our Statement of Purpose, with a membership application form, may be obtained from the person who gave you this card or by writing us. The card is available at $1.00 for fifty copies.

The Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity

5 Forsyth Street, N.W. **Atlanta, Georgia 30303**

File: ESCRU
John Thorn's outfit

MEMORANDUM September 2, 1964

To: RHA
From: MMJ

&R&&A&

Ruth,

I had Sandra go downstairs to ESCRU to do some copy work on their thermofax machine since our machine just is not working properly. She made 35 copies @ .05 each. Our bill is $1.75. Would you please pay this amount to ESCRU.

MJ

September 21st, 1964

Sent Regular Wire to: Directors and Chapter Chairmen

PLEASE WIRE PRESIDENT JOHNSON AND JUSTICE DEPARTMENT IN WASHINGTON TO ASK FOR MORE INVESTIGATION OF CONTINUED BOMBINGS IN McCOMB, MISSISSIPPI WHERE I AM NOW. A CHURCH WAS DEMOLISHED LAST NIGHT AND THE HOME OF A WONDERFUL LADY AND FREEDOM FIGHTER WAS PARTIALLY DE_ STROYED. HER CHILDREN NARROWLY MISSED BEING KILLED. HAVE OTHERS WIRE OR CALL ALSO AND CONTACT YOUR LOCAL NEWS MEDIA TO BE SURE THEY ARE TELLING THE STORY.

The Reverend John B. Morris

ESCRW

file

"Like a rising star you appeared before our wondering eyes, you performed miracles to clear our minds and, in a world of skepticism and desperation, gave us faith...You named the need of a whole generation, searching in confused longing...What you said is the catechism of the new political belief, born out of the despair of a collapsing, Godless world...." - Paul Joseph Goebbels

1984 RECONSIDERED

John Morris

The Leader is dead and the cortege has crossed the Potomac to the sound of muffled drums. He had been President for twenty years and some said it was the end of an era. Others knew better. The government workers lining the route, themselves always under scrutiny, knew where the real power lay during most of the past two decades. It is true that he served well as a public figure, but in recent years the Inner Council has played a steadily more decisive role. They are relieved now that he is gone because they say a younger man is needed to arouse the old patriotism in the people.

The eulogies earlier in the day showed none of this restlessness, however. After all, the President had been the chief architect of party policy, and it was his political sense that first put them in power. The official mourners rightly could claim that his goals had been mostly realized, even if some of them had wanted him to go further. Not only had the opposition party crumbled, but he had early eliminated criticism in their own ranks. Now, as they buried him, only praise was heard for his accomplishments.

They extolled him as the preserver of national and ethnic integrity. They praised his leadership in the adoption of the Great Amendments. One repealed the despised Civil Rights Act and forevermore left authority in such matters to the States. Another required all agencies of government to use prayers at ceremonial occasions and patriotic rallies. They acclaimed the amendment which gives the President life tenure if not contested by Congress. It was after its adoption that his likeness was placed on the half-dollar, and now it will appear on all coinage.

They said little in the rotunda, though, about foreign relations, except to hail him as the protector of American soil against any aggression. Since the United Nations moved from New York, there has been less boasting of the low-yield nuclear devices that slowed Communism in some areas. The U.N. protested this, terming it genocide, and the President had been somewhat shaken that former Allies joined in the vote for censure. Now they are clamoring for intervention and trusteeship as in South Africa. In the early days such threats were only grist-for-the-mill to the Leader, but it is feared that some of the appeasers have reached him lately. The Inner Council assumes that it can regain the full confidence of the people now, relying heavily on the President's earlier reputation as the unflinching frontiersman. As the caisson entered the gates of Arlington, plans for patriotic rallies were underway, and the purge of moderates has begun.

A hillside plot in front of the Lee Mansion is the site for the President's tomb. Overlooking the capital, it affords an excellent location for the memorial that will tower over the city, some say even surpassing the Great Principles monument. Nearby on the slope lies the grave of another president, but it is screened by bushes that grew up during the years the cemetery was closed to visitors. Now they say that pilgrims will flock to the hillside and that it will become a mecca for the Spirit of '65. The government writers will praise the fallen leader who served his country so long, ranking him with the other patriarchs of the party. They will say that his spirit lives on in his successors who now man the ramparts, defending White America from any threat to liberty. It will be a long time, though, before any of them can displace him as 'Leader' in the hearts of the people.

"I have long felt the call to save our liberty, and I'm glad that at last we have a great leader who understands. This country is in a dangerous state. The good, God-fearing people must take matters into their own hands. We know that what we do is right, although they may say it is technically illegal. For the law of conscience is higher than any law written in the lawbooks. 'Extremism in the defense of liberty is no vice.' Those words are my gospel. I know I would do anything to save liberty." - Letter to the Editor, New York Times.

"Those who do not remember the past are condemned to relive it." - Santayana

1984 RECONSIDERED

"The kind of campaign that this one is threatening to be will put to the acid test the American conviction that there is in the great masses of the people enough common sense and good will to defeat the snares of demagogues and extremists. The conviction will justify itself this year only if the moral and intellectual forces of the nation are aroused and rallied and resolved to justify it. For this they must be immediately and continually on the alert against the intrusion into American life of a passionate irrationality." - Walter Lippmann

St. Louis Area Hotels and Motels
suggested for Visitors to the 61st General Convention
of the Protestant Episcopal Church, October 11-23, 1964.

LUXURY CLASS: (Singles $10.00- $16.00; Twins $15.00- $22.00)

Bel Air West Motor Hotel	(B, I, W)	4630 Lindell Blvd.
Carousel Motor Hotel	(B, II, N)	3930 N. Kingshighway
Chase-Park Plaza Hotel	(B, I, W)	212 N. Kingshighway
St. Louis DeVille Motor Hotel	(B, I, W)	4483 Lindell Blvd.
Diplomat Hotel	(B, I, W)	433 N. Kingshighway
Parkway House	(B, I, W)	4545 Forest Park Blvd.

MODERATE: (Singles $8.50 - $14.00; twins $12.50 - $18.00)

Albert Pick Motel	(D, II, NC)	4625 N. Lindbergh Rd.
Congress Hotel	(B, I, W)	275 Union Blvd.
~~Forest Park Hotel~~	~~(B, I, W)~~	~~4910 W. Pine~~
Holiday Inn North	(D, III, NC)	4545 N. Lindbergh Rd.
Holiday Inn South	(D, IV, SC)	3660 S. Lindbergh Rd.
Howard Johnson's Motor Lodge South	(D, IV, SC)	6929 S. Lindbergh Rd.
Imperial 400 Motel	(B, II, E)	215 N. 8th St., E. St. Louis
Mayfair-Lennox Inn	(D, III, NC)	10330 Natural Bridge Rd.
Ramada Inn	(D, III, NC)	9636 Natural Bridge Rd.
Sheraton Motor Inn	(D, III, NC)	4201 N. Lindbergh Rd.

ECONOMY: (Singles $6.50- $10.00; twins $9.50- $15.00)

George Washington Hotel	(B, I, W)	600 N. Kingshighway
King Brothers Motel	(D, II, WC)	Lindbergh & Clayton Rds.
Ozark Plaza Motor Hotel	(D, IV, SC)	10705 Highway 66
Roosevelt Hotel	(B, I, W)	4903 Delmar Blvd.
Town House Motor Inn	(D, III, NC)	3433 N. Lindbergh Rd.
YMCA	(B, I, Downtown)	1528 Locust St.

KEY TO SYMBOLS:

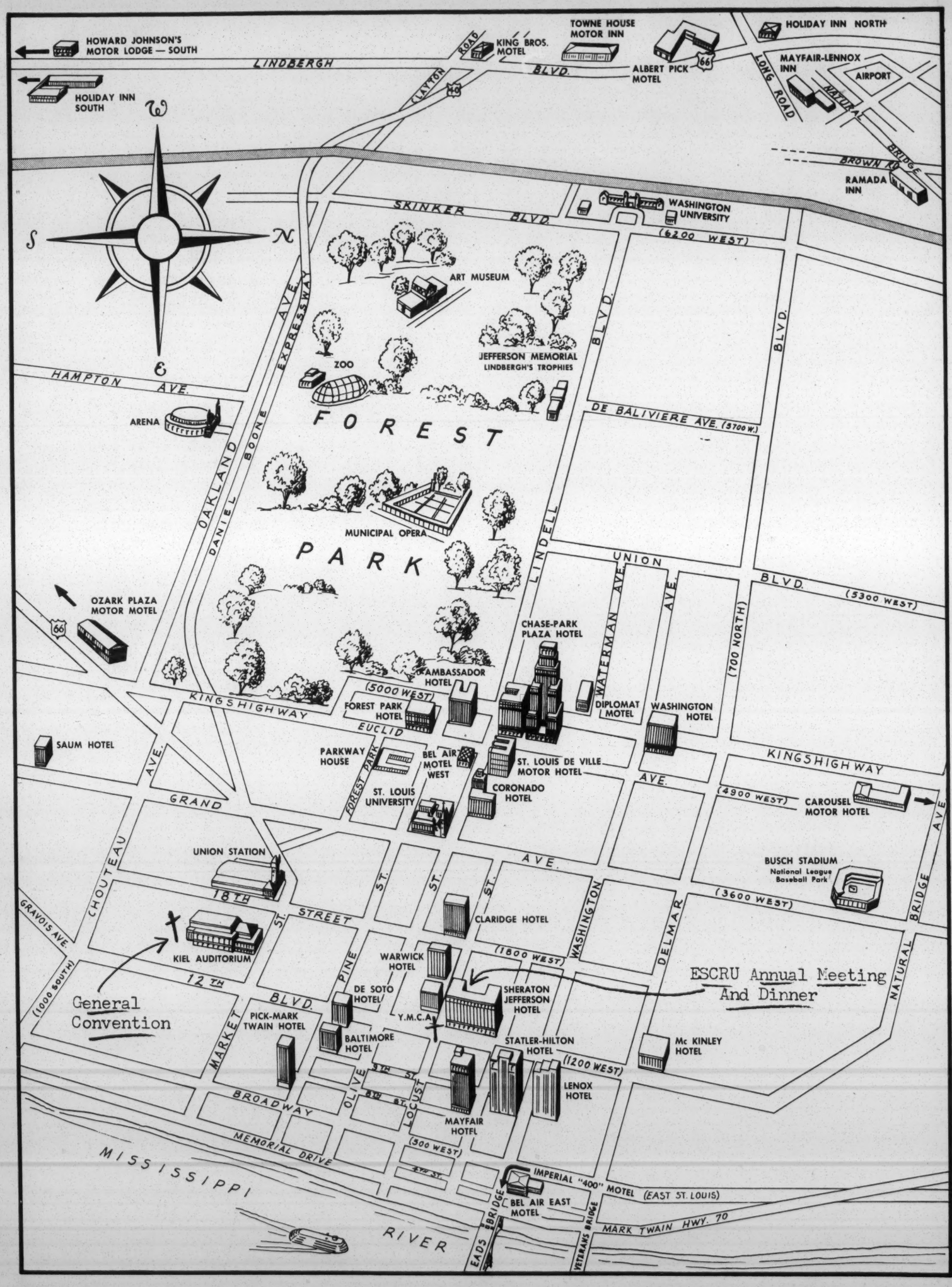
B - Bus transportation available; D- Driving recommended
I - Normal driving time 15 minutes; in traffic 25 minutes
II- " " " 20 minutes; " " 35 minutes
III- " " " 30 minutes; " " 45 minutes
IV - " " " 40 minutes; " " 60 minutes

W - West, in city
N - North, in city
E - East (across river, 15¢ toll)

NC - North County
WC - West County
SC - South County

After checking this list and area map, visitors are asked to write direct to the hotel or motel of their choice. This list is intended to assist those persons who will visit Convention or Triennial for a few days. Bishops, Deputies, Triennial Delegates and others in Official working capacities are housed in downtown hotels not listed above.

PLEASE DO NOT send your request to the Convention Office.


HOWARD JOHNSON'S MOTOR LODGE — SOUTH
HOLIDAY INN SOUTH
LINDBERGH BLVD.
KING BROS. MOTEL
TOWNE HOUSE MOTOR INN
ALBERT PICK MOTEL
HOLIDAY INN NORTH
MAYFAIR-LENNOX INN
AIRPORT
LONG ROAD
NATURAL BRIDGE
BROWN RD.
RAMADA INN
CLAYTON ROAD
W
S
N
E
SKINKER BLVD.
WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY
(6200 WEST)
ART MUSEUM
ZOO
JEFFERSON MEMORIAL
LINDBERGH'S TROPHIES
HAMPTON AVE.
ARENA
OAKLAND AVE.
DANIEL BOONE EXPRESSWAY
FOREST PARK
LINDELL BLVD.
DE BALIVIERE AVE. (5700 W.)
MUNICIPAL OPERA
UNION BLVD.
(5300 WEST)
OZARK PLAZA MOTOR MOTEL
CHASE-PARK PLAZA HOTEL
WATERMAN AVE.
(700 NORTH)
AMBASSADOR HOTEL
(5000 WEST)
KINGSHIGHWAY
FOREST PARK HOTEL
DIPLOMAT MOTEL
WASHINGTON HOTEL
EUCLID
SAUM HOTEL
PARKWAY HOUSE
FOREST PARK
BEL AIR MOTEL WEST
ST. LOUIS DE VILLE MOTOR HOTEL
KINGSHIGHWAY AVE.
ST. LOUIS UNIVERSITY
CORONADO HOTEL
(4900 WEST)
CAROUSEL MOTOR HOTEL
GRAND AVE.
UNION STATION
BUSCH STADIUM
National League Baseball Park
CHOUTEAU AVE.
18TH STREET
ST.
ST.
ST.
(3600 WEST)
BRIDGE AVE.
GRAVOIS AVE
CLARIDGE HOTEL
KIEL AUDITORIUM
WASHINGTON
DELMAR
(1800 WEST)
WARWICK HOTEL
12TH BLVD.
(1000 SOUTH)
PINE
DE SOTO HOTEL
SHERATON JEFFERSON HOTEL
ESCRU Annual Meeting And Dinner
General Convention
MARKET
PICK-MARK TWAIN HOTEL
Y.M.C.A.
BALTIMORE HOTEL
STATLER-HILTON HOTEL
Mc KINLEY HOTEL
NATURAL BRIDGE
(1200 WEST)
OLIVE
5TH ST.
6TH ST.
LOCUST
LENOX HOTEL
BROADWAY
MAYFAIR HOTEL
MEMORIAL DRIVE
(300 WEST)
3RD ST.
MISSISSIPPI RIVER
IMPERIAL "400" MOTEL (EAST ST. LOUIS)
BEL AIR EAST MOTEL
EADS BRIDGE
VETERANS BRIDGE
MARK TWAIN HWY. 70

THE EPISCOPAL SOCIETY FOR CULTURAL AND RACIAL UNITY

Feast of the Transfiguration NEWSLETTER August 6, 1964

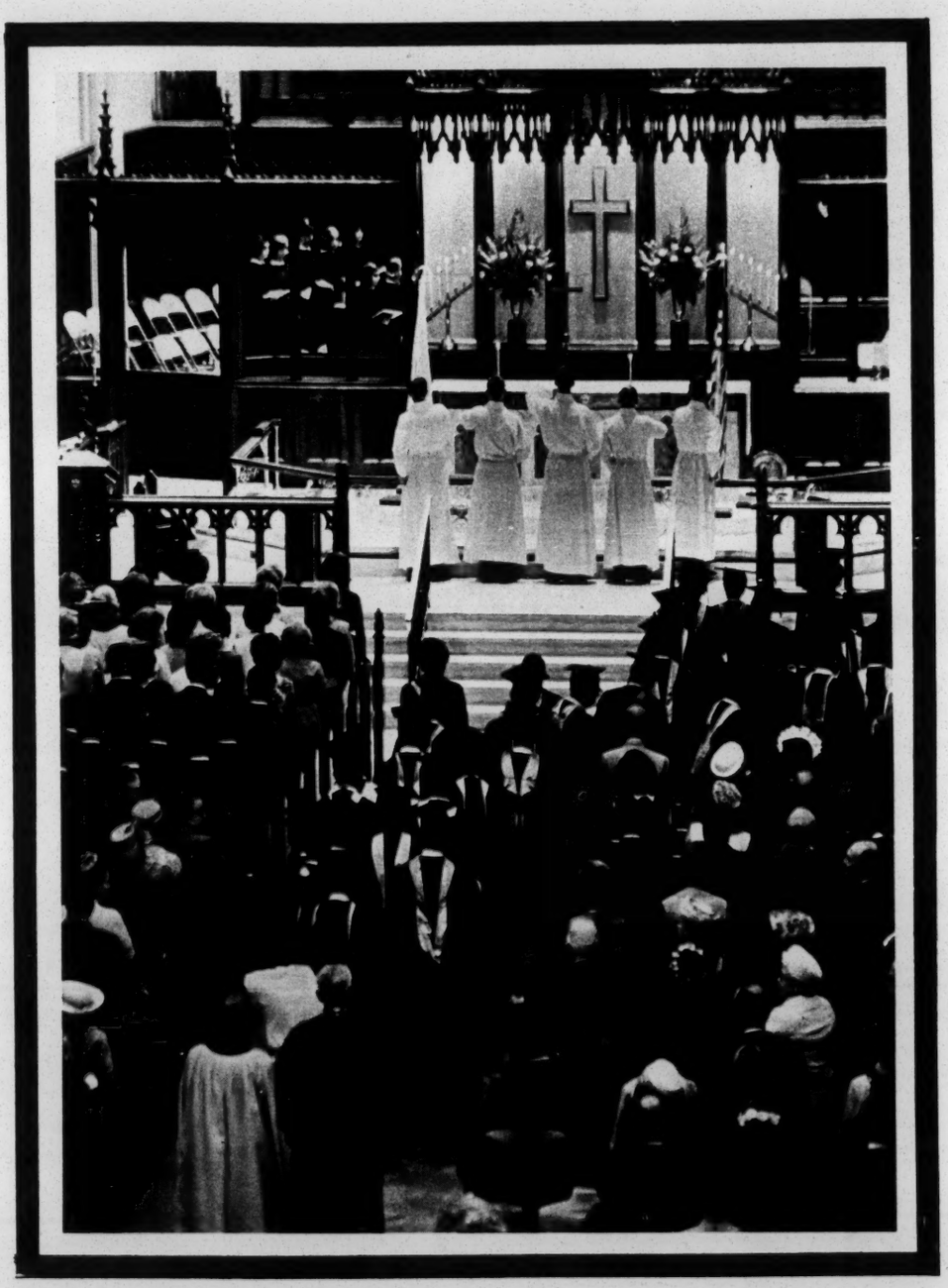
Negroes Rejected By Lovett School

LOVETT SCHOOL BACCALAUREATE SERVICE

Cathedral of Saint Philip
Atlanta, Georgia May 31, 1964

Group Still Picketing At Lovett

The Order for Evening Prayer was used. The lesson was John 13:1-17 & 34-35: "A new commandment I give to you, that you love one another; even as I have loved you, that you also love one another. By this all men will know that you are my disciples, if you have love for one another."

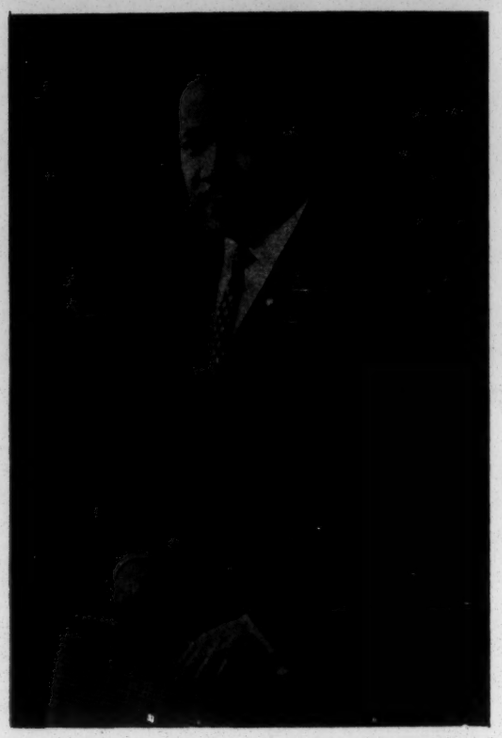


The Very Rev. Alfred Hardman, Dean of the Cathedral and a Lovett Trustee, is at the rear of the procession on the left. He was Chairman of the Board of Trustees at the time Lovett's policy of segregation was adopted and has said he agreed with the decision.

Some have said that Lovett is not Church-related. In 1963 Dean Hardman stated: "I am sorry, but Lovett School is not in any way an Episcopal or a Church School." The above picture will shed light on this matter for anyone who has been confused. No one denies that Negroes have been turned away because of their color, which is the abiding issue. Protest at the school will continue.

THE LOVETT SCHOOL FOUNDED 1926 OMNIA AD DEI GLORIAM

Lovett To Keep Chapel



ST. LOUIS '64: A TIME TO ACT!

Come to St. Louis for the ESCRU Annual Meeting, October 9 - 11, and for the first several days of General Convention which opens on October 11. Attend the ESCRU Dinner on October 12th and hear the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., whose picture appears to the side. Reservations for for the dinner should be made immediately, using the form sent with the last Newsletter, or write us for another. In Detroit, at the last General Convention, there were many disappointed ESCRU members who waited too late to get tickets to the ESCRU Dinner addressed by the Archbishop of Capetown. - - - For hotel or motel suggestions, while you are in St. Louis, see the enclosed map and list. Room requests should be sent off now, too, as it's expected that many thousands of Episcopalians will visit St. Louis. The ESCRU Annual Meeting opens at 7:00 P.M. on October 9th, so plan to arrive that afternoon. - - - Registration forms for the Annual Meeting will be sent to you in early September, but don't wait until then to reserve a room and space at the dinner. (Note the following page for more on St. L.)

EVERY PARISH SHOULD HAVE ONE . . . .

ESCRU will send one copy of the sign pictured here to an authorized representative of a parish requesting it for purposes of public display. It is 11 x 14 and on light card stock. Several dioceses have published such a poster, including the diocesan seal and name of the Bishop. ESCRU Chapters and members should try to obtain diocesan sponsorship in like fashion, using this version of the sign if one is not available from the diocese. We will send the first poster free, with 25¢ for additional copies.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH

People of all races and nationalities

are welcome in this Church.

'This is none other than the House of God.'

ACTS OF THANKSGIVING

Mr. William Weifenbach, President of the local ESCRU Chapter, led the recitation of the Psalm at Evensong in the Washington Cathedral on July 12th in a "Special Service of Thanksgiving and Commitment upon The Passage of The Civil Rights Bill." To the left is pictured part of the procession entering the cathedral. The placard shown is one used by the Church of St. Stephen & the Incarnation in the 'March to Washington' last year. - - - Below is a 'Psalm of Thanks' written by ESCRU member Henry S. Booth of Bloomfield Hills, Michigan, in commemoration of the Bill's passage.

Praise the Almighty! Give thanks to those people:
Who have enlarged social justice in our law at last.

Too long have brown skins been denied human rights:
Where prejudice and ego selfishly held sway.

Forget the dreary past of oppression with its heart-rending mistakes:
Part the dark clouds! Let the sun shine through!

Where education has been side-stepped; where human dignity has not been shared,
and voting so often prevented:
After a century of dawdling, let true freedom ring!

Let the North no longer look down on the South:
Let northerners no longer procrastinate, or boast of good will.

Let the South swear off half-baked justification:
Turning about from hindering to help.

Let the palefaced rise above their history of cruelty, double-crossing and pious ways.
Let them now live up to their ideals so long professed.

Let the Negro and others who have been unmercilessly held down
Rise unshackled, and in proving their worth, not forget those who have difficulty
rising.

We do not need to like one another, but we must love:
Those of every class and creed and color.

On that foundation a greater nation can be built; with the help of Allah-Jehovah,
the Almighty God and Father of us all:
Let us build such a nation!

We have turned from the past to a more promising future:
Let fireworks and joyful bombs burst in the sky; let the martyrs of progress be
remembered; unfurl flags, minds, and hearts in celebration.

Fellow citizens, let us praise God:
Thankfully let us praise the Almighty, the Way, and the Spirit of Truth.

ST. LOUIS '64: A TIME TO ACT

"Since we as Christians are committed by our very membership in the church to demonstrating that we belong together, we are going to be more and more called upon to interpret, judge, participate in, and even initiate demonstrations." - The Rev. Canon James P. Breeden

Never was the time more propitious for an assembly of Churchmen to do that which is historically customary for Christians: To witness to our unity in Christ Jesus and demonstrate our concern and penitence for our shortcomings. We have marched to Washington in concern for the nation. We have walked in a host of cities seeking elemental justice for all men and in company with all men, as was fitting. Now let us who are of the Household of Faith walk within that household to testify to ourselves and all men of Faith that we have sinned most miserably in our stewardship of the Body of Christ which remains too much a part of the old order of separation and segregation. Some segregation in our institutional life is writ large, and we may have a report on this in time for General Convention. In all regions we know that our clergy placement pattern is tied to the old way and is but an embodiment of our continued and unquestioning acceptance of the separate-but-equal parish tradition. Let us walk, then, in St. Louis in demonstration of our corporate penitence for our failures, and let us invite others there to join us as we speak by actions.

St. Louis '64 is a Time to Act, also, in witness for the wholeness of the Body of Christ, where we are all one in Him who is able to bind up the broken and heal the wounds of the separated. Let us demonstrate before all in St. Louis that He has removed the middle wall of partition, that God in Christ has reconciled us to Himself and to one another. In an age which is hardly able to accept the demands of justice, let us by our assembly point beyond to a dynamic harmony of God's children which can not rest with the mere attainment of equality before the law, as important as this is. Let us walk through the streets of St. Louis, acknowledging "the Lordship of Jesus Christ, so that brothers may dwell together in unity and see Him so lifted up that He will draw all men unto Him." And let us walk then in solemn procession to the Convention Hall and around it, inviting any who go in to join us in this demonstration of intention and commitment for the renewal of the Church. After we have so processed around the Hall a number of times, singing both hymns and "Freedom Songs", and the time for the Opening Service to begin is at hand, then we will go into the Hall quietly and pray that our action has been of some help in awakening the Church to its tasks.

The Annual Meeting in Washington last fall approved in principle a proposal for such an action at the time of General Convention. The Board meeting earlier this year renewed the call for action. The specifics of how it is undertaken can be decided at the Annual Meeting on October 9-11, immediately preceeding General Convention, by those who will themselves form the main body for the demonstration. We will have signs and Capetown Placards on hand, but local chapters and others may want to bring their own which can be approved by a committee of the Annual Meeting. Some will want to carry the demonstration further than is suggested here, but all should accept the discipline of whatever the Annual Meeting determines. While all that this proposal encompasses is an action at the opening of General Convention, it may be that the actions or inactions of Convention will call for more to be determined as the period goes by, or the Annual Meeting might decide to sponsor some sort of vigil throughout.

St. Louis '64 <u>is</u> a time to act for Christ and His Church, both in the commitments that must be made in deliberation and in the ways that we witness actively to our concerns as suggested here. Falling in the midst of a great national debate, it is also a time to demonstrate before the nation something about the Church's understanding of itself and the continuing domestic crisis in human relations.

BISHOP MOORE TO MISSISSIPPI

The Rt. Rev. Paul Moore, Jr., Suffragan Bishop of Washington and ESCRU Director, went to Mississippi on July 27th for a visit in support for the Summer Project sponsored by civil rights organizations and the National Council of Churches. In writing all clerical members of ESCRU, he expressed concern that there haven't been more Episcopal clergy involved. Some who have been are: Thomas Allen, John Teeter, James Guinan, Solomon Jacobs, Carl Sayers, and William Boli. There may have been others we've missed and hopefully will be more. The Rev. Warren McKenna of Holbrook, Mass., is Co-Director of the NCC project, serving on location in Jackson throughout the summer.

THE EPISCOPALIAN Pussyfoots!

In an otherwise good editorial, our leading house organ, THE EPISCOPALIAN, cut a portion of a quote from Bishop Louttit which would have said that "race is not a barrier to....marriage...." Other reasons could be argued, but in view of the fact that no agency of the American Church has spoken on intermarriage - one wonders whether pussyfooting on this central issue is universal. The House of Bishops refused to give counsel on this three years ago when ESCRU urged consideration of the subject and it is assumed to be too hot to handle for other spokesmen. (To Pussyfoot: "To Refrain from committing oneself, as in regard to a question at issue." - Webster)

ESCRU SURVEYS IN PROCESS

With the aid of a survey worker in each diocese national ESCRU is collecting information on the racial practices and policies at all Church and Church-related institutions throughout the country. The report, which it is hoped will be ready in time for General Convention, will give a profile of each diocese, with some reference to specific institutions. It is geared to show how we look in terms of the extent of integration, as well as the extent of segregation. - - - - ESCRU Treasurer Malcolm E. Peabody, Jr., is in charge of another survey intended to show something of the experiences and feelings of Negro clergy in the area of clergy placement. - - - If you're a survey worker or have been asked for information for either of these surveys, please help us complete the task soon by getting your report or questionnaire in soon.

DIOCESE OF VERMONT ACTS

The Executive Council of the Diocese of Vermont has said it will stand back of a Montpelier Churchman who volunteered for duty in Mississippi, fully supporting his action and ready to stand bail if necessary.

ALABAMA BISHOP FAILS TO SUPPORT RECTOR

It had been understood that the parochial school of St. Luke's, Mobile, would integrate when the public schools did so, which happened last fall. This spring the Rector, the Rev. Lloyd A. Clarke, who was Headmaster also, accepted a Negro child and placed her name on the waiting list. Vestrymen protested and asked Mr. Clarke to leave. The Bishop of Alabama came in and met with the Vestry and took their side, suggesting to the Rector that he depart. Had the Bishop supported Mr. Clarke, things might have worked out, for some in the parish were sympathetic and ready to see the thing through. Clarke has now accepted a call to the Diocese of Virginia.

SOMETIMES IT COSTS US!

Often we are surprised at how people can rally to a forthright witness, supporting what we thought they would reject. But it is still true that much suffering is entailed in the changes before us. A south Georgia parish has had significant monetary losses because a Negro priest was included on the roster of supply clergy for when the Rector was away. The wife of a Northern industrialist who transfered to a Negro parish on Whitsunday knows the pain and pressure that sometimes accompanies such steps. Others are suffering quietly, and sometimes without support in a tangible way, because they are true to their convictions. Of such suffering must real joy be made ultimately.....

"Daddy Dees"

There has been some discussion in the Church press over whether one-time Episcopal priest James Dees (VTS'49) should be called 'Bishop'. He claims to be one. We suggest the term above for the leader of the segregationist schismatics!

ST. AUGUSTINE, TRINITY CHURCH AND A EUCHARIST

Henri A. Stines

The Rt. Rev. Harry R. Carson, who labored in the Missionary District of Haiti for twenty-five years, was born in Jacksonville, and grew up in St. Augustine, Florida. I was born in Haiti. Nurtured in the Christian Faith and inspired by Bishop Carson, I felt called to become a priest of the Church. My first cassock and set of books as a theological student were a gift from Trinity Church in St. Augustine. Twenty-two years later, on June 18th of this year, I found myself in this the nation's oldest city as Ku Klux Klansmen, openly endorsed by police officials, were ruthlessly terrorizing the community.

You have read much about St. Augustine during the past summer and spring and you know from the last ESCRU Newsletter of the involvement of various Churchmen who have gone down there to lend a hand to Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., his staff, and the local Freedom Movement. I followed by only several days Mesdames Frances Brand and Sarah Patton Boyle, and Mr. Peter Shiras, all Churchmen who spent time in the St. Augustine Jail.

Dr. King's organization, SCLC, went to St. Augustine to wage a campaign against bigotry and hate, and they went at the invitation of Negro leaders in St. Augustine. Over the previous year Negroes had been abducted and beaten. The homes of Negroes had been shot at and one was burned down. A Negro's car was destroyed because he attempted to register his child in a white school. Police brutality was unbelievable.

I went, then, and joined with those who marched by the hundreds singing, praying and peacefully protesting for their Constitutional Rights. Confronting restaurants, motels, beaches, etc., they were met with flying bricks, bottles, clubs and insults. Klansmen, deputized by the Sheriff, and troopers, not only condoned the violence, but many times joined in it.

People were being turned away from motels, beaches and nearly all public places, but at least the Church should be one place where they could go and be received as human beings. Not so. While some previous visitors to St. Augustine had been admitted (while some others were refused) to Trinity Church, the Vestry of the Parish had passed a resolution denying any Negro admission to the Church. Obviously we could not ignore this blatant denial of Christ, as others before us had not.

On Sunday, June 21st, five local Negro Episcopalians and I went to Trinity. I had a deep feeling that the late Bishop Carson was walking with us, witnessing to the Gospel he had preached to the black people of Haiti for 25 years. At the gate we were met by four men. One of them said to me: "Reverend! You and your friends cannot come in! Why do you want to worship in this Church?" I answered: "The signs around this building extend a cordial welcome to all visitors. I am an Episcopal priest and my friends here, who are Episcopalians, and I would like to worship and fellowship with you this morning." "I am sorry, this Church is not for colored people", he said. At this point Dr. Seymour, the Rector, and his assistant, came to the gate and said: "This Church is the house of God. Let them in!" One of the ushers said: "Dr. Seymour, this parish is already divided and you are making it worse." We went in. Three of the ushers left and one remained. Since then the Vestry has asked Dr. Seymour to resign, but the Bishop of Florida has given him strong support and it appears that he will stay on and Trinity will ultimately be stronger for his witness. I shall always remember, though, the policeman who threatened me during a demonstration at the Old Slave Market. He said: "You came to integrate my Church! If it is the last thing I do, you won't leave this town alive!"

The Rev. W. Robert Hampshire of Farmingdale, N. Y., joined me soon after Sunday. On the Feast of St. John the Baptist, which fell that week, we wanted to celebrate the Holy Eucharist, as was our rule and more than needed by now. Trinity was out of the question. St. Cyprian's, the "Negro" Mission, was closed and its vicar could not be found. Surrounded by six clergymen and over two hundred men, women and young people, Fr. Hampshire celebrated in a room over the Elks building. A Capetown placard was the crucifix over our simple altar. Many baptized only in their own blood participated. Most were followers of Christ. Fr. Hampshire said later of it: "I have never celebrated a more meaningful Eucharist. It was a real 'making present'. I do not apologize for it. I give thanks for what I did. As a life member of the Confraternity of the Blessed Sacrament, as the President of the New York Catholic Club, I say...I could have done no other, not on that day, as those present went out to offer themselves as whole offerings for sacrifice in the fight for unity one with another in God."

FACULTY PROTEST AT A CHURCH COLLEGE This is the title of an ESCRU Special Report on the dismissal of three faculty members from St. Paul's College, Lawrenceville, Va. The Rev. Malcolm Boyd and Miss Naomi Long, Michigan GFS Consultant, collaborated in writing and research for the report, with Miss Long spending several days in Virginia talking with persons involved in both sides of the dispute. A copy of the report will be sent any ESCRU member requesting it. Directors and Chapter chairmen have them already. The kernel of the report from ESCRU's standpoint is the obvious indication that the dismissed faculty were too active in civil rights concerns. Chaplain Boyd is quoted in a NEW YORK TIMES account on the report as saying that St. Paul's is a breeding place for "Uncle Tomism". Episcopal National Council officials have written to protest the report, never once mentioning the subject of it. Instead they took an error of fact and shook it for almost two pages. Incorrectly, we said that there was only one Negro trustee of the school. There are several others. Also, and they didn't catch this, we said that a certain white priest was asked "to join" the faculty and declined. Actually, he only went to St. Paul's to discuss such a possibility. Now the inconsequential errors on the other side are beginning to appear. They say that Miss Long didn't see the President of the College, or that it was only after she had been on campus several days. She both did see him, and this quite soon after her arrival. Still no one is dealing with the faculty dismissals, although intricate girations are being attempted to show that St. Paul's is the birthplace of the Freedom Movement, or so it sounds. The Home Department folks who have protested the report want to look into the matter at the Annual Meeting, which seems like an excellent idea, and particularly if it can include a thorough examination of all aspects of National Council's "subsidized separatism". - J.B.M.

TOUGALOO PRESIDENT TO DEPART While we're on some of the problems of Church-related Negro colleges, we must move a little out of our own backyard and say a word to the United Church of Christ and the Trustees of their Tougaloo College outside of Jackson, Mississippi. Tougaloo has been a haven for many persons involved in civil rights matters in that state, and itself has provided leadership from its faculty and student ranks. It was Tougaloo that took us in back during the Prayer Pilgrimage in 1961 and on subsequent visits to Jackson for court proceedings. Actually, it was Tougaloo's President, Dr. A. D. Beittel, and his wife who took us in. They would put up visitors in their own home if space wasn't available in the dormitories. Tea and cookies were always on hand after return to the campus from some harrowing experience. They were friends and companions in concern in the deepest sense. All the while, though, one appreciated that Dr. Beittel felt that his primary responsibility was to run a good college. This was as it should be and only made the visitor more grateful for the hospitality that was always extended. Naturally many of us were concerned earlier this year at state efforts to harass Tougaloo. Charter revocation was threatened and the loss of accreditation. Then I heard a rumor that Mississippi spokesmen had paid a visit to the headquarters of the denomination that is back of Tougaloo and offered to ease the pressure on the college if Dr. Beittel were removed. I discounted this and still don't know if it's true. The United Church probably has taken the strongest stand in the area of race than any other single religious group. It didn't seem possible that Tougaloo's trustees could be influenced by such pressure. Then I learned that Dr. Beittel would retire this year and I looked into the matter more carefully. I have every reason to believe now that the Tougaloo trustees (and how much this involves the denomination's hierarchy, I don't know) have acted to obtain the termination of Dr. Beittel's services partly out of pressure put on them by persons concerned that the college was doing too much in the area of civil rights and race relations. It also appears that one or more potentially supportive foundations feel that Dr. Beittel has devoted more time to racial matters and not enough to the college. It would seem that they are thinking Tougaloo should be an ivory tower, innocent of the massive struggle taking place just outside the campus gates. At any rate, Tougaloo will now probably become just another second-rate, Church-related Negro college. It is certain that Mississippi is losing a distinguished educator and a gracious couple.

- J.B.M.

"Cry, the Beloved Country"

Alan Paton's great novel by this name is a work for all time. Set in the context of tragic South Africa, where he continues to labor for justice, it moved many Americans to deeper awareness of our own problems when it appeared in the forties. It bears re-reading now for the way in which it gathers up a national and continuing crisis and pours it forth almost lyrically. Sometimes the depth of tragedy or pain is best expressed in poetry or song, as the same is true of joy. "Lost in the Stars" was a musical play based on Paton's "Cry, the Beloved Country." The recording may still be available. Our thoughts will not rest only in South Africa when we hear:

Cry, the beloved country,
Cry, the beloved land,
the wasted childhood,
the wasted youth,
the wasted man!
Cry the broken tribes and the broken hills,
and the right and wrong forsaken,
the greed that destroys us,
the birds that cry no more!

But you have to know the story for the words to convey the poignancy of what the author was saying. It is almost as if the soil itself is crying out in sorrow for the misery among men it knows is so universal. More than a few times during this long, hot summer this haunting lament has come to mind. Another selection from the musical version of "Cry, the Beloved Country" seems to fit also:

It is fear! It is fear! It is fear! It is fear!
Who can enjoy the lovely land,
The seventy years,
The sun that pours down on the earth,
When there is fear in the heart?
Who can walk quietly in the dusk
When behind the dusk there are whispers
And reckless hands?
Yes, we fear them.
For they are many and we are few!
Who can be content
When he dares not raise his voice for fear of the
  whip, the guard, the loss of his house,
For fear of the mines,
And the prison,
And the cell from which there is no return?
Yes, we fear them,
Though we are many and they are few!
Who can lie peacefully abed
When the dark without window is troubled
By those who hate you for what you are and what you do?
You think you know what it is to fear or to hate!
What is there you have not taken from us
Except fear and hate?
Yes, we fear them, though we are many and they are few.
Men are not safe in the streets,
Not safe in their houses.
There are brutal murders.....
Yes, it is fear,
Fear of the few for the many,
Fear of the many for the few.

NATIONAL COUNCIL SAYS NO TO 'ANTI-DISCRIMINATION INVESTMENT PORTFOLIO' EFFORT

The Church has refused to put its money where its mouth is and has turned down an invitation to participate in a joint effort that will encourage a sensitive regard for how funds are invested in terms of racial policies of companies. Lindley M. Franklin, Jr., Treasurer of the Episcopal Church's National Council, has advised the United Council for Fair Employment that all responsible for such matters at 815 believe the United Council's proposals to be "unfeasible and incompatible with sound investment policy." They had not proposed that funds be thrown to the wind in support for fair employment practices, but simply that the Episcopal Church use its tremendous economic power (How many millions must be invested by both National Council and the Church Pension Fund!!) to encourage such practices in companies where we own stock. It isn't too much to expect the Church to exercise responsible stewardship in its investments! We are sure that unilateral efforts will be undertaken now (and, indeed, many at National Council have been concerned for this subject for a long time), but it's a shame that the Episcopal Church couldn't have been on the ground floor of what promises to be a very significant ecumenical venture. We suspect that the United Council will do well in its efforts to solicit support from other denominations, which may mean that we'll come along in due time. - J.B.M.

Enclosures & Other Materials

Another enclosure is cited below, and we have mentioned the map. Also included here is a sermon by ESCRU Director Father James Breeden: NON-VIOLENT DEMONSTRATIONS. In this period of backlash and possible moratorium until the November election, it is well that we retain appreciation for demonstrations that are executed in dignified fashion and not confuse them with street riots as in New York communities. Jim Breeden helps us to do this... ...For 20¢ we'll send you the May issue of SOCIAL ACTION, a publication of the Council for Christian Social Action of the United Church of Christ. It deals with demonstrations (Andy Young), economic sanctions, inter-marriage, and has an especially thoughtful article on "The Disciplines of Participation."...For 10¢ each we'll send you an issue of CONCERN (Methodist Church) treating the question of Prayer & Bible Reading in the Public Schools...And for free we'll send you a list of the excellent publications of the American Jewish Committee, as well as the recent publications of the Potomac Institute on the Civil Rights Bill (singles). As with most such items, copies have been distributed to Directors & Chapter Chairmen if you want to borrow theirs.

MISCELLANY

In the next issue: Two Points of View on the Becker Amendment.....Addenda to the page 4 listing of Mississippi volunteers: Miss Judith Davis, the Rev. Harry Bowie, Mrs. Carolyn Ballin.....The next mailing to all members in early Sept. will contain a ballot for Board elections and registration forms for the Annual Meeting (But act now to secure housing & dinner ticket!)... ...An annotated reading list of books in Church & race concerns is being readied for an early fall distribution.....More ESCRU members are working full time for the Church in special programs: N. Y. Chapter Chairman Fr. Lorentho Wooden is serving during the summer as Secretary to the Bishop of New York's Advisory Commission on Church & Race; The Rev. Jack Malpas of Baltimore is assisting ESCRU Director Layton Zimmer in Chester, Pa. for the month of August.....In June the Rev. Robert Ingram of Houston spoke to 1000 attending a banquet of the John Birch Society in Birmingham (Ala.) to honor Mr. Welch, the Society's founder....The Diocese of Washington is looking for a CSR executive, with particular emphasis on community organization & parish level involvement. Lay or clerical. (And they are a merit employer!)....ESCRU, which is aiding financially the first Negro student in the college at Sewanee, has given a grant to another student for summer school work this year.

IN NORMAL TIMES.....

...I accept the maxim that church agencies identify the issues but do not endorse or condemn specific candidates. Bishops in a number of northern dioceses felt something else was called for, however, when they came out against a presidential aspirant earlier this year. The Bishop of Arizona must feel, too, that the times are different in his recent praise (Living Church - 7/26/64) for a present candidate. I do not believe these are normal times, either, and have expressed my concerns in an enclosure, the cost for which has not been met by the Society. - John B. Morris

Non-Violent Demonstrations

A

Sermon

Preached

at

St. Paul's Cathedral
Boston, Massachusetts

By The Reverend Canon James P. Breeden

May 10, 1964

THE EPISCOPAL SOCIETY FOR CULTURAL AND RACIAL UNITY
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. PHONE 525-7975 ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303

LFV

December 1st, 1964

Mr. Harold Fleming
The Potomac Institute, Incorporated
1501 18th Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Harold:

One of our members here, Mr. E. W. Eckard, is an economist with Lockheed Aircraft, but is interested in the possibility of work in the intergroup relations field. He used to teach at the University of Arkansas and I am enclosing a copy of an article he did for the American Journal of Sociology back in 1947. I haven't read the article myself but simply enclose it by way of giving you some picture on his background.

Woody Eckard came over to my house the other night and we talked at some length about job possibilities in this field, although all I could tell him was simply that I imagined that there was an over abundance of available personnel for the government agencies now. However, I said that I would drop you a note, sending a copy to Les Dunbar, to let you know something of his availability.

Shall I encourage him to look further into this in terms of making some application, recognizing that he is fairly well settled in his present job and probably would not leave for any substantial cut in salary?

I hope that all is well with you and yours and that we will see you down here sometime soon.

Yours faithfully,

John

The Reverend John B. Morris
Executive Director

JBM/vg
cc:Dr. Leslie Dunbar
enc:Article "How Many Negroes "Pass"?"

COPY

HOW MANY NEGROES "PASS"

E. W. ECKARD

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HOW MANY NEGROES "PASS"?

E. W. ECKARD

ABSTRACT

In an attempt to check the conclusion advanced in *Collier's* of August 3, 1946, that approximately 30,000 light Negroes "pass" into the white race per year, census figures for the white and Negro populations of 1930, adjusted for deaths and immigration, were compared with the 1940 population aged ten and over. According to the 1940 census there were 26,000 more whites than calculated and 26,000 fewer Negroes. These figures indicate that the number of Negroes "passing" from 1930 to 1940 was very small, probably less than 2,600 per year.

The article in *Collier's* of August 3, 1946, entitled "Who Is a Negro?" reawakened my interest in the subject of Negro "passing." The upshot of this article may be stated briefly: A large number of light-skinned Negroes pass over into the white race each year; the author, Herbert Asbury, surmises 30,000 annually.

The original interest in this subject came from contact with persons who were accepted as whites but who reputedly possessed Negro blood. In some cases the physical features of these individuals were similar to those of the Negro, while in most cases there was very little easily detected similarity. Further intermarriage with whites seemed to reduce the Negroid appearance; the writer knows of no instance in which a child displays more Negroid features than its part-Negro parent. Generally, such persons had one-sixteenth or less of Negro blood.

What is meant by "passing"? The chance occasional "passing" of the light Negro to get a Pullman berth, a meal, a hotel room, or just for the hell of it cannot be included. It is agreed that this type of passing occurs, but there is no way to measure the amount. We are really concerned with the type of passing in which the light-skinned Negro becomes permanently accepted as white. This type of passing leads to intermarriage with whites, and the descendants are legally and socially a part of the white race.

If it is true that each year 30,000 Negroes pass over and become accepted as whites, the gradual assimilation of the Negro race is on its way, provided that the Negro population ceases increasing. But there is always the important question: Is this figure correct? This writer decided to investigate for himself.

Study reveals that the above conclusion is based upon questionable data and statistical methods. The statistical methods employed in arriving at the estimate that 30,000 Negroes "pass" the color line each year include the use of crude birth rates and death rates and various devices for forming conclusions from use of statistical samples. These methods will give credible results only if used properly.

The total population of the United States in 1930 and 1940 was 122,775,046 and 131,669,275, respectively. The respective Negro population for the same years in the United States was 11,891,143 and 12,865,518, with the Negro population being 9.7 per cent of the total in 1930 and 9.8 per cent in 1940.[1] If 30,000 Negroes "pass" the color line each year, they amount to only .023 of 1 per cent of the total population and .25 of 1 per cent of the Negro population in 1940. The attempt to arrive at a number that is such a small part of the total population by approximate methods cannot bring forth an acceptable answer. For example, an error of 1 per cent of the Negro population will

[1] Preceding figures are taken from the census of the United States for 1930 and 1940. The editors of the *Journal* and the writer wish to acknowledge suggestions from Henry S. Shryock, Jr., chief, Population Statistics Section, Population Division Bureau of the Census, while this paper was in preparation.

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amount to 110,000 which is much larger than the alleged number of Negroes "passing" each year.

An attempt was made to follow each age group of whites and Negroes through several decades to find out if there were a decrease in the number of Negroes that could not be accounted for because of deaths or emigration and if there were a corresponding increase of whites. But this plan was abandoned because of the small size of the units involved and because not all states submitted official death-registration data prior to 1930.

By 1930 all states except Texas registered deaths and submitted the data to the Bureau of the Census. Texas commenced this practice in 1933. Hence, vital statistics for the decade 1930–40 are far more complete than for any previous decade.

In order to use the largest group available and to remove as many chances of error as possible, the following procedure was adopted:

1. The 1930 population of each race was taken from official census figures which are obtained by actual count.
2. Immigration data were taken from the *Statistical Abstract of the United States* and were based on Department of Justice figures.
3. The deaths among the 1930 population of each race were taken from census figures; the deaths occurring of children born subsequent to 1930 were excluded. The deaths for the state of Texas were estimated for the period prior to 1933. Since Mexicans are included as "white" and their deaths listed as among "other races" prior to 1935, an estimate of 25,000 deaths is added to "white" deaths.
4. The 1930 population, plus immigration, minus deaths among the 1930 population, will equal the 1940 population, age ten and above, provided all counts are exact to the last man. This statement will apply to each race if there is no "passing."

TABLE 1

COMPARISON OF WHITE AND NEGRO POPULATION GROUPS
UNITED STATES, 1930–40*

	White	Negro
1930 population	110,286,740	11,891,143
Immigration 1930–40	209,804	1,648 (Emigration 1930–40)
Deaths among 1930 population	10,866,000	1,541,558
Calculated 1940 population age ten or above	99,630,544	10,347,937
1940 population age ten or above	99,656,414	10,321,892
Calculated change	25,870 (Apparent gain)	26,045 (Apparent loss)

* Data taken from Bureau of the Census publications, 1930–40. Data on immigration are from *Statistical Abstract of the United States* (Department of Justice figures).

5. The figure for the 1940 population of each race, age ten or above, was taken from the census and compared with the result obtained by Number 4.

This method retains the advantage of keeping a large mass of population and removes the necessity for using birth registrations which are incomplete.

According to the official census of 1930 there were 110,286,740 whites in the United States at that time. The excess of immigration to the United States over emigration from the United States was 209,804. The number of deaths among the 1930 white population was 10,841,000. The last figure was obtained by subtracting the deaths among the children born subsequent to 1930 from the total number of deaths listed for the death-registration area of the United States during the decade 1930–40. Since Texas was not included in the death-regis-

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tration area before 1933, the number of deaths for Texas was estimated and added. Also the number of Mexican deaths from 1930 to 1934 was estimated and included. Thus, 110,286,740 + 209,656 − 10,866,000 = 99,630,544, which is the calculated number of whites age ten or above in 1940. According to the census of 1940 there were 99,656,414 whites in the United States age ten or above in 1940. If these figures were exact to the individual, they would indicate that the white race had received 25,870 (99,656,414 − 99,630,544) members from an outside source.

The census states that the Negro population of the United States for 1930 was 11,891,143. The net effect of immigration and emigration was small, an excess of 1,648 emigrants from the United States. The deaths among the 1930 Negroes, obtained as the similar figure for the whites, from 1930 to 1940 was 1,541,558. Thus, 11,891,143 − 1,648 − 1,541,558 = 10,347,937. The census figure for the 1940 Negro population age ten or above is 10,321,892. If all counts concerning Negroes were exact, 26,045 (10,347,937 − 10,321,892) of them became accepted as whites in that decade.

From the above it appears that the Negroes lost 26,045 in the decade from 1930 to 1940 and that the whites gained 25,870.

The estimation of Texas deaths prior to 1933 and Mexican deaths prior to 1935 introduces the possibility of an error, probably less than 4,000 for the whites and less than 300 for the Negroes. Failure to register deaths in every instance and failure to count population accurately will introduce the possibility of additional errors. The author does not claim the degree of accuracy suggested by the approximate equality of Negro losses and white gains shown by the figures above.

From the above data we may conclude that Negroes "passed" into the white race at the rate of 2,600 per year during the decade from 1930 to 1940. Owing to errors, the author believes that the number was actually much less.

CONCLUSIONS

It is possible that in a decade such as the one from 1920 to 1930 there may have been more economic inducement for Negroes to become accepted as whites than from 1930 to 1940. But before 1930 the registration of deaths was too incomplete to achieve a very great degree of accuracy with research on the subject.

There are, in the main, two conclusions to be drawn from the information included in Table 1:

1. The number of Negroes "passing" over to the white race from 1930 to 1940 was very small, probably less than 2,000 per year.[1]
2. The second conclusion depends upon the validity of the first. At the rate of 2,000 per year it will take 6,000 years to assimilate the 12,000,000 Negroes in the United States, and this only if the Negroes maintain a stationary population, which they do not. Actually, they have been increasing at the rate of approximately 100,000 per year for the last thirty years.

Thus, the notion of white assimilation of the black is unrealistic and without factual ground.

UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS

[1] This conclusion is supported by John H. Burma, "The Measurement of Negro 'Passing,'" *American Journal of Sociology*, LII, Part I (July, 1946), 18–22. Mr. Burma uses different statistics.

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Rec'd 10/4/65

MJ

The Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity

ROOM 200, 5 FORSYTH STREET, N.W., ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA • JACKSON 5-7975

File

Statement

The Rev. John B. Morris
Executive Director, ESCRU

Hayneville, Alabama
September 30, 1965

We have watched an almost-total conspiracy of the civil and religious leadership of Lowndes County to exonerate one of their own. As the Attorney General of Alabama has eloquently indicated, the entire proceedings here constitute a miscarriage of justice, irrespective of the nature of the verdict. Through its failure to call certain witnesses, and then in its failure to adequately interrogate those that did appear, the prosecution played its role in the conspiracy successfully. That the trial proceeded at all without Fr. Richard Morrisroe, both a victim and a key witness, is manifest proof of the shabby regard for due process and just procedures we have seen here. Serious charges were levelled against Fr. Morrisroe who is still living, by the grace of God, and who could have defended himself at a later time. Jonathan Daniels, who represented us in the Selma area, could not defend himself against the charges that he carried a weapon. The state made no effort to establish the fine character of this dedicated servant of Christ. Mr. Gamble was supplied a message of high tribute and praise for Jon Daniels, issued by the Dean and Faculty of Jon's seminary, but he saw fit not to introduce it in the face of this conspiracy to defame. Much talk was heard about visitors to the jail possibly smuggling weapons in, but no effort was made to secure testimony from any of these visitors - one, at least, being a priest of the Episcopal Church who was present for the trial.

That no Justice Department officials were on hand to observe the proceedings sorely taxes one's confidence in this agency's interest or ability to serve the cause of justice anywhere. While justice is winked at once more in Alabama, President Johnson announces plans for a Federally sponsored opera company. Such cultural advantages will have little future in a country where the law of the jungle appears increasingly to provide the only alternative for persons unable to expect justice from the courts. The White House must recognize that the mood of many people, generally patient and disposed to wait upon the gradual forces of change, cannot long endure the cumulative effect of a steady series of judicial miscarriages. We must have Federal initiative and involvement in the investigation and prosecution of murders connected with efforts to support and implement Federal laws in voting and other aspects of civil rights activity. That such Federal initiative is undertaken in pursuit of the ilicit whisky industry, but not for citizens seeking to obtain a more just and democratic society, is an irony of tremendous proportions.

Above all else, the most depressing part of this charade was the manner by which the Church was trotted out in the person of local clergy, both on the stand and in the audience, to bless and pronounce absolution over the whole ritual of exoneration. By implication these deputies of Christ cast stones at a true disciple whose whole reason for being in the Selma area was one of Christian commitment and motivation. That Jonathan Daniels should be so mocked by other Christians would have been no surprise to him, for he suffered much abuse at the hands of fellow Episcopalians during the time he was in Alabama; never once, though, becoming embittered or unforgiving because of it. The Episcopal Bishop of Alabama had met and talked with Jon, but not once has there been any public expression of regret over his death from top Church sources. St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Selma endured his presence, at times either excluding him when in the company of Negro friends, or causing them to sit in the rear. The parade of preachers at the Hayneville Courthouse was a consistent portrayal of the role official Church spokesmen played in relationship to this now-deceased follower of Christ.

Jonathan Daniels was in Selma primarily to work for reconciliation and communication between the terribly divided communities called White and Black. This commitment rightly took him at times into a full identification with the Civil Rights Movement. At other times he withdrew from this level of ministry and sought to help bridge the awful gulf that tears at Selma and the nation. His disposition was gentle and loving above all else. He could not have carried a knife anymore than Fr. Morrisroe could have brandished a gun. Deep in the hearts of the townfolk of Hayneville this truth will restlessly remain to further remind them of a forsaken integrity.

Jonathan Daniels has not died in vain. Tomorrow there will be a service across from the White House at St. John's Church, Lafayette Square, or in the park itself, after which a delegation of Episcopalians will hope to see President Johnson to plead for Federal intervention to halt this escalating carnage. Tomorrow, also, will mark the inauguration of the as-yet unannounced Selma Interreligious Project, joined in by Catholic, Protestant and Jewish groups who feel that the work Jonathan Daniels began should be continued. It will be staffed by the Rev. Francis Walter, an Episcopal priest who is native to Alabama. The religious folk of America who came to Selma in such impressive strength in the spring, and who remained through faithful servants such as Jonathan Daniels, will not leave this area until justice and love are more regarded and some sanity is restored to a sick and divided people.

****

The Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity
5 FORSYTH STREET, N.W., ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

For your information

file

Paul —

Obviously I should have checked with you on this, but didn't because it seemed like such a good thing. I've got more on it if you want to see.

John

THE REV. JOHN B. MORRIS
Executive Director

THE EPISCOPAL SOCIETY FOR CULTURAL AND RACIAL UNITY
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. PHONE 525-7975 ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303

MJ

October 18, 1965

The Reverend Everett C. Parker
Office of Communication
United Church of Christ
289 Park Avenue South
New York, New York 10010

Dear Mr. Parker:

In response to your form letter of October 4th soliciting assistance in the recruitment of observers for your very fine work in keeping behind our radio and television stations down South, let me suggest the following:

I have not discussed it with them, but I have every reason to believe that the Southern Regional Council would be willing to assist you and I feel rather confident that they have one of the largest mailing lists down South covering persons who might be glad to volunteer as observers. My suggestion, then, is that you communicate with the Southern Regional Council and see whether they might not issue some kind of a call to their state councils for assistance in the recruitment of observers.

I started to prepare a letter that I would send to all of our members in the South, but I realized that this is such a small number of persons and, in point of fact, probably most of our people are already members of the state councils on human relations, the local affiliates of the Southern Regional Council.

I shall hold off on doing anything myself, then, until I hear whether there is not some possibility of your reaching our folks through some overall and coordinating agency such as the SRC. However, I remain very much interested in your program and will certainly use any and every opportunity to tell others about it and, in our next Newsletter, I shall mention what you are doing and suggest that all those who might like to help should be in touch with us.

Yours faithfully,

John B. Morris

The Reverend John B. Morris
Executive Director

JBM/sat
cc: Mr. Paul Anthony, SRC
The Rev. Larold Schulze

COPY

A FEW WORDS ON BEHALF OF A FRIEND RECENTLY DEAD

By

William Stringfellow

File

"...Those who serve well as deacons gain a good standing for themselves and also great confidence in the faith which is in Christ Jesus."
- I Timothy 3:13

There is no reason now to expect - this side of the eschatological event itself - justice in the murder of Jonathan Daniels.

In the criminal proceeding just concluded in Alabama the only element of justice was ironic: in the transparency of the abuse of law which that trial was.

Though I be a lawyer and though I am a friend of Daniels, I do not think that his life is vitiated just because his death was not vindicated legally. A mainstay of the law in American society is retribution, but Jon's life would not be compensated even if the life which took his had been taken in return by the court.

As a lawyer and as a citizen I deplore the ridicule of human justice which this case is. Moreover, Jon is a friend and, along with others, I had encouraged him to persevere in the witness that cost his life, and I mourn him sincerely. Yet, as Christians realize, retribution is not the fullness of justice and the failure of retribution in Jon's case, or in any other for that matter, is surely no surprise to any Christian. Probably some further attempts will presently be made to review the whole of event of Jon's death in a civil action, and, hopefully, by that means, human justice will be to some extent retrieved. But the reason for any further proceeding is not for Jon's sake nor for the sake of retribution as such, but for the benefit of others who will, in the days imminently ahead, find themselves in circumstances similiar to those which occasioned Jon's murder.

Daniel's death is, however, most remarkable in certain other respects. Though justice was perverted radically in the trial, a more appalling circumstance has been the superficiality, hesitancy, mildness and failure of outrage within Daniel's own church to his murder. I am not unaware or unappreciative of certain gestures offered. I am, rather, only saying that the trauma of this incident for the Episcopal Church, and for the Church at large, was minimal. In other words, we have, as a Christian people, become very hard of heart. We never, actually, protested all those other murders; we did not even mourn them very long; and we did too little to prevent more mayhem. I have in mind, when I mention the other murders, of course, the children of Birmingham and Medgar Evers and countless, nameless other citizens. And so, when mayhem struck, finally, close to home, as it were, and Jonathan Daniels was murdered, we were - as a church - prepared to take it, pretty much, in our stride.

Or, to put it all a different way: Jon's murder is and has been, and, I suppose, will be, much invoked as an example of hero or martyr or, in a traditional sense of the word, saint. The temptation is to make something extraordinary about his death. Legends are created. We try very hard to absolve our own negation of actual involvement in strife and controversy by supposing that this man, who was, for a little while, terribly and wonderfully and truly involved, some exceptional individual - a saint or martyr or hero.

I know Jon Daniels and I love him and I know that he was none of these things and that he would abhor being thought of in such ways. The extraordinary thing about Jon, the gift of Daniel's life, was that it was and, now, is, triumphantly, the witness of an ordinary Christian in this world.

EDITOR'S NOTE: We are grateful to Bill Stringfellow for his comments above. Pursuant thereto the reader might recall that no statement on the death of Jonathan Daniels was forthcoming from national Church sources at the time he was shot, although the tragedy was bracketed by prepared releases commenting on the deaths of Adlai Stevenson and Albert Schweitzer. Neither Bishop in Alabama commented publicly on Jon's death at the time. Both issued the following statement several days after the Hayneville trial & after there had been extensive editorial comment both in Alabama and elsewhere: "As elected and ordained leaders of the Christian communion in Alabama, we feel constrained at this time to proclaim anew the Christian Doctrine of the infinite worth of every human life in all circumstances. The taking of human life, regrettable and grave at any time, can only be justified in any way when it is done in the clear-cut process of protecting other human lives. We are deeply disturbed to have heard all too many Church members condoning the slaying or beating of civil rights workers saying such things as, 'They had it coming to them', or 'They had no business being here.' Disagreement with another person's actions, or even disapproval of his sin, is no justification for attacking his person or taking his life. We in Alabama are in grave danger of losing further freedoms for the governing of our own affairs because of the widespread impression that there is a failure in the administration of justice within our state."

- The Rt. Rev. Charles C. J. Carpenter
- The Rt. Rev. George M. Murray

AFTER THE ORDER OF.....Many press reports gave Jonathan Daniels the title of "The Rev." and some of his friends testified in court concerning "Rev. Daniels." Though incorrect, it never seemed inappropriate for his ministry to be validated in this way. Some may have noted his seminarian's collar (clerical collar with vertical black band in front) and taken him for a priest. The important thing is that they took him as one from and of the Church. He secured clericals when it appeared he was the only remaining representative of the Episcopal Church identified with the "Movement" remaining in Selma. His body was so attired at his burial, officiated in by a seminary dean, his own bishop, and a former Presiding Bishop.

WILL THEY CHANGE ANYTHING?

To the right is the statement from the recent meeting of the House of Bishops on the subject of clergy placement. Prior to the vote on the several points, Bishop Louttit of South Florida said: "I will vote for them, but they won't change anything." Though there were no dissenting votes, several other bishops must have had the same regard for the action. The Bishop of Los Angeles overlooked the matter altogether in his selection of House actions to be reported to diocesan clergy. Bishop Gibson of Virginia failed to mention it at his diocesan clergy conference which met soon after the Montana conclave. On the other hand, the October issue of THE CHURCH IN GEORGIA (Savannah) gave the action a front page headline and carried the full text within. One Bishop telephoned home from Glacier Park with instructions that consideration be given Negro priests for a vacancy on the cathedral staff. No word yet on whether there was follow-through on this. It will be some months before Bishop Louttit's prophecy can be tested, but there is talk around the Church indicating a desire in some quarters to see the spirit of the Bishops' action implemented. ESCRU's most active chapters are mobilizing to see that all Churchmen are informed of it, and to offer support and suggestions for local implementation. The Rev. Tollie Caution of National Church staff has convened a meeting of key persons to chart ways and means of encouraging implementation. If there is progress in this area it will take the active concern of Churchmen at all levels. A failure to move on this internal matter will call into question the seriousness with which the Church means any of its pronouncements on racial matters. - J.B.M.

WHAT THEY SAID IN MONTANA

GUIDELINES FOR SERVICE: A Resolution

Whereas: In 1961 the General Convention stated as follows: "Resolved, that this Church, expressing penitence for marks of racial discrimination and segregation, both in her past and present life and structure, take what steps she can to conform herself to the reconciling comprehensiveness of the Body of Christ, specifically recognizing ability in whomsoever it may be found, for example, in considering persons for positions at national, diocesan, and parochial levels here and abroad"; and

Whereas: We need to implement what has been resolved

Therefore be it resolved that we urge the following specific actions upon the members of this House:

1) That qualified Negro clergy be included in appointments wherever Bishops have authority to make such appointments, such as in diocesan missions, cathedral and other staff positions.

2) That all Bishops recommend clergy to vestries for election as rectors on the basis of merit without regard to race or color, and that Bishops encourage rectors and vestries needing curates to call Negro curates especially in predominantly white churches.

3) That all Bishops make appointments of Negro clergy to diocesan positions of leadership, not exclusively in the field of Christian Social Relations.

4) That the House of Bishops urge the Overseas Department to seek out Negroes for appointment in the overseas field.

5) That all Bishops enlist Negro students for the priesthood in their dioceses, with the understanding that they will have opportunities for placement not limited to predominantly Negro parishes.

6) That the House of Bishops urge the Executive Council specifically to include Negroes in all recruitment programs for all professional vocations in the Church.

7) That all Bishops having to do with appointments of clergy and lay persons to seminary, college, and school faculties, and other Church institutions, strongly use their Episcopal office for securing Negro as well as white persons for these positions.

8) That the preceding principles and actions apply with equal validity to other ethnic and racial groups within the life of the Church.

—Resolution of the House of Bishops, voted September 7, 1965, at East Glacier, Montana

BACKGROUND AND FUTURE PLANS - To support those Bishops already long-concerned that the Church alter its traditional patterns of clergy placement, ESCRU's President asked six priests to journey to Montana bearing a message of concern to the meeting of the Bishops. The six designated for this "Mission to Montana" met in Minneapolis Sunday evening, September 5th, and completed work on a "Declaration of Concern" based on individual drafts they had previously prepared. Though they had earlier been denied an opportunity to appear before the House, sympathetic Bishops rallied and arranged for one of their number, the Rev. Kenneth Hughes, to address the body. Though some had feared the ESCRU delegation was intent on picketing, a very amicable atmosphere pervaded the Glacier Park Inn - with those who were disposed to vote against the stand choosing to remain silent. The "Montana Six" went from Glacier to Jackson, Mississippi, where they reported on their mission at the Annual Meeting which devoted all of Friday morning, September 10th, to clergy placement. Workshops discussed the implementation of the Bishops' stand. Some of the points made were: Resolutions needed in diocesan conventions to further consensus in the Church...Cathedrals are prime places for attention...Parish mergers one way toward integrated congregations and clerical staffs...Have less talk about "qualified Negro clergy" when the issue is "qualified clergy" whatever the ancestry...Advisory Committee on clergy placement to help the Bishop...Other clergy being considered for positions inquire whether all were taken into account ...Review whole system of placement, possible canonical changes...Bishops include names of Negroes in lists of clergy provided vacant "white parishes" and Caucasians in suggestions provided vacant "Negro parishes"...National ESCRU maintain list of prospective candidates...Encourage attention to urgency of situation in ECW, vestry meetings, clergy conferences, diocesan committees, etc....Rally to support of Bishop when he acts positively...College chaplaincies good place for initial steps in conservative dioceses...Continue to "haunt" all decision-makers in Church as delegation did in Montana...Stand up at ordinations and inquire whether candidate is to be a "priest" or a "Negro priest"...Ask General Convention to authorize a major study of the situation: needs, trends, progress, failures.....STILL IN PREPARATION AT THE ESCRU OFFICE: A major Special Report on Clergy Placement, including results of survey of priests of Negro ancestry as to their experiences in the ministry, the drafts prepared by the Montana Six, their Declaration, the Bishops' stand and apparent consequences of action.

JUSTICE DEPT. THROWS SUPPORT TO ESCRU SUIT

At press time it was learned that the U. S. Dept. of Justice has intervened in the suit brought by Lowndes County residents and ESCRU challenging the system of jury selection. This represents the first time the Justice Department has taken such action in a jury-exclusion suit. The American Civil Liberties Union is providing legal counsel for the plaintiffs. A hearing is set for Federal Court in Montgomery on November 26th.

ESCRU STAFFER PROTESTS NO-LICENSE POLICY

Fr. Stines has advised the Bishop of Atlanta that he will abstain from the exercise of his sacramental ministry, as granted to him by license under Canon 45, Section 6, within the Diocese of Atlanta, so long as it is the policy to withhold the granting of license to other ESCRU staff. All ESCRU national staff clergy are canonically resident in other dioceses than Atlanta and must be licensed to assist or supply here.

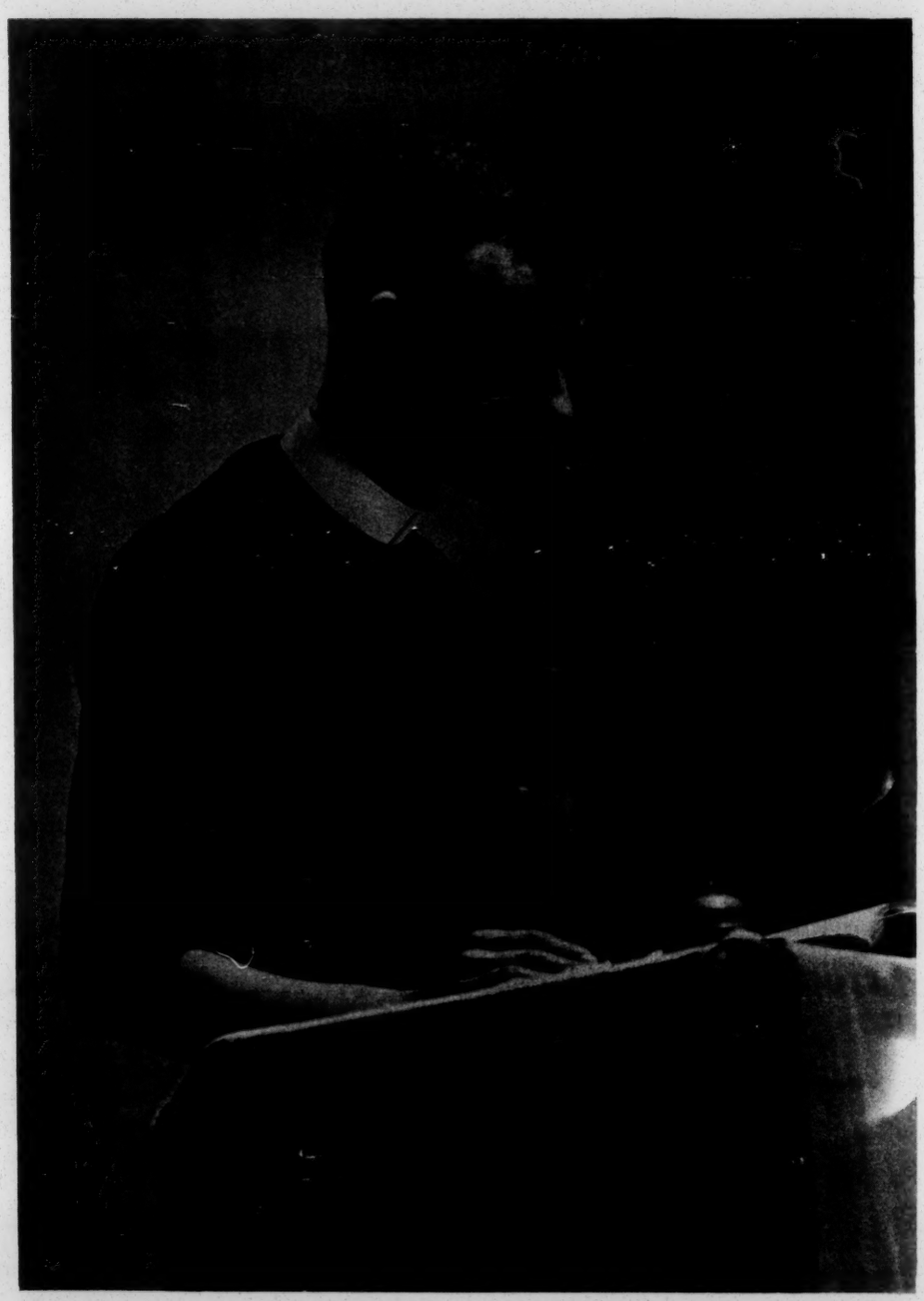
PLAN NOW TO ATTEND 6TH ANNUAL MEETING IN HARLEM, MAY 12 - 15, 1966

The Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity

St. Simon & St. Jude NEWSLETTER October 28, 1965

JONATHAN MYRICK DANIELS

1939 - 1965



BRETHREN–dwell together in unity

JON DANIELS

In the early fall of 1958, at a conference of Churchmen meeting in New Hampshire - but chiefly made up of Southerners, the idea that gave birth to ESCRU was first discussed. Seven years later I flew to New Hampshire once again, bearing the body of Jonathan Daniels. In the intervening time ESCRU has grown and flourished and become a recognizable factor in the Church. We have talked of renewal and integrity in the Church, and of freedom and justice in the nation. At times we have served quietly, and at other times we have given new meaning to the ancient concept of militancy in the name of Christ. Through it all we have recognized it may cost the Church in worldly terms if we take Her Teachings seriously, and many ESCRU members have suffered personally because of their stand. Now one of our number has died because he responded to a call to go back to Selma. Jonathan Daniels, native of Keene, New Hampshire, and soon to have begun his final year in seminary, didn't have to go out into Lowndes County. Indeed, he had more than served during his months in Selma in the spring. But there was a call to come out into the county and he responded. Of course he was afraid of going into "Bloody Lowndes". Selma was tense enough. Rightly apprehensive he asked us if we could cover a rental car for him, because his borrowed VW had become too well-marked. Shunning the role of martyr, a Plymouth was acquired by Jon and our check dispatched to the rental agency. It is well to note this precautionary measure if we are tempted to see the martyrs of Christian history as other than average people in terms of their courage and fears. The point is: Jon Daniels did go when called, with all of his fears and joy in living. He went, also, with the Spirit of Christ so filling him that any who met him could not help but know that he was a man under orders. If the Plymouth afforded some protection, Jon's gentleness and loving spirit must have evoked a great hostility in those he met who hated him for being there. The only remedy this kind of hate knows is to expunge the good which mirrors the evil for what it is. So, they shot Jon with a shotgun in front of the Cash Grocery and critically wounded a companion. You have read the accounts. Now read the enclosed article which Jon wrote last spring and discern the worth of this man: in his life and in his death. Sing a song of the Saints of God and give thanks that you knew him. Go back to New Hampshire - to an idea, to a graveside - and ask what it all means for you now and tomorrow. "And I heard the voice of the Lord saying, 'Whom shall I send, and who will go for us?'" Renewal, integrity, freedom, justice, militancy, saints? Me? Lowndes County, Watts, Lovett School, "Negro priest", "we have no problem here-there are no Negroes", "white parishes"? Not since ESCRU was started have we been as called to a rededication, nor will the implications of the death of Jon Daniels soon fade away. Because he went over into Lowndes from Selma, though apprehensive, we are all stronger and have a little clearer vision of the Love he experienced at the Eucharist and before which he is continually present now. - J.B.M.

OPERATION SOUTHERN JUSTICE

ESCRU staff members Stines and Morris attended the trial of Thomas Coleman, the man who shot Jonathan Daniels. He claimed it was an act of self-defense. The verdict of acquittal was a foregone conclusion, predicted by the Attorney General of Alabama and all in the Hayneville courtroom where even the solicitor appeared to cooperate in the conspiracy to exonerate. After the verdict was rendered, Mr. Morris released a statement calling the whole affair a charade and a conspiracy, participated in even by clergy from the area who were on hand to greet and approve Coleman. Subsequently ESCRU officers and staff have participated in discussions aimed at seeking some remedy in the escalating pattern of violence done civil rights personnel where no arrests and/or convictions have followed. There have been 26 such deaths in recent years, with no convictions. ESCRU President Peabody has termed this a license to murder civil rights workers. Associate Director Dreisbach has written all key chapter leaders, bishops and others to outline things that can be done. A memorandum on the situation by Charles Morgan, ESCRU member and attorney for the American Civil Liberties Union, was enclosed and will be sent any member on request. The ACLU, in cooperation with the Southern Regional Council, has just released a report on "Southern Justice: An Indictment", single copies of which may be obtained by writing the SRC, 5 Forsyth St., N.W., Atlanta 3, Ga. A sampling of editorial reaction to the Hayneville verdict is enclosed. ESCRU members are encouraged to circulate copies of this and, in every way possible, help sustain the public clamor for some remedy. In the meantime, ESCRU has joined as plaintiff in a suit aimed at the jury commission authorities in Lowndes County, seeking to have a more true representation of citizens called for jury duty. It was an all-white jury which acquitted Tom Coleman, in a county 81% Negro.

SELMA INTERRELIGIOUS PROJECT

Added impetus was given to plans begun in the late spring to maintain a long-term ministry of presence in the Selma area in the death of Jon Daniels. ESCRU is one of the cooperating agencies, together with the National Council of Churches, the National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice, the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, the Unitarian-Universalist Association, and others. The Rev. Francis Walter, a native Alabamian and formerly on the ESCRU Board, has been selected as Director and began work on October 1st. He was in Selma for ESCRU when Jon Daniels was shot, having gone there to explore with Jon the general program under consideration and now formally launched. Fr. Walter will live in Tuscaloosa, visiting all "Black Belt" communities, but with primary emphasis on Selma. Contributions sent to ESCRU for our "Jonathan Daniels Memorial Fund" go, by Board action, to Fr. Walter for use in relief, welfare and scholarship purposes in the Black Belt area. Through his ministry the religious folk of America who went to Selma in such strength earlier this year will be able to indicate that they still care. Pray for Betty and Francis Walter and for the success of the Selma Interreligious Project.

5TH ANNUAL MEETING IN MISSISSIPPI TERMED BEST YET

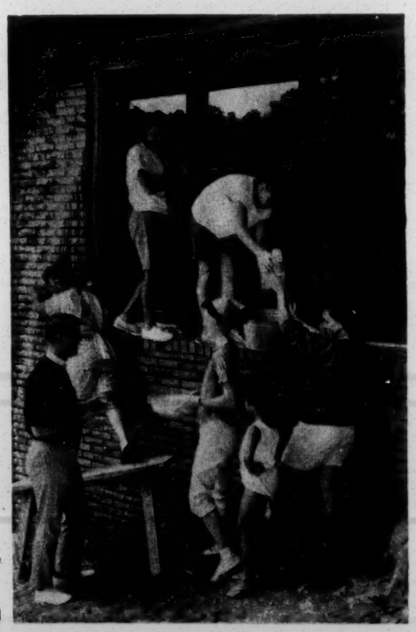
A bus break-down while on tour of Delta Ministry projects provided the most untoward incident in early September's ESCRU Annual Meeting which convened at downtown Jackson's Heidelberg Hotel. All passengers were accounted for, some of whom are shown in the photos to the left. Delegations visited the Mt. Beulah Conference Center, Greenville, "Strike City", and other areas where the Delta Ministry is active. The night before Annual Meeting participants witnessed an, at times, very moving confrontation between Mississippi militants and moderates in the panel discussion of whether Mississippi was a closed or opening society. Local clergy and laity were well represented that evening, affording ESCRU and the Church in Mississippi an opportunity for understanding one another better. We had already received a warm welcome at St. Andrew's Church, the diocese's largest parish, where our Executive Director preached on Thursday evening, and to which we all returned for Eucharist on Sunday. Friday morning was spent hearing from the delegation of six priests who had come to Jackson after a successful visit to the meeting of the House of Bishops where they helped to place the subject of clergy placement on the agenda. (More on this elsewhere.) Workshops discussed ways and means of implementation of the Bishops' statement and a resolution expressed the hope that such would "follow immediately". Another resolution from the final Sunday morning session gave support to MFDP, while still others acknowledged our concern for the recovery of Fr. Richard Morrisroe and "our deep gratitude" for Jonathan Daniels' life and witness, noting the "effectiveness of his presence with us throughout our meetings....."

BOARD ELECTIONS

The results of the mail ballot saw the following persons elected to the ESCRU Board of Directors from the Church's eight stateside provinces: Mr. Malcolm Peabody, Jr., Mr. Lloyd Johnson, Mr. Karl Nordling, Rev. Hugh Saussy, Jr., Rt. Rev. James W. Montgomery, Rev. William B. Gray, Mr. Clark Ward, Rev. Frederick Fenton. At the Annual Meeting the following persons were elected from the floor: Rev. Jesse Anderson, Miss Judy Upham, Rev. Robert Hood, Rev. Kenneth Hughes. Together with the 12 directors whose terms run for another year, they comprise our 24 member Board. The Board reelected the same slate of national officers: Peabody, Breeden, Stevens and Frey to serve for the coming year.

BOARD MEETING

The ESCRU national Board of Directors went into session at the Heidelberg upon adjournment of the Annual Meeting. A copy of the minutes may be had on request by any member of ESCRU. Decisions made include: Next year's Annual Meeting in Harlem, May 12-15, 1966; In 1967 in Seattle prior to General Convention, with groundwork now on issues and needs for consideration there; preparation of a memorandum on role of Church in Watts-type situations, to avoid repetition of failure by Diocese of L.A.; a delegation to visit the Presiding Bishop to report on work of ESCRU; President Peabody to seek remedy of fact that Bishop of Atlanta has refused for over two years to license ESCRU's Executive Director.



THE CHURCH AT WORK AND OTHERWISE - When the former chairman of Atlanta ESCRU bought a house in a previously all-white neighborhood, paint was thrown on the walls. ESCRU staffer Dreisbach went into action and the next day a clean-up detail of Churchmen, as shown to the right, was at work scraping it off .... The parish house of St. Helena's, Beaufort, S.C., is being used for a newly-opened private school seen by most discerning people in the community as a haven for segregationists. Though parishioners have opposed this usage of Church property, the Rector says their interest is "the furtherance of Education." .... In the Diocese of Upper South Carolina, on the other hand, Columbia's Heathwood Hall - a Church-related school, has accepted several Negro pupils .... But over in Alabama the old pattern has been repeated: Negro Episcopalians were asked to leave Mobile's St. John's Church. No word of diocesan action, but, then, seating-from-the rear, as was sanctioned by the Bishop, might be the remedy there. Writing in the diocesan paper back in July of the cut in national giving, Bishop Murray says, in a reference to the racial problem: "We are dealing with serious problems, and we feel that we who live in Alabama have the best qualifications and the greatest responsibility for the solution of those problems. Our Diocesan Church Programme must not be curtailed when it is most needed, just to meet our national Church quota...." Addenda on the Alabama way: No statement from the two bishops there on Jon Daniels's death. No license for the Rev. Francis Walter as he assumes duties with Selma Interreligious Project.

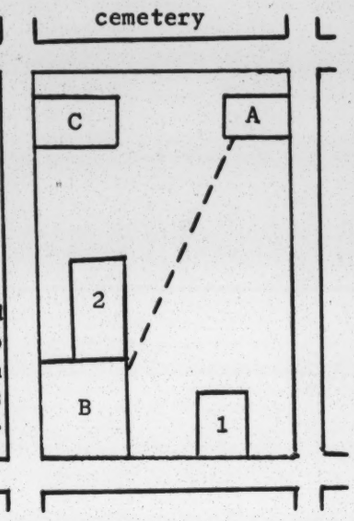
IN MEMORIUM

I, Jonathan Daniels, lie dead
At the feet of man.
I died because my body touched
The property of another...
The property of fear and hate.
I sought to buy bread. To celebrate
Life and friends and freedom--
Commune in a car speeding to safety--
Praying, perhaps, over cokes--
A chevy, the church.
The look on my face is that of surprise.
So, this is it after all.
So, this is how it is...
Softly...softly.

I leave you newsprint; a paragraph
Or two in black and white. I leave
You a distant face; a voice mouthing
Names like market returns. (Murder
Up. Go down justice.)
I leave you the testimony of family
And friends who knew me. I leave
You the Church. May it survive
In spite of men entombed in
Property, fences doors, gates.
I leave you to further what I died for.
I leave...
Now. Accept, with me, your God.
Close my eyes with your fingertips;
Touch my face;
Pass on the light.

- Mrs. John Haldeman
Minneapolis

PORTRAIT OF A CONDEMNED CHURCH



Fr. Stines of our staff went to Fernandina Beach, Fla., to investigate reports coming from concerned Churchmen. He found the following and prepared this map of a single city block in this coastal community of the Diocese of Florida: Church of the Good Shepherd (A), and St.Peter's (B), are "Negro" and "White", served by the same priest. Dotted line is path he makes to (A), the Negro mission, for 9:00 A.M. service sandwiched between two services at (B). Prior to 1870 everyone worshipped in (A), then (B) was built for whites. Now (A) has been condemned by the city, so diocesan funds are being provided for (C) to be built for the Negro congregation numbering 45. (1) is present parish house of (B); with (2) being new one for (B) also. Some say it is being readied to accomodate a private school, but disregard (1) and (2) and look only at (A), (B) and (C) for a capsule portrait of the Church at its sickest. It is reported that diocesan authorities have done much praying over the situation before resolving to give funds. We are looking into the situation and will report later on action taken.

$$$ ESCRU AND FINANCES $$$

It looked like we might get through 1965 without a financial crisis, but not so! Events of the past two months have drained us, so that we went $4,300.00 in the red. Members are urged to continue their good record of giving over and above minimal membership dues. Parishes and organizations which have had us in their budgets, please see that your item is sent & renewed.

MISCELLANY

The ESCRU Board granted Charters to new Chapters in: San Diego, Greater Kansas City, Connecticut and Milwaukee.....Board determined that it would commence to follow By-law provision: "Charters granted local chapters shall be subject to renewal annually and review at any other time..." Review will begin at next board in early January.....Next issue of Newsletter will concentrate on work of chapters..... The Rev. Layton Zimmer, who reported in Jackson on the "Frontier of the Northern City", will chair the planning for next year's Annual Meeting scheduled for Harlem, May 12-15, 1966.....Board asked Frederick H. Sontag to serve as a permanent consultant.....Offering from Annual Meeting services was supplemented by Pittsburgh ESCRU at suggestion of Fr. Walter Parker so that we were able to send $300.00 to the Delta Ministry for two tents for Strike City.....ESCRU staffer Malcolm Boyd now has column appearing weekly in the magazine section of the AFRO-AMERICAN.....President Peabody has been contacting Ivy League college heads about their potential leverage with segregated Church-related schools in terms of favoring applicants from integrated schools. Can you encourage your college to take a stand on this? Advise us of what you do and the response you get.....Correction Department: Church Fire Insurance Corporation writes that they have "....never cancelled the coverage of a single one of its insureds..." because of racial tensions in the area./ The Farmville, Va., parish which wants the new canon against racial exclusion repealed doesn't bear the name of the Beloved Disciple, but, rather, is termed "Johns Memorial Church" after Civil War period Bishop John Johns who probably would be proud of his namesake parish.....October 31-November 7 is Episcopal School Week, according to the "Clergy Newsletter"from headquarters which notes that there are 646 schools which the Church "operates or to which it is related." Undoubtedly many of these are, indeed, "an important missionary arm of the Church", but the one in Ocala, Florida, which is releasing its headmaster for a too-active interest in race relations, must have a limited regard for the meaning of Mission.....Have we got your zip code? Check the envelope & advise if not.

THE EPISCOPAL SOCIETY FOR CULTURAL AND RACIAL UNITY
President - Mr. Malcolm E. Peabody, Jr. Executive Director - The Rev. John B. Morris
Field Representative - The Rev. Malcolm Boyd Associate Director - The Rev. Albert Dreisbach, Jr.
Director, Southern Field Service - The Rev. Henri A. Stines / 5 Forsyth St., N.W. Atlanta 3, Georgia

AV
MJ-file

The Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity

ROOM 200, 5 FORSYTH STREET, N.W., ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA • JACKSON 5-7975

File
Rel. Organ.

MEMORANDUM

December 2, 1965

TO: ESCRU Board Members & Chapter Chairmen

FROM: The Rev. John B. Morris, Executive Director

RE: Vietnam and the Civil Rights Movement

Events of the past several weeks prompt the following observations on the subject of war and peace in our time:

1. ESCRU has taken no position on the Vietnam War issue, nor should we in my estimation. However, we who are members of ESCRU, together with all Churchmen, should earnestly search for the best application of Christian moral principles in this situation, recognizing that ethical decisions in this world are seldom uncomplicated and, at best, are generally ambiguous.

2. Individual members of ESCRU will differ in their conclusions on the Vietnam issue, and may very well affiliate with organizations of opposing viewpoints. Such involvement is commendable in a day where passivity is too often the hallmark of citizenship.

3. There has been an unfortunate tendency in some quarters to equate the Civil Rights Movement and the Peace Movement, obscuring thereby the valid differences which Civil Rights adherents may have over the Vietnam issue. I think it is regrettable that recent Peace Movement rallies and ceremonial draft card burnings have concluded with the singing of "We Shall Overcome", a song which has come to be accepted as the chief anthem of the Civil Rights Movement.

4. President Johnson, Vice President Humphrey, Ambassador Goldberg, and others of national prominence, have rightly supported this country's time-honored tradition of freedom of expression in recognizing the rights of citizens to peacefully organize in efforts to affect the national consensus. Ultra-conservative reaction to Peace Movement demonstrations, with the implication at times that such should not be tolerated, seems far more un-American than anything done thus far by way of criticizing American involvement in Vietnam.

5. For my part, I reluctantly accept the necessity of military intervention at times as being the lesser of two evils in this sinful world where the powers and principalities of darkness run rampant if other men stand by espousing neutrality. This does not mean that American might has always been employed for the sake of righteousness, and probably never unambiguously. I believe, however, that it was right for us to go on the field of battle against the racism of Nazi Germany, just as it may be necessary for us to support military intervention in Southern Rhodesia and, ultimately, in South Africa.

6. Speaking as a citizen and as a Churchman, and not in behalf of ESCRU, I support this country's presence in Vietnam at the present time on the basis of what I now know. I pray, however, that our nation's leaders will ever remain open to the possibilities of negotiation and settlement. That one great world power refuses to acknowledge the plausibility of co-existence should provide no excuse for heeding the more militaristic spokesmen who hover at the fringes of our national life.

Mailed: 10-22-69:
SRC Promotion Leaflet
1968 Annual Report
Board List
Publications List

Room 351
International House
1414 East 59th St.
Chiacgo, Ill. 60637

Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity
Five Forsyth St.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Gentlemen:

I am a graduate student in Sociology at the University of Chicago and am doing research on the goals and composition of a variety of civil rights organizations. Your group has been suggested to me as one which is particularly vigorous in trying to cope with our society's racial ills.

It would help me greatly if you could send me whatever literature you have which describes your goals and methods. Statements designed for mass-consumption as well as ones which are more detailed would be desirable. These would hopefully include your interpretation and evaluation of the black power concept.

I would also appreciate it if you could report any statistics (or personal impressions if these are not available) on the levels of income, education and occupation of your active members along with the regions in which they live. If you feel that the characteristics of your constituency differ from those of the people who actively work with you, please tell me about both groups. Feel free to add any other information that you deem relevant. Also, please send duplicates where possible.

Thank you for your time. I hope that the type of research that I am doing can supplement efforts such as yours to bring about a more equitable society.

Respectfully,

Barry Skura

P.S. Please forward this letter to the Southern Regional Council once you have responded to it.

File ESCRU
(John Morris)

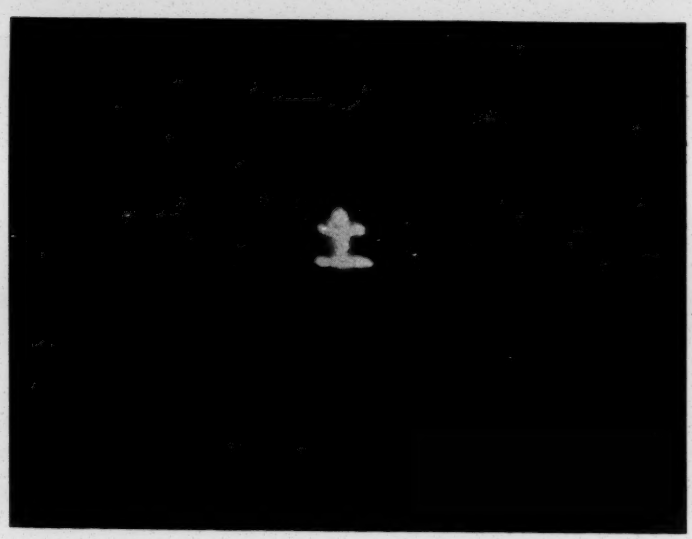
A STATEMENT TO BE SENT NIXON, KENNEDY, LODGE AND JOHNSON:

A declaration that neither you nor Mr. _____(running mate of recipient) will knowingly use restaurant, lodging or recreational facilities, or participate in public worship or assembly, where any Americans or foreign visitors are excluded because of color, would indicate in unmistakeable terms your intention to provide moral leadership in the struggle against prejudice and discrimination. Such a stand by a President and Vice-President would inspire and direct our hearts in a way which laws cannot. Because of the prestige of the offices you and Mr. _____ may occupy, barriers would fall before you, and others would be given courage to follow. The world would know that we mean what we say about democracy. We would know that we had leaders prepared to lead us in a new crusade for freedom.

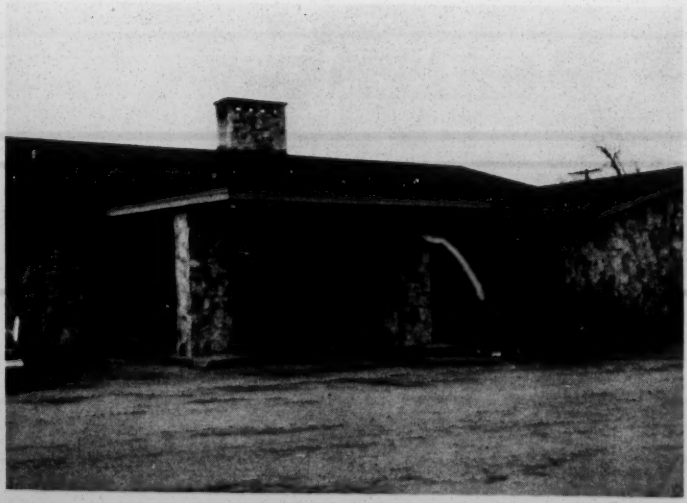
The Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

THE PURPOSE of this Society shall be to encourage men to respond positively to God's call for unity in the Church. The unity of God with man, and man with man, is made by God in Baptism and Holy Communion. We commit ourselves to establish total participation in the Church for all persons without regard to race, class, or national origin; to give mutual support to all who act in this ministry of reconciliation; and to express this concern at parish levels and in a more creative witness throughout the community at large.



Sewanee Sit-Ins



The Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity

"I do not pray for these only, but also for those who are to believe in me through their word . . . that they may be one even as we are one, I in them and thou in me, that they may become perfectly one, so that the world may know that thou hast sent me and hast loved them even as thou hast loved me."

John 17:20-23

The difference between principle and practice...

"Our churches which are ordained by God and claim to be the houses of all people, foster segregation of the races to the point of making Sunday the most segregated day of the week."

From *An Appeal for Human Rights* by Atlanta University students, March 9, 1960

His will...and...our way...

brought increased concern among churchmen...

"Each generation in the Church's life must find its own peculiar witness to the Gospel. In our own day no problem faces Christian concern with greater urgency than the need for reconciliation of racial tensions and conflicts. It may well be that our resolution of this problem, by God's guidance, will determine the effectiveness of the worldwide mission of the Church for many years to come. We know that this is God's will for us now, and that we dare no longer to ignore or postpone our responsibility.

"For this reason alone I sincerely offer my full support to the formation of a Church Society that will lead our thought and effort in the adventurous task of binding in closer Christian brotherhood men and women of every race and blood. I urge all my friends to do the same. The time is short, the task is difficult. But we know that God's grace is sufficient to our need.". . . The Rev. Massey H. Shepherd, Jr.

...seeking new resources for the renewal of the Church

Behold, how good and joyful a thing it is for brethren to dwell together in unity!

PSALM 133

Need 300 copies

34

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PROGRAM

In fulfillment of the above purposes of the Society:

A. It shall foster fellowship through public worship and systematic intercession.

Prayer materials Intercession lists

It shall foster fellowship through national and regional meetings and local chapters where desirable.

The work of the Society shall include attention to the following program areas: (It is the function of the Board of Directors to determine priorities of implementation.)

B. The Society shall stimulate stronger leadership by official Church bodies and ecclesiastical authority in realizing unity and ethnic inclusiveness within our Church, shall support such leadership, and shall attempt to interpret constructively for our Church as a whole the implications of these official actions for:

- Church personnel policies
- Diocesan and parish schools
- Church health and welfare Agencies
- Diocesan Conventions and other Church conferences
- Admission of candidates for Holy Orders
- Clergy Assignments
- Use of Church property (including rental dwelling units)
- Parish Life (including Vestries)

C. The Society shall stimulate and support actions by official Church bodies and ecclesiastical authority and shall urge upon Church people their personal responsibilities on such social issues as discrimination and segregation in:

- Housing
- Public accommodations
- Health and welfare
- Government
- Employment
- Education
- Voting

D. The Society shall spur implementation within our Church of the policies set forth by official Church bodies and ecclesiastical authority in realization

of unity and ethnic inclusiveness.

1. Through Department of Christian Social Relations programs that reach into the heart of the parish.

2. Through support of larger budgets for these national, provincial and diocesan Departments of Christian Social Relations to enable them to contribute constructively to inter-group relations.

3. Through direct contact with those responsible for policy implementation in Church institutions, schools, hospitals, centers, camps, etc.

E. The Society shall be free to speak and act when official Church bodies and ecclesiastical authorities have not done so or when official policy has not been implemented. This may be done through public statements, resolutions, or policies adopted or authorized at national meetings of the Society, or by the Board of Directors.

F. The Society shall encourage official cooperation of our Church and Church-related bodies with responsible secular organizations working in the Inter-group relations field, urging such actions as:

Organizational membership	Individual Board membership
Financial support	Participation in programs

It shall also encourage cooperation with other branches of the Church and with religious bodies.

G. The Society shall provide concrete help to parishes and parish groups seeking to recognize and face inter-group relations problems.

1. Through stimulation or sponsorship of such educational and informational meetings as clergy institutes, student leadership training workshops for high school and college Churchmen, study weekends for laymen -- perhaps similar to Parish Life Conferences, consultations for theologians, seminars on scientific studies of race, workshops for Churchmen in the various professions, retreats, etc.

2. Through parish study programs for one or more of the groups within the parish.

3. Through help to parishes, clergy or laymen seeking to focus publicly on the problem, perhaps through a Brotherhood or Unity Sunday.

4. Through the supply of appropriate prayer laterature.

5. Through efforts to relate Churchmen and others with special competence in inter-group relations to parishes in need.

6. Through development of specific methods of opening up communication among members of various ethnic groups in a parish.

H. The Society shall provide special help in crisis situations.

1. Through intercession, correspondence, material aid, expert guidance, counsel, pastoral care, etc.

2. Through the marshalling of support among concerned Churchmen, other clergy, press and radio, official Church bodies, Church leaders, semi-official Church groups, secular organizations, etc.

I. The Society shall develop communication among concerned Churchmen.

1. Through a ESRU Newsletter.

2. Through a ESRU News Service, to channel news regularly and systematically to all official and unofficial Church publications, and at times to the secular press.

3. Through tracts and other non-periodical publications issued by ESRU and others.

4. Through producing, recommending or providing audio visual services for Church bodies at every level, to include such aids as displays, posters, films, film strips, exhibits of art of photographs, and dramatic scripts.

5. Through general informational services, including such factual tools as bibliographies, study guides, factual surveys, reference materials, and simple data.

J. The Society shall conduct, initiate or encourage research leading to education and pastoral understanding in neglected areas of social concern affecting unity within our Church, including problems of divisiveness surrounding such factors as:

age	sex and the family	class
education	language	culture
national or ethnic origin		race

K. The Society shall encourage and develop the ministry of the laity in race relations by making it possible for Christian laymen to share their specialized

knowledge of ethnic relations with each other.

social scientists	social workers
journalists	attorneys
realtors	

L. The Society in cooperation with established Departments of Christian Social Relations and the Seminars shall sponsor programs for in-service training for the Clergy.

File John Morris

A PROPOSAL:

FORMATION IN THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF A

CHURCH SOCIETY FOR RACIAL UNITY

Introduction. This document is for your information and to invite your reaction to its contents. Inasmuch as its ideas are tentative, this prospectus is being circulated without publicity among selected persons. In essence its proposal has come independently from several sources in the Church. Such suggestions are encompassed here, together with ideas considered at several conferences and in the deliberations of interested churchmen.

Proposal. It is proposed that a society of laity and clergy be formed in the Episcopal Church to promote increased acceptance and demonstration of the Church's policies of racial inclusiveness in its own life, as well as its role of providing leadership in the community and nation in establishing full opportunities for all persons, without racial discrimination, in fields such as education, housing, employment and public accommodation.

Enjoying a status similar to that of other independent societies in the Church, this association would work cooperatively with the national and diocesan departments of Christian social relations, but would be free to affirm policy and develop program in a way that official agencies are not always able.

The fact of providing a fellowship with which concerned churchmen may identify can be of considerable value in itself. Other beneficial results can be the development of greater commitment to the Church's stand on race where it has been previously nominal or inhibited through lack of supportive influences, and the collecting together of this concern for a more significant voice at national, diocesan and parish levels and a more creative witness in the community at large.

Name. THE CHURCH SOCIETY FOR RACIAL UNITY is one suggestion of a name for a society. Others will be welcomed. Whatever is selected, it would probably be well if the purpose of the society is clearly defined in the wording of its name.

Organization. Membership would be open to all communicants of the Episcopal Church through assent to the principles of the society and an annual payment of dues. Policies and program would be set by a Board of Directors, which might appoint an Executive Committee and an Executive Secretary. Including lay persons, bishops and priests, the board should have representation from all regions of the country and from all emphases of churchmanship. An initial determination of board members could be made at a founding conference, with subsequent appointments being made in a manner set by the board.

Program. A primary concern of an effective society would be the individual member whose commitment to racially inclusive principles and practice is efficacious through his influence in parish and community environs. His membership in a society can sustain and nourish him in this commitment through a sharing in the wider fellowship of concern and through the materials and counsel he receives.

At times members of a society may choose to form local chapters along parish, city or diocesan lines. Conforming to minimal requirements for the designation of chapters, these groups could deal with problems in their immediate area, drawing upon the resources and general stimulation of the larger society.

As part of an informational service, for which a need has been expressed, the society might publish a news letter in which the where, what and how of implementing racially inclusive policies in the Church would be reported. Editorial comment and contributed articles could be included. Disbursing materials, offering suggestions for study purposes, and generally serving as a clearinghouse of information are other services to the Church which it is felt are needed and which a society could assist in providing in liason with the Church's other agencies.

Providing a source of leadership personnel for conferences, speakers for Church and other groups, consultants in planning or in difficult areas, etc., are still other contributions a society could make to the Church. It might, itself, sponsor conferences for laity and clergy, designed to better equip them in dealing with racial tensions and helping to effect reconciliation.

Seeking at all levels to encourage the Church to accept and implement its own inclusive policies on race, a society could provide these and other services and generally exert its influence in the encouragement of non-discriminatory practices. From providing leadership personnel to sponsoring displays at conventions, but especially in reinforcing the commitment of its members, a society could become a significant force in helping the Church to truly be itself.

Getting It Started. It is suggested that a conference be held in the fall of 1959 to deal with this proposal. Financial assistance to cover costs can probably be found. A Southern location would be selected for this meeting which would not be publicized before or during it. If concrete action is taken, delegates could then plan localized meetings so that the intention and concern of the national conference could be extensively shared in throughout the Church.

What You Can Do Now. Give us the benefit of your reaction to this proposal. In reply to one of the two persons named below, please consider these questions:

1. What do you think of the proposal in general?
2. Have you any specific suggestions regarding it?
3. If asked, and if it were convenient for you, would you try to attend a conference called to deal with this proposal?
4. If a society were formed, do you think you could get from ten to twenty-five members?
5. Are there others in the Church to whom you think this proposal would be of paramount interest and who, by virtue of qualifications or concern, should receive this initial prospectus?

The Rev. Cornelius C. Tarplee
P. O. Box 853
Lynchburg, Va.

The Rev. John B. Morris
3502 Piedmont Road, N. E.
Atlanta 5, Georgia

HCF —

This is proposal as considered by our board in Sept and approved with minor modifications.

JBM

John B Morris

PROPOSED SOUTHERN PROGRAM

Introduction. This is a proposal for program in the South to be sponsored by the Society if approved by the Board and financed by foundation money. This document would be expanded and put in more polished form before requests were made of foundations.

Persons consulted in the preparation of this include the Rev. C. C. Tarplee, the Rev. Will D. Campbell, Mr. Harold Fleming, and Mr. Lassoe.

It is felt by many that the Society will more likely obtain foundation grants if it is seen to be something immediately impactful within the South. This is intended to be that. While the benefit of this proposed program is inherent in itself, a secondary benefit would be increased stature with foundations who might more likely give to other projects which might seem more removed from the Southern scene.

The focus of these proposals is within the Episcopal Church, but their direction is the total community. Beginning with Episcopal personnel it is the aim of the conferences proposed, for instance, to ultimately embrace clergy and key laity from other churches in a given community. At least we can begin within the household for which we have responsibility, but we must recognize the dimensions of the issues which will require concern of all religious elements in a given community. Even if a problem area is exclusively within the Episcopal Church, we are naturally responsive to the general situation. A more alert and committed Christian community will help our own family situation, as well as the total community situation.

This focused-but-expanding program will have more appeal with foundations who are loath to support denominational enterprises ordinarily. The appeal here is two-fold: the attempt of these proposals at certain levels to reach out inclusively of all religious leadership in a community, and the pioneering aspects of this which will serve as pilot program in many ways for all churches to consider in their programming for the South.

Proposals. The various elements of this proposed program which will be described below should be supervised by an Advisory Committee centered around Atlanta, operating under general directives from the Board. I am prepared to suggest several persons for this. In this manner, more immediate planning can be accomplished by persons right on the scene. As Executive Director of the Society, I would be the responsible staff person, but it is proposed that the field man be given responsibility for general supervision of this program working in consultative fashion with me and the Advisory Committee.

These are the various elements proposed:

I. Field Man. A white priest, preferably unmarried, whose chief task will be to travel in the South visiting clergy, and laity where possible. As a representative of the Society, this person would implicitly provide some challenge and stimulation where he encountered clergy who have neglected their responsibilities in our area of concern. His chief task, though, would not be to indict, but to listen and counsel, for the need is great among Southern clergy to talk with another about their fears, worries, and even prejudices. He should be a man of great maturity, with experience in a Southern parish, so that he will understand the situation of the men he meets.

While serving to develop and coordinate the entire Southern program, his next most important task after that of serving as a visiting counselor would be in conference situations as described below. There he would exercise the same combination of pastoral and prophetic offices in group fashion.

II. Small Group Consultations. Through Society clerical members, opportunities for 6 to 12 clergy to go apart for several days to talk about their role in the South would be provided. The Society would cover costs while in conference.

Leadership would come from the Field Man or other appointed personnel. Only one or two at a given consultation might be Society members. Our only concern would be to provide the place and opportunity for frank discussions on race, the Church and South, personal fears and prejudices, etc. This would amount to a process of group therapy, as it has been seen to operate in other similar circumstances.

From the group of Episcopal clergy, there would be offered the opportunity to follow-up with a consultation for among the various clergy of a given community and/or an opportunity for the same clergy to return with key laity from their parishes. Ultimately, the goal would be a consultation of clergy and key laity from the various churches of a community, across denominational lines where possible, or among Episcopal parishes in larger centers. The goal here is to bring into conversant relationship those who live at the community level, and who must solve problems together. An Episcopal clergyman without laymen with whom he shares concern is lonely and greatly limited. At least bring him into a close relationship with other Episcopal clergy in consideration of racial matters, on a ciocesan of clericus basis. Help him in developing rapport with one or two laity in his own parish and his concern begins to see a potential for movement and conversion within the parish. And if he is in conversation with other clergy in his community, and they are in a similar relationship with key laity.....then there is some chance that the community will have the best of leadership in meeting the demands which eventually they will face.

III. Consultants.

A. Laymen who will seek out opportunities for conversation with leading laymen of nearby parishes. A layman can often reach another layman on a controversal issue sooner than a clergyman. The consultants would be persons of some status who would command respect from other power-structure laity. Over lunch, or at his office, vestrymen could be creatively engaged in discussions about the Church and Race. Such consultants would agree to give so many days a year to such visits. The chief use of this would be with white laymen, but the same approach might be utilized between Negro churchmen,

B. Clergy Consultants. It is proposed that carefully picked clergy be engaged to visit Negro campuses, parishes etc., to seek opportunities to interpret and encourage visitations of Negro students and adults to "white" churches. A converse role is needed in helping parishes to understand and accept these visits, even to the point of welcoming them. There are a few extremely astute clergy in the South who could be enabled to provide leadership beyond their own parish through some formal relationship as Consultant.

C. Research Consultants. For one-shot purposes, the Society would engage professional people for study and survey purposes. Presently, there is need to have someone closely following the "kneel-in" movement so that accurate reporting can be provided in a manner similar to the special reports on the lunch-counter sit-ins done by the Southern Regional Council. Interpretation and encouragement based on facts and an accurate appraisal of what is happening could be extremely helpful. Other special projects will come up that require someone to give time to fact-finding and ability to accurate reporting and interpretation. These persons would be social scientists, clergy, or whomever seem most qualified.

IV. Publications. Funds should be available for wide-scale distribution of materials which the Society would either reprint or commission. Also, there might be included in this, some item for helping to underwrite a comprehensive symposium on the Church and the South which I have been involved in and will describe at the meeting. Also, I would include under publications, several mailings to all Southern clergy.

V. Hardship Fund. A reserve of money which could be allocated to churchmen, or parishes in particular difficulty because of their witness. This directly comes under the "mutual support" mentioned in the Statement of Purpose.